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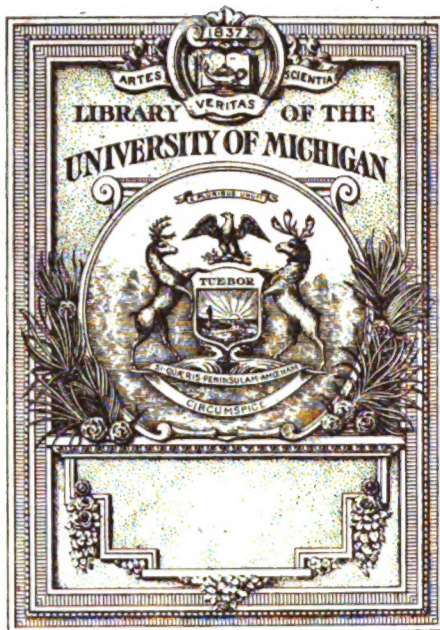
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REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 28, 1903,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

70

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ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

1902.

WILLIAM GODDARD, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

TRUSTEES.

ROYAL C. TAFT,	ISAAC C. BATES,
STEPHEN BROWNELL,	JOHN R. FREEMAN,
STEPHEN O. METCALF,	EDWARD F. CHILD,
RATHBONE GARDNER,	WILLIAM GAMMELL,
CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,	THEODORE F. GREEN.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, GEORGE M. SMITH.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

J. W. C. ELY, M. D., GEORGE W. CARR, M. D.,
N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.
JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYN. ECOLOGIST.
JOHN C. PEGRAM, JR., M. D., CONSULTING SURGEON.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. R. C. P., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
C. BERTRAM GAY, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WM. McDONALD, JR., PH. B., M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JOST D. KRAMER, M. D., INTERNE.
JEROME J. PERRY, STEWARD.
MISS M. J. MOFFITT, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.
MISS ALICE L. SHIELDS, HOUSEKEEPER.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1903-1904.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. M. B. I. GODDARD AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN.
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF,
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND MERRIMAN,
DECEMBER,	MERRIMAN AND BROWNELL
JANUARY,	BROWNELL AND M. B. I. GODDARD.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER, who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the hours named.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in case of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and other matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

IN presenting their fifty-ninth annual report to the Corporation, the Trustees are reminded that more than fifty-five years have elapsed since the doors of the hospital were opened for the treatment of that class of sufferers, for whom an enlightened philanthropy had provided the means of comfort and cure, which the science and benevolence of the age were able to procure.

In the first and indeed in all the earlier reports, submitted by the Trustees, it is apparent that they had availed themselves of the most advanced methods for the treatment of their patients and that their standard was nothing less than that of primacy among kindred institutions. Their successors in the government of this great charity have not been recreant to their own obligations to maintain this high standard.

The Hospital of today, as contrasted with that of half a century ago, shows not only growth, but adaptation to the changed conditions with which its management must reckon. In the beginning of its beneficent agency in alleviating human suffering, its work was chiefly among the destitute and especially the pauper patients, who had been subjected to the barbarities of town poorhouses and so-called asylums. Gradually to this class of sufferers, to whom the Hospital afforded a refuge from systematic neglect

and whom it surrounded with the comfort and the kindness of home, there were added an increasing number of patients whose condition admitted hopes of permanent cure, or at least of improvement.

When, by the benevolent legislation of the State of Rhode Island, the great hospital at Cranston was established most of the chronic cases were removed to the State Institution and thenceforward the Butler Hospital became less an asylum than a hospital. A large proportion of the patients, who entered within its gates, came with the hope of permanent benefit from the skillful treatment, of which they were assured, and from the tranquility of an existence, sheltered from anxiety and removed from all disturbing influences.

The friends of the Butler Hospital and its trustees and superintendents foresaw the radical changes, both in the buildings and in the treatment of patients, which this new condition involved. The physical requirements were met by buildings, equipped with the most modern appliances for baths and electrical treatment and provided with luxurious suites of rooms, which ensure quiet and privacy.

These new buildings have been especially adapted to the treatment of nervous diseases, which cannot properly be diagnosed as cases of insanity. Indeed nothing is more irrational, or cruel, than to stigmatize a man, as insane, simply because he is suffering from some disturbance of the nervous system, which has affected his brain. And yet such a man needs the environment, no less than the medical treatment of the Hospital and it is too late in the



WELD HOUSE.

history and experience of science for any, but the ignorant ones, whom we have ever with us, to cry aloud, that a man is a lunatic, or an insane being, who seeks such remedial treatment for nervous affections as is afforded by the Butler Hospital.

Such patients cannot be properly treated at home. Amid its familiar scenes and surrounded by those of "his own household," whose tender sympathies forbid the exercise of restraint, or influence, the victim of nervous affections rarely learns the power of self-control. In a hospital whose amusements and recreations, no less than its equipment and general order are especially designed to soothe the irritation of the nerves, the patient soon forgets those petty troubles, which have assumed the proportions of intolerable burdens and the cares and anxieties of business cease to harass him.

Salubrious air, the charm of landscape, systematic exercise and diversions combine with absolute regularity of life to banish doubt and uncertainty and to restore that control of self, which experience has taught us to be the first and the essential condition of recovery.

If it be true that moral agencies are more efficient than medical treatment in promoting the recovery of the sufferers from nervous diseases, we affirm that in no home, however, "watched and tended," can these agencies be so varied, so operative and effective.

That an intelligent public opinion coincides with these views is proven by the fact, that already forty per centum of our patients come to us upon their own voluntary application, but it is with the purpose of con-

vincing a still larger proportion of invalids, that the Butler Hospital is something more than an asylum for the insane, — for which it was primarily intended: — that the object of this comparatively recent enlargement of its scope is, to heal diseases, which cannot be classed as phases of insanity, that the Trustees give this prominence to so important a subject. If it be thought that in this brief discussion of a theme, which may seem more properly to belong to the learned faculty of medicine, the Trustees are trenching upon the province of their accomplished Superintendent, they make answer, that their own observation has taught them the truth of all they here assert.

We hear much of the “strenuous life” and we see conspicuous and noble illustrations of its value as an agency for developing the highest and noblest qualities of a true manhood, but many organizations are so delicate and sensitive, that they cannot bear the intense strain of modern complex existence, and to such sufferers relief and radical cure may be found within the quiet precincts of the Butler Hospital.

The Trustees are happy to report the financial condition of the Hospital as eminently satisfactory. They ask attention to the reports of the treasurer and the superintendent, which are made part of this report, and which reveal the careful management of the important departments under the charge of these officers. While it is a subject of just congratulation that the Hospital is not confronted with a deficiency account, there still remain many unsatisfied wants, which overtax our resources and yet which assume the proportions of necessities.



WELD HOUSE INTERIOR, SHOWING PARLOR AND DINING ROOM.

Prominent among them is a new workshop for patients. In previous reports the Trustees and the Superintendent have commented upon the salutary influence upon patients of regular occupation in useful handiwork. In no other way can the beneficial effects of exercise and of interesting occupation to the mind and muscle be so successfully obtained.

The experience of another year proves the avidity with which patients resort to this engaging pursuit and the benefit to their health and spirits which results from it. The present workshop is inadequate to the requirements of the Hospital. It occupies a portion of Ray Hall, which ought not to be diverted from its original purpose.

We need a modern building, equipped with power and the few simple tools, which are requisite for the work that the patients are qualified to perform.

This pressing want can be met, either by the construction of a new detached building, or by the remodeling of the present laundry, and its adaptation to a workshop and the construction of a larger building for a laundry. Unless some friends of the Hospital see fit to provide the means of satisfying this imperative want, the Trustees will, however reluctantly, be compelled to resort to the funds or income of the Hospital.

Another very desirable addition to the facilities of the Hospital is a central power plant, to which the present boilers may be removed and connected with the engine, and in which dynamos for electric lighting can be installed. The great increase in the space to be heated taxes to their limit the power of our

present boilers to generate steam, while the proximity of the chimney to the wards of the main building causes great inconvenience by the deposits of soot and defiling smut.

Another improvement earnestly desired by the Board is an iron fence upon the line of Blackstone Boulevard and the substitution of imposing gates of iron for the cheap and unworthy entrance to the attractive grounds of the Hospital. Both gates and fence may bear the names of distinguished benefactors of the Hospital, as the new fence, with which Alumni of Brown University are now enclosing the classic fields of their Alma Mater, perpetuates the dates of the classes, who thus remember their obligations to the birthplace of their intellectual life. With what pathetic interest should we read upon the sections of such a fence the names of men, who gave freely of their substance to the cause of humanity, and whose devotion and loving kindness deserve even more perpetual memorials than the blazoning of their names in characters of iron.

May not the Trustees hope, that this suggestion will find favor with many friends of the Hospital, through whose coöperation this ornament and protection to the grounds will be secured and these memorials of the noble dead made to speak to the living of their labors of love and charity?

The Trustees are pleased to be able to announce the completion of an agreement with the city of Providence for the building by the city of a sewer through the grounds of the Hospital, for the purpose of draining into an intercepting sewer that part of





THOMAS POYNTON IVES GODDARD HOUSE, SHOWING RIVER VIEW.

Providence north and west of Rochambeau Avenue and the street leading to Swan Point Cemetery.

Twenty years have elapsed since the City Council instructed their engineer to report plans for removing the sewage of the city to Field's Point. After making many surveys the City Engineer recommended the construction of a sewer through the grounds of the Hospital, following the brook in the valley of the grotto to the shore of the Seekonk river. This plan was carefully considered by the Trustees and was rejected by them, because in their judgment it would permanently impair the beauty of a spot which they considered the most attractive feature in the landscape. Fortunately, both for the Hospital and the City, a member of the Board of Trustees, whose eminence as an engineer is unchallenged, caused surveys and estimates to be made for a sewer to cross the grounds of the Hospital near the north line. The estimate showed that a great saving in cost would result from the adoption of this new plan and that the expense of connecting with this sewer drains from Duncan Lodge and the various other Hospital buildings would be much lessened. The city adopted this scheme of drainage and a committee of our Board entered into a formal agreement, whereby license to build and maintain this sewer is granted to the city, with the stipulation that no assessment upon the Hospital shall ever be made for such sewer and its connections, nor for sewers in Blackstone Boulevard and Rochambeau Avenue. The city has paid the Hospital one thousand dollars for the special purpose of compensating it for the expense of the connections

into the sewer and the drain to be constructed by the Hospital, for the cost of making the plans for said sewer and drain and for other incidental expenses incurred by the Hospital in connection with or closely related to the proposed drainage system.

The Trustees rejoice in the final settlement of this perplexing question. As citizens interested in promoting the desire of the City to accomplish with economy the draining of a large territory and as guardians of the property of the Hospital, they feel that they have rendered an important service to the municipality, and at the same time protected the interests under their immediate charge.

No progress has been made during the past year in the negotiations with the City for the extension of the River road through the property of the Hospital.

As usual the Trustees make report of large outlays for the repairs of Hospital buildings and for improvements therein. Extensive and expensive repairs have been made upon roofs, involving in some cases the renewal of the covering of entire sections and the cure of serious structural defects. Much plastering and painting has been required in the administration building. The steward's office has been made both commodious and attractive and a portion of the servants' sitting-room, which was needlessly large, has been taken to make two new offices, which give additional facilities to the departments of the steward and the housekeeper. The old chapel has been remodeled and will be used both as a library and as a room for meetings of the Board. The portraits of distinguished benefactors have been carefully cleaned and their

frames regilded. The rooms on the fourth floor of the administration building formerly occupied by servants have been removed, leaving an attic unobstructed by partitions, and protected from damage by fire, by the installation of automatic sprinklers. New bath rooms have been provided for the use of patients upon the third floor, and the upper east dormitory and rooms adjacent thereto have been thoroughly renovated and refurnished.

Hospitals are costly agencies of civilized society, but they are remunerative. The mere maintenance of a modern hospital makes drafts upon its resources which often dismay those who have charge of them, while the frequent adoption of new methods of treatment and of sanitation demand the appeals to the conscience and the charity of those who are prosperous, which too often fall upon unheeding ears.

The great Hospital, which bears the name of the State and which fulfills its noblest function, should not be allowed by the citizens of Rhode Island to report annually an income totally inadequate to its necessary expenditures. A becoming pride in an institution, which so amply repays the gifts cast into the treasury, would make easy the task of men, who are alike the guardians of the afflicted and the suffering and the almoners of the bounty of those whose sympathy and whose charity will bless both the giver and the beneficiary. What is true of one hospital is true of all of them. No statute of mendicancy should ever restrain them from making known their necessities, and no man endowed with

superfluous wealth should harden his heart against their cry for help.

The Trustees close their report with the expression of their hearty recognition of the faithful services of the medical staff and of the subordinate officers of the Hospital.

During the absence in Europe of Dr. Blumer, his duties were performed by Dr. Hall, of whose ability and zeal the Trustees have had long and happy experience. Dr. Blumer's administration has more than satisfied the high expectations of the Board and gives promise of still further successes in the profession in which he already holds so high a rank.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

WILLIAM GODDARD,

Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 24, 1903.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1902:

There were in the Hospital January 1st one hundred and seventy-four patients, ninety-two women and eighty-two men. There have been admitted during the year forty-eight women and forty-nine men. The whole number of patients under treatment during the year was, therefore, two hundred and seventy-one.

The maximum number under treatment at any one time was one hundred and eighty-two; the minimum number was one hundred and sixty-eight; and the average number for the year was nearly one hundred and seventy-eight.

Ninety-six patients have been discharged, fifty women and forty-six men, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and seventy-five patients, ninety women and eighty-five men.

Of those admitted thirty-two were alleged to have been ill less than three months, twenty-three less than one year, six less than two years and twenty-four for more than two years previous to their last admission to this Hospital.

Twelve were natives of Providence, thirty-one of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-four of other New England States, eleven of States outside of New

England, and twenty were of foreign birth. Thirty-two were residents of Providence, thirty-five of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-three of other New England States, five of States outside of New England, and two were from foreign countries. Forty were married, forty were single, fourteen were widowed and three were divorced. Seventy-four were not known to have had previous attacks, ten had suffered from previous attacks, and one had had several attacks prior to his last admission. Eight had previously been in this Hospital for treatment, two of whom had been discharged as recovered, the others as improved. Twelve were not insane.

Of those discharged twenty-one had recovered, twenty-five were improved, twenty-five unimproved, twelve not insane, and thirteen died.

The thirteen deaths may be noted as to cause as follows:

General paresis, four; Bright's disease, two; fibroid phthisis, one; acute dilatation of heart, two; senile marasmus and pneumonia, one; epilepsy, one; pernicious anaemia, one; purulent endocarditis, one.

The closing note of my report to the Trustees last year was one of great hopefulness as to outlook. The Weld House had lately been opened and dedicated to a noble service. The scope of the activities of Butler Hospital had been measurably widened. The attitude of the medical profession and of the public had shown itself on that occasion to be unmistakably sympathetic. If there were clouds on the horizon we saw them not,

Gaudeamus
igitur.

in the unbounded good feeling that ushered in the new year. Within our walls one is accustomed to the alternating psychosis, to a certain reaction from states of exaltation, even as men without have what in plain speech are called their ups and downs. And it is no doubt salutary discipline of the soul that frowning discontent should now and then take the place of overweening complacency and self-conceit. But, be this as it may, when we review the good things that have been our portion during the year that is closed and make bold to interpret in our own favor what its lesson has plainly taught, we find ourselves at this annual meeting disciples of the same "true and amiable philosophy of optimism" that has sustained us for a happy and prosperous twelve-month.

No sooner was the new building opened than the law of supply and demand began to exemplify itself in application for suites and single rooms. The two infirmaries were also put into speedy use, and thus the two constituent parts of the new provision became from the outset an efficient force in treatment. It is impossible to overestimate the boon of the infirmaries, separated by corridors from the Weld House proper, in securing for the sick and feeble, acute as well as chronic, all that their condition demands in structural, sanitary and hygienic arrangements. And to say this is to declare anew our everlasting indebtedness to the generous lady who conceived and put into execution this broad scheme of relief for suffering humanity.

That there would be numerous voluntary applications for treatment was predicable upon previous

experience. Of a total of ninety-seven admissions, no fewer than thirty-eight were of this kind. Surely pleasing proof may be found herein that at last people are coming to realize the essential unity of two specialties that, to the hindrance of each, have been kept apart all too long, namely, neurology and psychiatry. It must be obvious to any reflecting mind that a psychic lesion implies defect of nervous structure and that the fundamental principles that govern the treatment of nervous diseases apply also to those that implicate the mind. "Mental disorders," says Dr. Maudsley, "are neither more nor less than nervous diseases in which the mental symptoms predominate." I am not unmindful of the passive part which alienists themselves have played in this delayed union of brain and spinal cord by fostering an estrangement that was bound to flourish so long as archaic words were commonly used, without righteous protest, to describe men and things pertaining to the specialty of psychiatry. The thoughtless person who calls a curative institution for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases a "lunatic asylum," and a nervous or mental invalid a "lunatic," must often be more guilty of wrong doing in the sight of God — by reason of the indirect consequences of such indiscretion — than one whose unrestrained language makes his offence a technical misdemeanor under the laws of men. An ancient cynic once said, "The people of Miletus are not stupid, but they do the sort of things that stupid people do;" and, by parity of criticism, the people of Providence are not cruel but their speech is some-

times in the key of those who are. Indeed, one might even go a step further, as has been suggested by a benevolent colleague in the West, and banish from common use the words "insanity" and "insane," which are both so loosely and ignorantly used in the speech of the people, to the prejudice of the individual whose misfortune it is to suffer from a psychosis. Call a patient a neurasthenic and not only will he not take offence, but in some cases even enjoy a sense of distinction. Similarly, if our mental patients were spoken of as having a "psychosis," the more lenient and more scientific ascription might have the like happy effect. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico.*

One may well rejoice that these doctrines are gaining ground in this country and nowhere has advance been more marked than in New England. Especially are we thankful for the simple form of procedure, involving neither publicity nor delay, which permits the Rhode Island patient to enter Butler Hospital upon what is substantially the footing of the patient of the general hospital or sanitarium. Equipped as the institution now is to undertake the management of almost any non-contagious illness, it was particularly gratifying to the medical officers, during the past year, that by chance two accidents occurring at our doors brought their victims to our wards for surgical treatment. In other instances, too, the mental element in the case, if not wholly absent, has been at best a negligible quantity.

Conditions have changed with the growth of this community, and Butler Hospital has long since ceased to stand alone in rendering first and subsequent aid to

the Rhode Island patient suffering from mental disease. It is proper to bear in mind that the State Hospital at Howard (note the name, please, and let us never miscall it the State Farm) has been established

**Times
have
Changed.** and is maintained by the people not only to receive cases of occurring illness, but to shelter and care for a class of chronic patients whom we are providing for in crowded parts of this Hospital, to the injury, sometimes, of acute and curable cases and to the exclusion of those who might otherwise occupy valuable space. For years the common cry of overcrowding has gone up from Howard insomuch that the Trustees have forborne to apply for transfers to the State institution, under the law, in several cases where such disposition has been indicated on the merits. Extensive additions being now in course of construction at the State Hospital, the time is happily at hand when the relief in question may be sought and obtained. Meanwhile we plead the privilege of a private curative hospital and urge upon those concerned the importance of recognizing this main function. At the same time let no plausible hocus-focus of words and phrases juggle us into the unworthy conceit that Butler Hospital can ever cease to care for all patients whose condition makes them difficult of management in a comparatively small institution, or cause us to lose sight of and ignore our obligations *quoad* charity. My contention is that, given more available room, the relief available for persons of limited means would be greater, not less, than it is now possible for us to afford in appropriate cases of distress.

New legislation has made it easier for Butler Hospital to meet the State half-way in all charitable endeavour in an amendment to Chapter 82 of the General Laws, whereby a better distribution of the annual

New Legislation. appropriation for indigent insane is provided for in accordance with the recommendation of the Fifty-seventh Annual Report. The number of persons entitled to State aid is no longer limited to twenty, but dependent wholly upon the amount of money in the treasury available for the purpose of such relief. The wisdom of this amendment has been abundantly demonstrated during the year.

It is in order to speak of a departure — for it is all an incident of the new order — to which brief reference was made in my last report, to wit, the nursing of male patients by women. We cannot claim the merit of being pioneers in this movement, but we were at least not averse from following the lead of progressive brethren elsewhere as soon as the new infirmaries made the innovation practicable. The outcome has been most satisfactory. Very soon the mountain of apprehension conjured up by the imagination of doubting theorists, to whom usage and precedent are dear, had dwindled to the mole-hill of actual difficulty, and long before end of the year's first quarter it had melted into utter nothingness. In the entire service of Butler Hospital no sight is now more gratifying than the improved conditions under which bed-ridden and feeble male patients are now cared for. Along this same line also has been the employment

**Women Nurses
for Men.**

of ward-maids in the purely domestic concerns of the male service to take the place, or supplement the work, of less competent men.

Repairs. As in private dwellings the provision of something new, be it wall-paper or carpet, often puts to shame, by an accented dinginess, all that is old, thus leading the householder, all unawares, into large unforeseen expenditure, so has it seemed more than ever necessary during the year to soften in like manner the contrast between the Weld and Goddard Houses and some of the older parts of the Hospital. It is inevitable that a building that has stood for fifty-five years should need thorough repairs from time to time and be practically reconstructed in some of its parts.

First in importance have been the repairs to the Centre House. Not only have the rooms of the attic, formerly occupied by domestics, been vacated, but the place has been gutted and equipped with automatic sprinklers. The third story is at present undergoing repairs. The old chapel on the second story has arisen from its low estate into a handsome Trustees' room and library. The medical officers' quarters have also received attention. On the first floor the Steward's department has been remodelled and rendered more commodious as a counting-room by including a portion of the adjoining employés' hall. The rooms over the upper south wards, occupied on one side by domestics and on the other by night nurses, have been made comfortable and attractive and equipped with a modern water section. The upper east dormitory has been painted, papered and newly furnished.

Much work has been done on the roofs, involving the use of considerable new material. Gutters have been repaired everywhere, and nearly all the galvanized and corrugated leaders, having been found riddled with holes, were replaced with the most approved work in copper.

The unsightly fence that surrounded the Duncan House court has been removed and that portion of the premises, now open, has been properly laid out and beautified.

The Sawyer House is undergoing important repairs. This building has had little or nothing done to it interiorly since its opening in 1888. It has been well patronized for years, and having thus borne to the treasury the largest proportionate revenue, it has fairly earned this ultimate reward of thorough renewal. The plumbing will be modernized throughout; the floors will be renewed where necessary; the building will be wired for electric lighting and freshness will follow in the wake of painter, paperhanger and upholsterer. Meanwhile the Sawyer House patients will be assigned to quarters in the Weld House.

A graver consideration than this is the state of the so-called north wards of the men's and women's divisions. I have mentioned this subject in previous reports, and need only repeat now that no time should be lost in giving these parts of Butler Hospital a thorough overhauling. The interior woodwork should be wholly renewed and the opportunity seized so to reconstruct the wards, in adaptation to actual needs, as to provide congregate dining-rooms, small infirmaries, modern water sections, and, above all, an abundance of sunlight.

Workshop. More than ever before a suitable workshop for patients is needed to accommodate and furnish treatment for a certain class of men whose response to active work is always prompt. We hear much of the rest-cure in the treatment of the neuroses, but it is no more valuable as a saving means of health than is the work-cure in the psychoses. The Visiting Trustees know how inadequate present conditions are to requirements. Whether we shall utilize some existing building for this purpose or erect a special structure is a matter for careful consideration.

Power House. If it be decided to build a new power house and in connection therewith a new laundry, the old laundry building might well be devoted to this new use.

Boat House. Nothing has contributed as much to the entertainment of our people during the past year as the naphtha launch which we owe to the generosity of a friend of the Hospital. This craft was in constant commission during the warm weather and permitted the patients to enjoy many an excursion down the bay. And now we are wondering whether it is expedient and practicable to rent somewhere for the summer a modest cottage which would furnish an objective point for these little excursions and in which, incidentally, refreshments might be served to happy picnicking parties. More important than this, however, is a boat-house on the Seekonk. This would be a great boon, for not only should we then be able to house our launch but also smaller rowing craft and canoes, while a second story might be made a delightful place of resort for the men, not unlike, in its pro-

visions, the club-room of similar buildings elsewhere. Is it too much to hope, in these prosperous days, when wealth is a means of embarrassment to so many of its conspicuous accumulators, and when benevolence only needs guidance into the proper channel, that somebody may come forward to seize this opportunity and earn the benediction of our people? And is there not much present and future comfort for all such possible givers of gifts in the philosophy of that mighty man of old who left the world this genial injunction to good fellowship and good deeds: "Eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto him for whom nothing is prepared: neither be ye sorry for the joy of the Lord is your strength?"

And while these things riparian are under consideration, I suggest the utility of obtaining from the city authorities some definite intimation of their pleasure with respect to a river drive.

**River
Drive.**

Long ago the Trustees consented to grant the municipality a right of way for this purpose, the consideration being that an ornamental wrought iron fence, such as might consist with a mutual dignity, should become the barrier, at the city's expense, between our grounds and the proposed public drive. If the city no longer contemplates this public improvement, it might be well for Butler Hospital to construct suitable walks on its own account in this part of its premises and render accessible to its patients the shady nooks and pleasing prospects in which the wooded slopes abound.

City Sewer. In the meantime agreement has been had with the City of Providence for the construction of a trunk sewer through the Hospital territory. Thanks to the expert services of a member of your Board, the Engineer's Department has become convinced of the entire feasibility of sparing the beautiful ravine from the scathing work of pick and shovel, another and better course having been prescribed. Care has also been taken by your special committee to guard the rights of the Hospital in other directions in connection with this public undertaking.

Farm Buildings. The condition of the farm buildings is a twice-told tale which I will not weary you by repeating. It might be a questionable use of precious funds to rebuild or readapt the old steadying until the propriety of buying a farm at a convenient distance from the institution has been carefully pondered by your Board. One needs no great gift of foresight to perceive the ultimate value, for other uses, of meagre lands that are now under cultivation and of pastures that yield but a precarious sustenance to grazing herds. Open fields might then be available for a good golf course or for other equally health-giving purpose when, with ever-changing fashion, golf shall have waned into desuetude. Furthermore, in view of the proposed extension this year of the tracks of the United Traction and Electric Company up to and beyond the Hospital property, it is meet that we keep well in mind the manifest destiny of our immediate neighborhood on Blackstone Boulevard as offering desirable building sites for mansions of the

well-to-do. For, while it is one thing, in pastoral poetry, to see "the lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea," it is quite another, in city prose, for fastidious neighbors to be confronted at short range with some of the less aesthetic aspects of suburban agriculture. So your Superintendent pleads not again for pigs and is content to leave the cows to their scanty herbage until the whole matter shall have received a fuller consideration at your hands.

Crops. A statement of the products of the farm and garden will be found in an appendix to this report. Sparing you detailed enumeration, I need only mention here that there has been an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables; that 105,774 quarts of milk have been produced; and that the hennery has to its credit a yield of 2,220 dozen eggs of unquestioned freshness. The ice-crop of 700 tons is also a farm credit.

Ice House. Whatever happens to the farm and its buildings, if, in view of narrow limits and not over fertile soil, to say nothing of an infesting horde of pilfering pigeons, it shall still be said of us, "Thou shalt carry out much seed into the field and shalt carry but little in," nevertheless the necessity of making a few minor repairs to the property cannot be longer avoided. And in any event we should have a new ice house to take the place of the building (formerly a stable and dating from earliest times) to whose decay your attention has been called in previous reports.

Laundry. New machinery will be needed in the laundry to meet growing demands. A count taken for the week ending December 6, 1902, showed

the handling of 11,834 pieces, while the number for the corresponding period in 1901, was 10,729, an increase for one year of 1,105 pieces per week. A new body ironer and a steel washer will give strength to this arm of the service.

Electric Lighting. Gratifying experience with the electric light over a large part of the house has created a desire for the better illuminant elsewhere. It would seem to be to the Hospital's advantage to make its own electricity and herein lies an additional argument for a new power plant that shall include dynamos in its mechanical equipment.

Finance. It would have been impolitic to refer to the financial results of the year before pointing out all that is needed in the way of new buildings and repairs of an extraordinary nature, lest the unreflecting reader of this report had fallen into the error of regarding a comfortable solvency as the surplus assets of an affluent exchequer. Every dollar of that surplus, and many more besides, will be needed to carry out the year's program of new work. A rising elation is thus at once chastened by the sobering thought of what are in effect our outstanding obligations.

The average per capita receipts per week amounted to \$12.73, and the average expenditure was \$12.85, based upon an average of $177\frac{1}{2}$ patients.

The initial price of board has exceeded the average of former years. In adopting this higher admission rate the Trustees have but recognized the higher current prices of supplies and labor as well as the higher standard of living that everywhere prevails. Later, when necessary, relief has been given without stint in

the individual case from the Beneficiary Fund. The wisdom of retaining the original rate and showing the credit on the account by the Beneficiary Fund cannot be doubted. Applicants for admission, or their responsible friends, are often quite willing to gauge their own financial ability less by the facts in the given case than by the rate paid by some other patient at an earlier period or in other circumstances—a human frailty of which it has been found prudent to take cognizance in adopting the procedure just mentioned. While to the sophisticated in finance, the process may look not unlike the robbery of Peter to pay Paul, it serves as the reminder, without unkind obtrusiveness, of a continuous obligation to Butler Hospital for concessions thus freely made by the Trustees to the shrunken resources of individual patrons.

Coal. The great scarcity of coal during the year has not affected the Hospital seriously. A year's supply of anthracite had fortunately been bought and delivered at a favorable price before the strike occurred; and owing to generous consideration on the part of John R. White & Son, with whom a contract therefor had been made, our wants have been satisfactorily supplied so far as soft coal is concerned.

The Training School. The Training School for Nurses has fulfilled its mission as in previous years.

The effort has been to approximate, if not to identify, its curriculum and methods to and with those of the schools of general hospitals, with the object of giving its pupils an all-round training. In the work of instruction, the medical officers, the

superintendent of nurses and the supervisors have borne a zealous part.

A red letter day in the school year was a demonstration in nursing by the graduating class. On this occasion the performance was witnessed by a notable gathering of superintendents of sister schools throughout New England, and there also came many of our old graduates to renew allegiance to *alma mater*. The purpose of the demonstration was not only to foster the corps spirit of the school, but we also had it much at heart to give our nurses the opportunity of illustrating thus objectively what they have been taught in the lecture room and at the bedside. In such wise, rather than by the fanfaronade of the conventional "graduation exercises," with their inevitable heroics, can the lesson be best conveyed to the public that training schools in special institutions of this character are nowadays something more than a feeble imitation of those of the large general hospital.

Much has been said in recent years of the desirableness of placing the technical education of nurses upon a broader basis of general culture. And if the main aim of culture is "to know the best that has been thought and said in the world," it is important that our nurses shall have easy access to the best books of our literature and be encouraged to cultivate a taste for nothing less. I appeal here, therefore, as has been done successfully before, for additions to the Nurses' Library, feeling sure that our school has many friends who will gladly show their good will by bearing a part in this work of education.

**As to
Visiting.**

The number of visitors to Butler Hospital has increased as the movement of patients has become more active. And since the rules as to visitors have not been rigidly enforced, advantage has often been taken of that leniency to make individual convenience the criterion rather than a hospital regulation conceived in the general interest. Now that the electric cars will soon come to our very gates and bring visitors to patients in larger numbers, it seems proper to request that the rules be carefully observed. Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, the latter day having been substituted for Thursday to suit the convenience of the majority. Still more earnestly is it desired that the friends of patients will refrain, excepting in instances where it is proper to make exception, from visiting on Sundays and holidays, thus permitting our own people, by a kindly application of the Golden Rule, to observe those days more after the manner of other men and women elsewhere, who, having earned their brief respite from toil, may enter freely into the enjoyment of what it brings in refreshment.

**The
Staff.**

Dr. Jost D. Kramer, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was engaged during the summer as interne in the room of Dr. Frank Y. Gilbert resigned. Otherwise the staff remains as at last report. I am indebted to my associates for excellent work and recognize how much the success and reputation of Butler Hospital must always depend upon their zeal and efficiency. To Dr. Hall I am under unusual obliga-

tion this year for his assumption of my duties and responsibilities during an absence in Europe, and I acknowledge gratefully not only the quality of that service of substitution, but his effective work in other directions.

I note also in this context the valuable services rendered by the consulting staff. Drs. J. H. Davenport and Dr. John C. Pegram, Jr., surgeons, have performed important operations.

Here, too, I wish to commend the services of Mr. J. J. Perry as steward after his first year in that office, and after forty-two years of continuous devotion to Butler Hospital. The financial statement of the year, so far as the stewardship counts as a factor in the figures, is at once the token of his efficiency and the justification of his appointment.

To heads of departments everywhere, within the Hospital and without, and, with few exceptions, to a large corps of employés, each in his or her sphere of usefulness, I am obliged for loyal co-operation in promoting the objects of the institution.

**Thanks
to
Clergy.**

The measure of our debt to the clergy of Providence and Pawtucket will be appreciated by glancing at the list of religious services held in the chapel during the year.

In several instances clergymen have brought their own church choirs. In fair weather and foul these good friends of the institution have come freely to Ray Hall on Sunday afternoons to bring cheer to our people :

Rev. Frank Appleton,
 Rev. Arthur Aucock,
 Rev. Frederic J. Bassett,
 Rev. William H. Bowen,
 Rev. Robert Cameron,
 Rev. Frederick V. Collins,
 Rev. Henry T. Cushman,
 Rev. Herbert C. Dana,
 Rev. L. B. Edwards,
 Rev. Thomas A. Fenton,
 Rev. Frank A. Goodwin,
 Rev. Wilford L. Hoopes,
 Rev. G. W. Kent,

Rev. Asbury E. Krom,
 Rev. Marion Law,
 Rev. Benjamin Livingston,
 Rev. Matthew S. McCord,
 Rev. Francis Maines,
 Rev. Lucien Rogers,
 Rev. Ernest A. Thomas,
 Rev. Gregory D. Walcott,
 Rev. James C. Walsh,
 Rev. George S. Wheeler,
 Rev. F. L. Whittemore,
 Rev. Asaph S. Wicks,
 Rev. William T. Wood.

Easter services—Hospital choir, assisted by Miss McCabe, soloist, and Mr. Livsey, cornet.

Christmas services—Hospital choir assisted by Mr. Livsey, cornet, Rev. Frank Appleton officiating.

St. Paul's choir, Pawtucket, Easter and Christmas music on the respective Sundays following.

St. Mary's choir, East Providence, Mr. Frank J. Anthony, choir-master, Rev. Herbert C. Dana officiating.

Gifts. Mention has already been made of the gift of a naphtha launch by a friend of the Hospital. Mrs. T. P. Shepard presented a Victoria and has done us many other acts of kindness during the year. Mr. Charles Morris Smith, Junior, kindly gave the stable a horse. From one of the Trustees came numerous fine etchings for the wards. To Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Sullivan we are indebted for books and water colors. Miss Louisa D. Sharpe renewed her gift of money for trimming trees. Mr. Howard O. Sturges sent his cheque for \$50 for a band concert

and similar contributions were received from Trustees and another friend of the Hospital. The latter gentleman, whose name I am not permitted to mention, also gave \$100 towards the purchase of a pianola. A Chickering piano has been given to the Hospital for the use of the woman's division, A Trustee presented several cases of wine for the use of the sick.

In conclusion it remains to make official and personal acknowledgment to yourselves for your unfailing support and kindness in the interrelation of Trustees and Superintendent. The burden of my obligation is the larger for the leave of absence which I was permitted to enjoy in Europe during the summer. Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily and pledge you my best service for the year upon which we have entered.

G. A. BLUMER.

JANUARY 28, 1903.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1902.

	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
Board, private		\$117,481 44
Board from Beneficiary Fund		6,262 84
Clothing		1,329 17
Permanent Fund		2,321 92
Isaac Ray Fund		4,330 67
Salaries	\$12,413 39	
Wages	42,926 00	
Provisions	25,997 24	
Drugs and Medicines	1,555 51	
Furniture	3,957 81	
Repairs and Improvements	11,400 39	
Farm	4,001 01	
Stable	2,300 69	
Contingencies	3,812 84	
Insurance	645 31	
Lights	3,376 31	
Water	1,158 02	
Fuel	5,054 21	
Total	\$118,598 73	\$131,726 04

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

WOMEN.

CHISHOLM, MARGARET
GREER, MRS. LYTTLE
McKEEVER, MILLIE
McLEOD, ELIZABETH

MEN.

GUPPY, CHARLES E.
JOHNSTON, CHARLES E.
KEMP, L. L.
KEMP, B. C.
NICOLSON, SAMUEL

CLASS OF 1898.

ARNOLD, ELIZABETH
COALING, KATIE M.
DEANE, EMMA
HANDREN, MINNIE A.
LOGAN, JESSIE
REDDINGTON, ROSE
TOMSON, JOANNA
TURNER, AGNES
WALSH, AGNES M.

LINSCOTT, E. L.
MARRINER, JAMES L.
MORTON, JOHN B.
ROSS, EUGENE E.

CLASS OF 1899.

CHRISTIE, JESSIE
FRASER, MARGARET
KINGSBURY, JENNIE
McKAY, KATE
McDONALD, JANET
MARSHALL, LUCY A.
SCHWARTZ, VIOLET M.
SHAW, LOTTIE G.
SHEPARD, HANNAH

PIKE, JOHN S.
CURLEY, PATRICK
MARTIN, CHARLES H.

CLASS OF 1900.

WOMEN.

BRIDGES, MABEL F.
 BUNKER, CATHERINE
 KEEFE, MARION
 PHILLIPS, IDA
 MACKEY, KATHLEEN
 MCLEOD, CATHERINE I.
 MCDUGALL, MARGARET
 MARSHALL, CARRIE B.
 PEPPARD, JOSEPHINE
 YOUNG, MINNIE E.

MEN.

MACLEAN, HECTOR I
 POTTER, DUMMER

CLASS OF 1901.

DELEHANTY, ELLEN
 STEWART, ALICE G.
 WATT, HELEN
 WHITING, MYRTIE

WOODBURY, GEORGE A.

CLASS OF 1902.

ALLEN ADDIE M.
 COFFIN, ELSIE L.
 FARNHAM, BESSIE M.
 MCLEOD, JOANNA
 MORAN, ETHEL M.
 NICHOLS, ENOLA W.

ALLEN, ELBRIDGE
 HENRY, HORACE
 MONK, BENJAMIN W.
 SIMMONS, ROSCOE
 TIBBETTS, ORREN A.

FARM PRODUCTS.

105,774 quarts milk,
6,020 pounds pork,
1 cow,
2 calves,
1,174 pounds chicken,
864 pounds fowl,
2,220 dozen eggs,
12 tons squash,
7 tons cabbage,
300 bunches celery,
400 bushels onions,
100 bushels salsify,
700 bushels shelled corn,
475 bushels beets,
150 bushels carrots,
160 bushels turnips,
200 bushels parsnips,
100 bushels peas,
1,500 bushels apples,
1,300 gallons cider,
2,000 boxes strawberries,
288 boxes gooseberries,
900 boxes currants,
150 boxes cherries,
2,500 pounds grapes.

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

- Jan. 3. Chas. R. Taggart, Entertainer.
 " 10. Dance, Theodore Datz's Orchestra.
 " 18. George Darling, Entertainer.
 " 31. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 Feb. 14. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 21. Musicale, under the patronage of Mrs. Waterhouse.
 " 28. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 Mar. 14. Dance, Theodore Datz's Orchestra.
 " 21. Amateur theatricals, Hospital talent, Miss McCabe and Mr. Goss.
 April 4. Minstrels, Hospital talent and Mr. Goss.
 " 5. "Who's Who, or All in a Fog," Misses Joyce Hart, Frances Lippitt, Margaret Bradley, Sallie Harris, Helen and Mary Blumer.
 " 11. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 19. Brown Dramatic Club.
 " 22. Stereopticon views of Passion Play.
 May 2. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 13. Talma Club.
 " 14. Einklang.
 June 30. Band concert, Reeves American Band.
 July 24. Band concert, Reeves American Band.
 Aug. 8. Band concert, Hedley-Livsey Band.
 " 19. Band concert, Reeves American Band.
 Sept. 4. Band concert, Hedley-Livsey Band.
 " 10. Band concert, Reeves American Band.
 Oct. 4. Band concert, Reeves American Band.
 " 31. Dance, Reeves Orchestra.
 Nov. 13. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 21. Archie Leon French, Entertainer.
 " 28. Dance, Datz's Orchestra.
 Dec. 11. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 24. Promenade concert, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.

MEMBERS OF THE LKP RATION DELETED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING JAN 25 1963

Arthur M. Brown	John C. Isaacs
Frank W. Brown	Mrs. H. G. Gault
LeRoy E. Brown	W. H. Gault
Robert L. Brown	Ed. J. Gault
James L. Brown	Robert A. Gault
Harry L. Brown	Frank R. Gault
Robert L. Brown	Mrs. S. G. Gault
John L. Brown	Mrs. H. G. Gault
R. H. Brown	James C. Gault
	Harold L. Gault

MEMBERS OF THE LKP RATION DELETED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC 31 1962

Robert L. Brown	Frank C. Gault
George L. Brown	J. M. Gault
James L. Brown	John W. Gault
	Mrs. L. G. Gault

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital,

December 31, 1902.

PERMANENT FUND.

1	Note secured by mortgage on improved property	\$4,000 00
14	Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	14,000 00
361	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,050 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage	5,500 00
11	Bonds Columbus Street Railway Co., 5 per cent	11,000 00
		<u>\$52,550 00</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

10	Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	\$10,000 00
	Joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at	11,000 00
		<u>\$21,000 00</u>

DONATION FUND.

10	Shares Manufacturers Trust Co.....	\$1,000 00
34	" Providence Gas Co.....	1,700 00
	Joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at	15,500 00
257	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	12,850 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage	6,600 00
1	Bond Denver City Cable Ry. Co., valued at	100 00
		<u>\$37,750 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

2	Bonds New York Central R. R. Co.....	\$2,500 00
	Deposit in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	100 00
		<u>\$1,600 00</u>

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.

7	Bonds Lynn & Boston R. R. Co., 1st mortgage, gold bond.	\$7,000 00
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THOS. WHITRIDGE FUND.

11	Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	\$11,000 00
	Western land note secured by mortgage.....	1,000 00
		<u>\$12,000 00</u>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

	Western land notes secured by mortgage....	\$18,600 00
15	Bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.	15,000 00
	Cash.....	400 00
		<u>\$34,000 00</u>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

	Joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	\$31,500 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	23,000 00
3	Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 3½ per cent.	3,000 00
		<u>\$57,000 00</u>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

41	Shares New York, Ontario Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00
50	" United R. R. Co. of New Jersey.....	9,250 00
454	" Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	22,700 00
142	" Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00
73	" Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00
25	" Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00
75	" Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	7,500 00
1	Bond Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., convertible.....	1,000 00
1	Bond Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., consolidated mort- gage.....	1,000 00
		<u>\$70,590 00</u>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

5	Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	\$4,625 00
	Deposit on participation in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	375 00
		<u>\$5,000 00</u>

MARY C. WEST FUND.

	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	\$3,500 00
2	Bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage gold, 5 per cent.....	2,000 00
		<u>\$5,500 00</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD, MEMORIAL FUND.

1	Note secured by mortgage on improved property.....	\$15,000 00
10	Bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., 5 per cent.....	10,000 00
60	Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$35,000 00
		<hr/>

E. E.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1902.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	} <i>Audit Committee.</i>
GEORGE M. SMITH,	

1885 August
July 23
1887
REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 27, 1904,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

7-18-1904
111

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 27, 1904,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Angell St. and Dyer Ave.,) leaving Market Square at two minutes before the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter, now carry passengers direct to the Hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.



ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING.

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 27, 1904,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

— — —
The Providence Press:
SNOW & FARNHAM, PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street,
1904.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1904.

WILLIAM GODDARD, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

TRUSTEES.

ROYAL C. TAFT,

STEPHEN BROWNELL,

STEPHEN O. METCALF,

RATHBONE GARDNER,

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,

ISAAC C. BATES,

JOHN R. FBEEAMAN,

EDWARD F. CHILD,

WILLIAM GAMMELL,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,

GEORGE M. SMITH.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

J. W. C. ELY, M. D.,

GEORGE W. CARR, M. D.,

N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.

JOHN C. PEGRAM, JR., M. D., CONSULTING SURGEON.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. R. C. P., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

C. BERTRAM GAY, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

WM. McDONALD, JR., PH. B., M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE S. HATHAWAY, M. D., INTERNE.

JEROME J. PERRY, STEWARD.

MISS M. J. MOFFITT, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

MISS GRACE T. WILLS, HOUSEKEEPER.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1904-1905.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. M. B. I. GODDARD AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN.
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND MERRIMAN.
DECEMBER,	MERRIMAN AND BROWNELL.
JANUARY,	BROWNELL AND M. B. I. GODDARD.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER, who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the hours named.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in case of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and other matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

IN accordance with the By-Laws of the Corporation, THE TRUSTEES OF THE BUTLER HOSPITAL present their sixtieth annual report.

The year that closed December 31, 1903, though undistinguished by those visible monuments of growth which have made conspicuous the records of some former years, has not been without its exemptions and its successes. Over none of your Board and none of the medical staff, or of those charged with the administration of the Hospital and the care of its patients has the Angel of Death stretched his dark sceptre, and no wasting epidemic has added fresh anxieties to those which must ever attend the treatment of patients afflicted with divers diseases.

The Trustees ask especial attention to the report of the Superintendent, which is made a part of this communication to the Corporation. From Dr. Blumer's interesting report the Corporation and all who are concerned with hospitals and their scientific and humane management will learn what has been accomplished in the Butler Hospital for the cure or alleviation of the various forms of disease for the treatment of which this hospital is specially equipped. With the fullest appreciation of the noble work of other hospitals, the Trustees of Butler Hospital believe that in no kindred institution can patients suffering from the psychoses, or the many phases of

nervous disease, be treated with more advanced scientific skill and with more favoring surroundings than in this Hospital. The passionless beauty of landscape and the tranquility of existence conduce to that serenity of mind which so powerfully aids the efforts of the physician and banishes from the patient those exciting anxieties to which he is a prey at home.

It is gratifying to know that the ministry of Butler Hospital is becoming more and more to be appreciated by intelligent men and women, many of whom are voluntary patients, seeking remedial treatment for diseases which are not even allied to insanity. It is still a common incident to find men, who should be better informed, classing all our patients as lunatics, and thus inflicting upon them the reproach of mental unsoundness. That the primary purpose of the Butler Hospital was the care and cure of insane patients is well known. From jails throughout the State and poor houses scarcely less loathsome were released the unhappy beings confined because of their insanity, and they found shelter and humanity within the walls of this Hospital. By slow degrees its agency in the successful treatment of insanity became so acknowledged that no citizen of Rhode Island hesitated to entrust to its enlightened care those who needed the restraint or the treatment of the Hospital.

Today the scope of the Butler Hospital is widened in many directions. Its history has illustrated the processes of evolution to which hospitals are no less subjected than individual men and human society. Its aims and its purposes embrace the treatment of



THOMAS POYNTON IVES GODDARD HOUSE, SHOWING RIVER VIEW.



neurasthenia and of all manifestations of nervous affections, and among its patients are found men who have chosen this Hospital for the treatment of diseases oftener carried to the general hospital.

The report presented January 28, 1903, by the Board earnestly asked for the substitution of imposing gates of iron for the cheap and unworthy entrance to the attractive grounds of the Hospital.

As a result of this appeal, a member of the Board in the month of April last, offered to build iron gates sustained by piers of stone and brick, and asked the appointment of a committee to select the location of this gateway, and to superintend its construction. Messrs. Freeman, Bates and the Superintendent were constituted this committee.

It soon became evident that a change of the present entrance to the grounds of the Hospital to one more convenient of access and free from the objection of a steep down-grade at its very gates was desirable. It was also apparent that this change would disclose to visitor and patient a beauty of landscape hitherto concealed by the impenetrable hedge rows. This new departure involved a considerable outlay for a different approach, and demanded the skill of a landscape architect in making use of the natural beauty of the grounds in the production of the most pleasing effects and suggestions, and in presenting those "forms of material loveliness" with which they abound, so that they might appeal to the spiritual sense.

The committee therefore selected as their professional advisers, Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, whose established repute as landscape architects is well

known throughout Rhode Island. These gentlemen gave careful attention to the problems involved in this somewhat radical departure, and the plans recommended by the committee and adopted by the Board are those which were suggested and prepared by them.

Work upon the new approach and upon the foundations for the entrance gates has made such progress that the complete execution of these plans may be expected during the coming spring.

A tablet upon one of the massive piers of this gateway will bear the inscription :

In memory of
Three generations of benefactors to the Butler Hospital
Nicholas Brown, Founder
John Carter Brown, President
John Nicholas Brown, Trustee
Who blessed their native State by their labour
and their beneficence.

Upon the next pier will be inscribed :

To do good and to distribute
They forgot not.

Among other gifts is one of \$5,000 from Mrs. T. P. Shepard for a fund, the income of which is to be applied to the maintenance of the extensive conservatory which was presented to the Hospital by this most generous promoter and friend of enlightened charity and humane institutions.

Mrs. William G. Weld, always mindful of the great house which her devotion to the memory of her husband, and her warm human sympathies gave to the

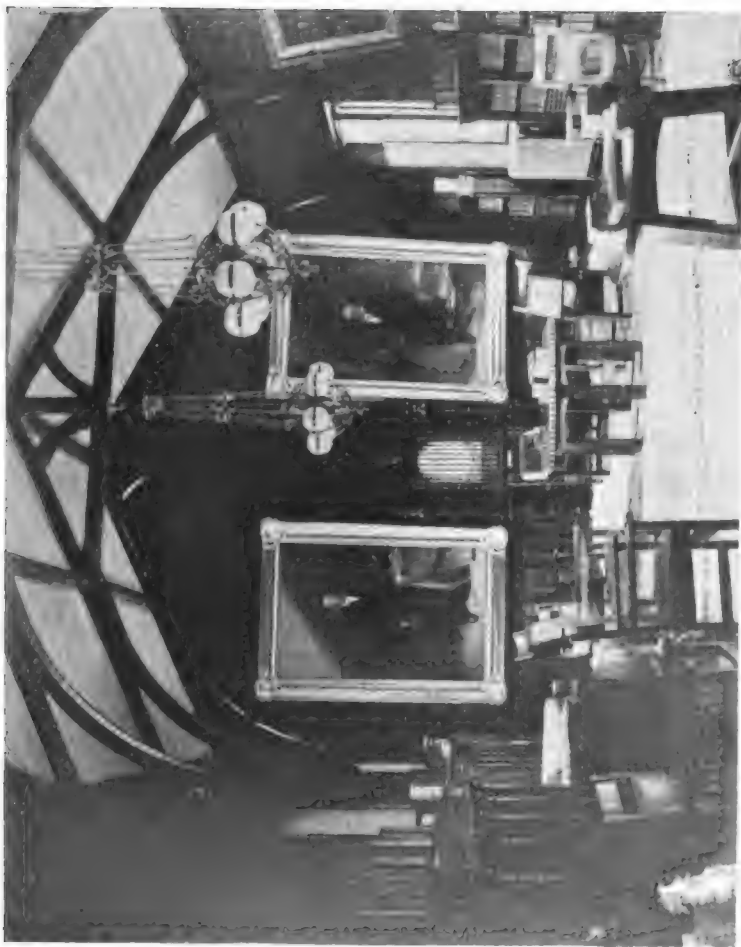
Butler Hospital, has also added to our obligations the gift of an expensive and much desired hydro-therapeutic apparatus.

The Trustees are happy to inform the Corporation that no necessity exists which requires a resort to a guaranty fund. The large expenses of the Hospital have been met by its income, and although much constructive work should be done during the coming year, the Trustees rely with confidence upon the charitable disposition of friends who have never yet failed to furnish succor in the time of need.

The problems of maintaining great hospitals are always perplexing to their managers. If, happily, the Butler Hospital has been spared the anxieties which so heavily press upon similar charities, the Trustees of this Hospital desire publicly to express a sympathy which they have once before confessed and to add whatever of influence they may possess to the efforts which the Trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital are now making to secure from the City of Providence an annual grant adequate to enable this great charity to continue its noble and beneficent work without the necessity of closing its doors to the suffering poor. What caused an excess of expenditure, over the receipts, of about \$40,000 during the past year of the Rhode Island Hospital? The answer to this question is simple. It is the vast and unrequited cost of work faithfully and skillfully done for the poor of Providence! That this alarming expenditure of the invested funds cannot continue is but too apparent. It is evident that the resources of the Rhode Island Hospital are insufficient to meet its constantly in-

creasing expenses, in spite of the generous gifts of men and women whose hearts are ever open to the cries of distress. The alternative remedies are the closing of the doors of the Hospital to all save those whom it can afford to treat without still further reducing its endowment; or the rendering of sufficient aid by the City of Providence for the benefit of those whose care in poverty and sickness it has thus far almost entirely thrown upon an institution supported by private charity. The request of the Trustees that the City should make an annual grant of \$40,000 is in no sense an affirmation of the principles of socialism. It is merely an unanswerable statement of their inability to continue without aid from the City a work analogous to that of the Dexter Asylum, or to that which the State performs at Cranston, and which the City would be compelled to do in Providence were it not for the relief afforded by a hospital built and endowed by the munificence of private citizens.

The Training School for the technical education of nurses has continued its good work during the past year. The training given to nurses in this Hospital, in its range and in its methods is almost identical with that of the general hospitals. It is desirable that some arrangements may be made with the Rhode Island Hospital and the Maternity Hospital, whereby nurses from Butler Hospital may for limited periods, have larger opportunities for observation and treatment of surgical operations and for instruction in maternity cases than can be given them here. Such privileges, if conceded by the trustees of these hospitals, would be reciprocated by us in admitting an



THE LIBRARY.

equal number of nurses to receive instruction and practice in the care of nervous diseases. Such a mutual contract would be profitable to nurses educated in either hospital, and the Trustees of Butler Hospital have no hesitation in suggesting it, as they feel confident that no nurse can be ranked as completely equipped for her life work, who has not had experience in the care of patients afflicted with nervous affections.

During the year 1903 diplomas, signed by the President and the Superintendent, have been given to seventeen graduate nurses who have creditably taken the prescribed course of instruction.

The testamentary gift of fifty thousand dollars by the late John Nicholas Brown has been paid by his executors, and it now becomes a noble and an enduring monument to the Christian sympathies and the great heart of a true lover of his fellow-men. Long after those who lament the early death of this young man have passed away, the good deeds of his brief life will continue to bless generations of suffering men, and to rejoice the hearts of those whose dearest friends are returned to them in renewed health and in restored happiness.

During the past year the thorough renovation of the Sawyer ward has been completed, and many important changes have been made in this house. It is now in a perfect sanitary condition, and its attractiveness has been so much increased that it will not suffer by comparison with our newer buildings. In the main building two wooden staircases have been replaced by fire-proof structures, the quarters of offi-

cers and employes in the third story have been redecorated, the kitchen, baking-room and adjacent passageways have been replastered and furnished, and many beneficial changes in the ventilation, heating and plumbing throughout the different wards have been made.

The main sewer, which the Trustees authorized the City of Providence to construct through the grounds of the Hospital, has been completed, and as soon as its connections with the general system of sewerage in Providence are made, it will become available to the uses of the Hospital. This important work caused no damage to the Hospital, and it is believed that its advantages will be great and permanent.

The reports of the Treasurer are also herewith submitted. For thirty-eight years this faithful officer has rendered invaluable services to the Hospital, and with unabated zeal he continues his watch and ward over its interests.

In concluding this report the Trustees of the Butler Hospital take pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and devotion of the Superintendent and medical staff of the Hospital, and to the loyalty with which they have been supported by the subordinate officers.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

WILLIAM GODDARD,

Committee.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27, 1904.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1903:

There were in the Hospital January 1st one hundred and seventy-five patients, ninety women and eighty-five men. There have been admitted during the year fifty-six women and forty men. The whole number of patients under treatment during the year was, therefore, two hundred and seventy-one.

The maximum under treatment at any one time was one hundred and eighty-six; the minimum number was one hundred and sixty-six; and the average number for the year was nearly one hundred and seventy-four.

One hundred and three patients have been discharged, fifty-six women and forty-seven men, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and sixty-eight patients, ninety women and seventy-eight men.

Of those admitted thirty were alleged to have suffered less than three months, twenty-three less than one year, twelve less than two years, and twenty-three more than two years previously to their last admission to this Hospital.

Fourteen were natives of Providence, twenty-six of

other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-two of other New England states, fourteen of states outside of New England, and twenty were of foreign birth. Forty-three were residents of Providence, twenty-three of other parts of Rhode Island, nineteen of other New England States, ten of states outside of New England, and one was from Canada. Forty-three were married, forty-one were single, eleven were widowed, and one was divorced. Seventy-seven were not known to have had previous attacks, and eleven had suffered from previous attacks. Thirteen had previously been in this Hospital for treatment, two of whom had been discharged as recovered, the others as improved. Eight were not insane.

Of those discharged twenty had recovered, thirty were improved, twenty-two unimproved, eight were not insane when admitted, and twenty-three died. The twenty-three deaths may be noted as to cause as follows:

General paresis, four; senile marasmus, five; tuberculosis, two; Bright's disease, three; pneumonia, one; pleurisy, one; multiple neuritis with heart lesion, one; subphrenic abscess, one; chronic endocarditis and uraemia, two; recurrent mumps, one; catarrhal enteritis, one; asphyxia, one.

Progress in In medicine, as in other affairs of life,
Psychiatry. real progress and much talk are usually found in inverse ratio to each other.

Nevertheless, after a prosperous year, in which sensible advance has been made in many directions, it is difficult to address the Trustees on the year's doings without discovering an almost unseemly elation, tem-

pered only here and there by amiable dissatisfaction with the existing order. For this reason I beg at the outset that you will grant me such privilege as goes with the fireside discussion of family matters and absolve me from offense if, in a public document, now I report somewhat gaily, not to say boastfully, on the well-being and prospects of the household, and again I seem to scold as occasion may demand. Beginning for the sake of greater safety in the latter mood, I permit myself a few words on the attitude of the outside world to those things that concern the inside of Butler Hospital.

Hardly an annual report emanating from an institution of this character but deplores the unenlightened state of public opinion with reference to mental diseases and their treatment. Especially cruel is the ignorance that fastens to insanity a certain stigma, from which apparently all other diseases, no matter how acquired, are free in the sight of the people. A like lack of charity and common sense is shown in the arched eyebrow, the significant glance and the empty expression of pity when one quidnunc whispers to another that a certain person sick as to nerves or brain, has been "sent" (for he rarely goes voluntarily in the speech of such newsmongers) to Butler Hospital. It cannot be too often protested that there is no stigma of insanity. Indeed, in these New England communities of ours, where brains are more apt to be highly organized than in less favored parts of the country, it may even be a mark of distinction to possess a mind of sufficient delicacy to invite damage under the stresses of life, while the stolid and exceed-

ingly commonplace Philistine who calls his brother Raca, conserves unscathed his modicum of grey matter and is serenely unmindful of the scriptural consequences of his somewhat absurd detraction. Year by year and little by little the patient champion of the claims of the insane to respectful consideration as invalids, makes headway against ignorant or loose conceptions of the kind of which complaint is here made. Slowly the idea that insanity is a symptom of disease, no less than toothache, and no more disgraceful, is gaining ground. People are becoming familiar with forms of mental derangement other than those which have extreme outward manifestation, and know that nowadays the patient goes to a hospital because he is sick and in need of treatment, and not because his conduct has made him a menace to himself or the community. A favored few now apprehend that there is no essential difference between nervous and mental diseases, the latter merely showing a greater prominence of the mental symptoms. This growing perception of essential unity marks a welcome advance, because the neurosis was wont always to bear herself with a strut, and even looked down upon her bigger sister, the psychosis, as of a different and lower order. Men everywhere are beginning to realize that there is a vast territory of irregular boundary lying between questionable sanity on the one hand and unquestionable insanity on the other, and not only that but, what is more to the point, to recognize that intermediate country as their own habitat. Many stragglers, incapable for one reason or another of keeping the pace, of their own free will are entering Butler Hos-



WELD HOUSE, FRONT VIEW.

pital, weary and footsore, to gain strength and refreshment for the journey. The number of voluntary applicants has this year been forty-two per cent. of the total admissions, a figure which attests more eloquently than words the good work of the propaganda in New England.

In the strictly medical field progress has been past not a few milestones, and if we have talked on the journey and halted here and there at cross-roads, the march forward has been fairly steady. The question, "What good can come out of Nazareth?" is still asked by those who know little of the inner workings, or, indeed, of the real mission of hospitals like this, and I have it very much at heart here to attempt the answer in a brief paragraph.

On admission each patient is now studied as never before. Mentally and physically the examination is systematic and thorough. To aid in this closer scrutiny, instruments of precision have been added one by one till now, without having bought fantastic and expensive apparatus, our armamentarium is adequate if not complete. As a routine procedure the special senses are carefully tested. Wherever possible the visual fields are mapped out with the large Skeel perimeter, and the chart is preserved. Not only do the officers make accurate examination of the electrical reactions, but here also there are charts for preservation and comparison of the data. For diagnostic purposes frequent recourse has been had to lumbar puncture and examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. Special effort has been made so to arrange our appliances that almost every sort of examination can be

carried on at the bedside, a provision of obvious utility in the case of the feeble, the active or such as are seriously ill. The information thus obtained has been of the greatest practical value in treatment. Neither does the study of the case end with the initial examination. More and more the officers are schooling themselves to observe every change and condition. Where formerly observation was more or less passive, though perhaps not lacking in acuteness, the watchword to-day is *investigate*. Search is made to discover the hidden symptoms. Phenomena, which formerly were observed and accepted as general characteristics of this or that group of patients, we now seek to comprehend. With less care for the application of a name to the condition, the mere *nomen et flatus vocis*, we are now more eager to understand the patient himself. And for the better preservation of all these data, we have a new method of recording, an important feature of which is the typewriting of all physicians' notes. A clinical stenographer finds frequent work in the wards and at the bedside. For greater facility of reference we have a convenient system of filing. Cross indices are rapidly building so that we can correlate all data as to any single patient.

Nor has growth along other lines ceased with this minute study of the patient. New methods of treatment with enlarged and more successful systems of therapeutics have been instituted. Daily subcutaneous injection of large quantities of saline solution has been found to be not without value in certain cases. Hydrotherapy has been so productive of results that our baths are now used far beyond their

capacity. An entirely new and elaborate system of electrotherapeutics has within a year found frequent application. The X-ray and the violet ray, having been called into requisition in skin lesion, fractures and diagnostic investigation have proved much more than a striking phantasmagoria of remedial display. Incidentally the happy result of all this active work has been to quicken the scientific spirit of the medical officers to the certain advancement of the interests of the sick patients who receive treatment at their hands.

Financial. Nothing is more striking, or at the

same time more gratifying, in considering from a business point of view the results of the year just closed, than the increased receipts from the board of patients. Ten years ago the average income per week per patient was \$10.83; for the year 1903 it was \$15.78. My distinguished predecessor, Dr. Isaac Ray, whose luminous writings cover almost every conceivable phase of hospital administration, in a paper written fifty-two years ago* deplored the existence in institutions of a spirit of economy which, not content with a mischievous presidency over their construction, demanded in that day (and, alas, the same penuriousness may sometimes be seen in our own times) a reduction to a very low figure of the price at which their benefits were to be dispensed. To quote his words: "The general desire seems to be, not to raise the hospital to the highest possible degree of excellence, but to reduce the rate of board to the minimum point, thereby making the merit of its administration to consist, less in the success with which its peculiar

*The Popular Feeling towards Hospitals for the Insane. Am. Jour. of Ins., July, 1852.

ends are promoted, than in the small amount of means by which it may be carried on. How the very peculiar and expensive attentions required by the insane, can be rendered at a price below that of the humblest boarding-houses in the country, has never been satisfactorily explained. . . . Persons who have occasion to place a friend or dependent in one of them [our hospitals], are surprised and dissatisfied if required to pay anything like an equivalent, while their own domestic economy may be indicative of abundance if not splendor. By all means let the poor be received at the lowest possible point consistent with the true objects of a hospital, but I see no reason why the affluent, those who are able to pay an equivalent for this as well as any other privilege, should be admitted on the same terms. It never could have been intended that the bounty of the State or of individuals, should be devoted to this class of persons—Charity does not consist in giving to the rich.” It is agreeable to his successor thus to re-state Dr. Ray’s position, and to make use of his cogent argument as at once a plea and a defence for and of the prevailing attitude and practice of Butler Hospital. The higher rates paid during the past year by the well-to-do (the average for the ninety-six patients admitted having been over \$23.00 per week) have enabled the Trustees to utilize the margin of profit in continuing to maintain many worthy cases at a price far below cost. It is true the minimum rate at which patients are received has been raised, but in appropriate cases the Trustees have disbursed the Beneficiary Funds with no niggard hand, while the State, through the offices

of its experienced and discerning Agent, Mr. Walter R. Wightman, has come still further to the relief of those who, in sickness and in sorrow, might otherwise have felt the pinch of a hindering poverty. And if there be in this community lookers-on, physicians or laymen, who, deceived by an appearance of prosperity to which the rich out of their abundance have contributed, and seeing not beyond the surface of things, underestimate Butler Hospital's succoring dole to the indigent sick, let them hear to-day that during the past year seventy-three per cent. of our patients paid less than the average cost of maintenance; of which large number nine per cent. contributed themselves nothing to the Hospital; six per cent. paid less than one-fifth of the average cost; thirteen per cent. paid less than two-fifths; nine per cent. paid less than one-half; and thirty-six per cent. paid rates varying from one-half to three-quarters of the average cost. Here, too, it may not be amiss to say that any sentiment of disappointment or disaffection growing out of inability to obtain treatment at Butler Hospital for all applicants might better transmute itself as energy into persistent effort to procure for private patients at the State Hospital, by a more liberal appropriation for the insane, accommodation of a kind to which no reasonable exception could be taken even by the most captious critic of existing provision.

It is manifest that under the restrictions of its rôle as a hospital for private patients, Butler Hospital cannot receive all indiscriminately who come knocking at its doors for admission, still less those who attempt entrance without even the courtesy of a

knock. But the Trustees may be relied upon as heretofore to befriend such as may come legitimately within the scope of the institution's bounty by a timely use, in the individual exigency, of the trust funds of which they have always been such open-hearted dispensers.

Extraordinary Repairs. Extraordinary repairs and betterments throughout the year have involved extraordinary expenditure. To encourage complacency of attitude towards such unavoidable outlay, one does well to recall the age of this institution and to reflect that, if a hospital that was dedicated to the public fifty-seven years ago shall attain and hold the high rank bespoken for it in the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, "second to none" among kindred institutions, it behooves the Trustees, as an imperative obligation, to adhere to their declared policy of keeping the building in all its parts in the highest state of structural efficiency. Neither may we lose sight, in this connection, of the increased cost of materials and labor that prevailed during the year, and especially should we give due weight to the thought, depressing to even a sanguine temperament, that the pervasive plumber has stalked abroad, and, making the most of that spell-binding word "sanitary," has received what he claimed as his rightful equivalent for services rendered.

One may best begin the tale of improvement by briefly reviewing the situation as to heating and ventilation.

Heating and Ventilation.

Last summer the services of Mr. Knight C. Richmond, C. E., were engaged with a view to radical improvement of the old plant. Following that gentleman's report, the Hospital placed orders for an adequate induced draft apparatus, a receiver for the feed pump to return automatically the water of condensation to the boilers, and for two sets of McClave shaking grates for the two boilers previously fitted with another make of grates which were worn out. All this apparatus is now installed and in working order.

Seven new "steamboat" ventilators, of a type which cannot give a down draft when any wind at all is blowing, have been mounted on the roofs of the original set of Hospital buildings, replacing the antiquated cupolas which were quite as liable to draw down as up in certain winds.

The purpose of the changes in the boiler room was, first, to make the four boilers already installed produce enough steam to keep the entire radiating surface of the Hospital heating system, together with all other apparatus using steam, constantly supplied in the coldest weather, a result which in recent years had been obtained only with great difficulty. The second object of the changes was so to equip the boiler plant as to meet the requirements of the new smoke law, which in this instance took the form of furnishing draft sufficient, and grates suited, to burn a mixture of bituminous coal and fine anthracite. The third object sought was an increased economy in the production of steam, due chiefly to feeding the boilers with hotter water than heretofore, and to ability

to burn a cheaper grade of fuel than formerly. It is not expected that there will be any reduction in the total coal bills of previous normal years, because there has not been enough steam made in those years to keep the Hospital comfortably warm, but it is hoped that we shall be able to make more steam for a dollar than has been heretofore possible.

The first object has been attained beyond any question, and the Hospital now has a very comfortable reserve capacity. The increased heat in the feed-water, the better grates on two boilers, and probably the better ventilation in some of the buildings, have all contributed to the efficiency of the heating system, and it has been possible to maintain the desired pressure, even in the recent severe weather, with all four boilers running without the aid of the fan. The fan, however, gives the equivalent of at least one, and probably two, spare boilers, which means that at any time we can lay off a boiler for repairs or thorough cleaning. This could not before be done in cold weather without crippling the plant, and it is needless to comment on the advantage of being able to keep the boilers thoroughly clean with the resulting better efficiency.

The second object, namely, meeting the requirements of the smoke law, has also been attained. The law is now in force, and, while no great pressure has as yet been put on smoke producers, it would be impolitic to reorganize a boiler plant without at least making the effort to do away with the smoke nuisance. The fan enables the Hospital to burn enough fine anthracite with soft coal to avoid smoke almost entirely.



WELD HOUSE WITH ITS SOLARIUM AND FORMAL GARDEN.

The third object is economy. Just what has been attained in this direction we do not know as yet. We do know, however, that the increased heat of the feed-water must give some economy in the coal consumption. The better grates on two of the boilers save an appreciable amount of coal which formerly sifted through into the ashpit, and the ability to clean the fires to a very considerable degree with these grates saves much opening of the furnace doors with the consequent influx of cold air.

Fire-proof Stairs. In the South Male and South Female Wards the old wooden winding stairs have been replaced by cement concrete fire-proof stairs with straight runs and landings, enclosed by cement partitions and brick walls, all the openings to the wards and to the basement having tinned fire doors. There is no combustible matter in the stairwells, and they should give a means of egress and ingress at all times free from the possibility of fire.

The City Sewer. The Hospital is to be congratulated on the effective work done by the Committee of Trustees, Messrs. Freeman, Merriman and Green, appointed to negotiate with the City of Providence for the building of a sewer through its premises. For many years the municipality had desired to run to the Seekonk River a trunk sewer through the incomparable defile known as "the grotto," to which course the Trustees, for obvious reasons, had been unalterably opposed. An independent survey made and developed by Mr. John R. Freeman, C. E., discovered the entire practicability of another route, namely, one to the north, that would

leave the grotto untouched and cost the City of Providence no more, and probably less, than the course it had projected. This plan was accepted by the City. Accordingly, an agreement was carefully drawn by Mr. Theodore F. Green, on behalf of Butler Hospital, and approved by the Hon. D. L. D. Granger on behalf of the City, whereby mutual satisfaction was secured and a bone of long contention happily removed as between this institution and the City of Providence. It was provided by this instrument that the sewerage of the territory tributary to the sewer through the lands of Butler Hospital should be on the "separate system," so called, the larger of the two channels of brick being for storm water and the smaller, of vitrified pipe, for sewage and house drainage. It is further stipulated: "That said grantor shall be and remain free from the payment of any tax or assessment imposed on account of the construction, maintenance or repairs of said sewer and drain, or on account of any sewer or drain constructed, maintained or repaired in, through or across said premises of said grantor or any part thereof, or in, through or across any street, highway or land within two hundred and fifty feet of any part of said grantor's said premises as shown on said plats." Furthermore it was agreed that the City of Providence should pay the sum of one thousand dollars by way of compensating the Hospital for the expense of the connections into the sewer, the cost of plans, as well as for other expenses incidental to the new drainage system. Butler Hospital is under a large debt of gratitude to Messrs. Freeman and Green for their far-reaching

professional service in this important undertaking. And while we would not show ourselves otherwise than cheerful givers to the City, whose provident fatherhood we acknowledge under compulsion of a dutiful fealty, Butler Hospital would at least suggest the enormous value of the right of way through its lands, which, by the grace of the Trustees, the municipality has thus acquired. It is pleasant, moreover, to avow that in carrying out the public improvement for the City government, the Engineer's Department has borne itself most considerately towards Butler Hospital and done everything within its power, not only to reduce to a minimum the discomfort and inconvenience incident to the work, but to facilitate its progress in every possible way.

While the sewer was building, advantage was taken by the Hospital to have more than the usual number of openings left for contingencies. Duncan Lodge was connected with it, thus doing away with a troublesome cess-pool that had been a constant source of expense and annoyance, and, under the supervision of Mr. Richmond, some of the old drains were replaced with larger ones on better grades as a precaution against future obstruction. Connection was also made to the stable, and a low place in the road near the paint shop was drained with suitable catch basin.

The Hospital buildings will not discharge into the new City system till the intercepting sewer has been built along the river shore.

Sawyer House. Extensive repairs have been carried out in the Sawyer House during the year. Chief among these is the new plumbing that has

displaced all that was old and defective and put the building in a thoroughly sanitary condition in this important respect. Two lavatories and six bathrooms have been furnished with marble wainscoting, tiled floors, porcelain basins and nickel-plated fittings. Each bathroom now has its enamelled tub, head and body shower and fixture for needle baths. The house has also been wired in the most approved manner for electric lighting, and fitted with appropriate chandeliers. The material improvements here enumerated, together with new parquetry work, fresh paint, cheerful papers, carpets and rugs to match, and dainty window draperies, have made the Sawyer House equal to the best of our newer construction and assigned to it a rank proportionate alike to its importance as an arm of the service and the memorial purpose which it subserves.

Wiring for Electric Light. Considerable progress has been made in wiring the wards for electric illumination. The Goddard, the Weld and the Sawyer Houses, and the stable, were wired in the order stated. Later, the administration building received attention, and now the good work goes on in the four South wards of the main wings. All wires have been drawn into iron pipes, which latter are sunk in channels in the walls and covered with plaster, and every precaution has been taken to secure proper installation and thoroughness of workmanship in every detail of construction. In this new provision the Hospital has kept in view the ultimate possession of a light-making plant of its own in the confident belief that such separate ownership will

enure to greater economy and commend itself to the Trustees as one of the great desiderata of the near future.

The administration building has been the scene of active repairs. Most important has been the thorough refitting and redecorating of what formerly was the old chapel. This spacious room on the second floor is now a handsome library, appropriately fitted and furnished, ready for use, not alone for library purposes, but for meetings of the Trustees or like formal gatherings.

The officers' quarters in the third story have been completely renovated, and, to a large extent, refurnished. A steel, fire-proof ceiling has replaced one of plaster that was badly cracked. The bath-room has been modernized, and on the second floor the plumbing has been similarly renewed.

Minor repairs have been made in many other parts of the Hospital, detailed reference to which has been made to your Board in my quarterly reports. Indeed, there is scarcely a corner of the building in which the carpenter, the plumber, the electrician, the painter and the paper hanger have not penetrated during the year.

New machinery has been installed in the laundry: a reversible body ironer, collar and cuff machine, shirt ironer and shirt washer. Other repairs in this department, including much new piping, have been made by our own mechanics.

The steam pipes under the Duncan and North wards of the women's division have been renewed and adapted to the requirements of the new heating sys-

tem. In making these changes a large number of unnecessary steam traps were taken out.

A sequence of Yale locks has been put on all communicating doors throughout both divisions, thus doing away with the cumbersome keys and locks that dated from the opening of the institution, and permitting the officers to pass through all by means of a master key.

Among repairs in progress and soon to be completed I mention important changes in the South wards of both divisions. It seemed desirable to undertake these betterments while these portions of the house were thrown temporarily out of commission by the work of the stair-builders and electric wirers. Steel ceilings have been put up in the lower wards similar to those already in place on the upper floors; hard wood floors of parquetry have been laid in the single rooms and corridors, two of the wards have been repainted; the four bath-rooms and lavatories are to have new plumbing and tiling, and chandeliers have been hung for electric lighting.

Thus it will be perceived that gradually the old parts of an old building are taking on a new look, and, in the process of rejuvenation, reducing almost to the vanishing point the contrast between what was once ancient and the more modern construction of recent years.

Last year I advised the thorough reconstruction and enlargement of the Lower North wards to make more adequate provision for patients of the disturbed class of either sex. Better still—and recent experience has emphasized that superiority—would be

the erection of two small separate buildings, one at a time, say of a capacity of six patients each, situated at some distance from the main building and concealed from public view. To make a sound-proof ward has been the dream, as yet unrealized, of some superintendents and of not a few architects, but even were such structure possible, the building would probably be an uncomfortable dwelling place. Albeit the disturbed inmates of a hospital must be reckoned with, and the problem is how to prevent the discomfort which appreciative patients occasionally suffer by reason of noisy neighbors. But the building of isolation houses would not absolve us from the necessity of putting the North wards in better repair, including the staircases, and I therefore renew my recommendation that these betterments be undertaken.

The Launch. Sailing parties innumerable, in all sixteen hundred passengers, have enjoyed the beauties and the summer breezes of the Seekonk River and Narragansett Bay during the season on the launch presented to the Hospital three years ago by Mrs. Sprague. Last year I made a plea for a boat-house and Messrs. Clarke & Howe submitted admirable plans for one that should serve the twofold purpose of a house for boating craft and a lounging place or summer club for the men. Friends of the project came forward with generous offers of money, but the plans as drawn, none too elaborate considering the purpose in view and the conspicuousness of the site on the river bank, called for a larger expenditure than it was thought desirable to incur at that time. The patients of the Hospital are still

hopeful that eventually the way may open for this proposed provision for their welfare. No one has greater reason than we to subscribe cheerfully to the sanguine doctrine that everything comes to those who patiently await the ultimate arrival of good things.

Squash Court. And I trust that I shall not seem insatiably esurient if, in passing, I mention casually as an opportunity for well-doers who may be yearning to do good and who prefer land sports to those of the water, that a squash court would be an ideal means of furnishing vigorous exercise for those who, in the open season, find outlet for energy on the tennis court and wax strong in body and mind at that game of games, of which squash is the winter substitute.

The New Gates. When the President of the Board offered the Trustees a gift of new entrance gates to commemorate the good deeds of three generations of his kinsmen, Nicholas Brown, Founder; John Carter Brown, President; John Nicholas Brown, Trustee, the Committee appointed to superintend their erection urged, and the Board approved, the abandonment of the present entrance to the estate for one that should best meet the aesthetic requirements of the new conditions. After conference with Mr. John C. Olmsted, of Boston, it was decided that, from a landscape point of view, approach from a situation near the southerly corner of the grounds on Blackstone Boulevard would give the best effect. Not only is it, as a rule, more satisfactory to have the principal drive through a large prop-

erty enter it near the corner which visitors first come come upon, but, considering the existing landscape, it is obvious that, having passed within the new gates, the visitor will enjoy a larger and more imposing view up the valley to the northward than if he were kept without the estate to an entrance further north. Mr. Olmsted also pointed out that besides the long open view up the valley, one is much impressed by the comparatively nearer view of the long mass of woods occupying the ravine. To carry out this scheme it has been necessary to grade in most liberal fashion the corn field to the south of the old drive. Two-thirds of the work is already done. And when this graded farm land and that lying to the north shall, after careful planting, have become part of the park, the handsome gates will have their perfect setting and be an entrance in full keeping with the generous purpose of their giver.

The Training School. This important branch of the service has been conducted along the old lines.

Fain would I report that Rhode Island Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital had combined with us on a basis of reciprocity to the advantage of each constituent member of a co-operative body of teachers bent upon giving the nurse an all-round training in all the departments of her calling. Butler Hospital is vain enough to believe that in such a scheme of instruction she would receive no more than she is capable of imparting.

A demonstration in nursing, of which I have spoken in previous reports, was held for the second time as a

formal exercise for the graduating class. Seventeen nurses received diplomas.

The medical officers, the superintendent of nurses and the supervisors have been untiring in their efforts to promote the interests of the school, and the pupils have also had the advantage of lectures and demonstrations in invalid cooking by Miss Wills.

Chaplaincy. Here follows a list of the clergy of Providence and Pawtucket who have officiated during the year at our Sunday afternoon services. For many years the plan has obtained of calling upon clergymen of the various denominations to conduct worship for us, and the Trustees know well how great is the debt that Butler Hospital has incurred for that generous ministration. There are considerations suggesting the greater propriety and convenience of a regular chaplaincy, and I therefore ask that the Trustees sanction the naming by the Superintendent of a near-by clergyman whose services may be available for that office:

Rev. Frank Appleton,
 Rev. Frederick J. Bassett,
 Rev. William H. Bowen,
 Rev. Robert Cameron,
 Rev. Alva Carpenter,
 Rev. Frederick V. Collins,
 Rev. L. B. Edwards,
 Rev. W. H. P. Faunce,
 Rev. Thomas A. Fenton,
 Rev. George McC. Fiske,
 Rev. Frank A. Goodwin,
 Rev. John McD. Hervey,
 Rev. William Kellen,

Rev. G. W. Kent,
 Rev. Asbury E. Krom,
 Rev. Marion Law,
 Rev. Matthew S. McCord,
 Rev. Frederick W. Smith,
 Rev. Gregory D. Walcott,
 Rev. James C. Walsh,
 Rev. Everett M. Waterhouse,
 Rev. George S. Wheeler,
 Rev. F. L. Whittemore,
 Rev. Asaph S. Wicks,
 Rev. Whitman L. Wood,

Christmas and Easter services, St. Paul's Choir, Pawtucket; Rev. Marion Law officiating.

Choir of Broad Street Baptist Church, Central Fall; Miss Russell, directress.

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| Jan. | 8. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 22. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| Feb. | 6. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 19. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 21. | Concert under patronage of Mrs. Brownell. |
| March | 3. | Gibson Pictures. |
| " | 13. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 27. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| April | 15. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 18. | "The Snowball," presented by Sock and Buskin of Brown University. |
| May | 5. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 20. | Einklang. |
| July | 15. | Band Concert, Hedley-Livsey Band. |
| " | 31. | Band Concert, Reeves American Band. |
| Aug. | 12. | Band Concert, Reeves American Band. |
| " | 21. | Band Concert, Clarke's Band. |
| Sept. | 4. | Band Concert, Clarke's Band. |
| Oct. | 30. | Dance, Clarke's Orchestra. |
| Nov. | 13. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 27. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| Dec. | 10. | Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |
| " | 24. | Promenade Concert, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra. |

Transportation. The extension of the tracks of the Union Railroad Company up to and beyond our entrance has proved a great convenience

to Butler Hospital. The immediate effect of this public improvement was to increase the number of visitors to patients, but it has also proved a great boon to our own people in permitting ready access to the city.

The Farm. Elsewhere will be found a table giving the crops in detail. On the whole the harvest was satisfactory, though not equal to the sowing. The effort has been made to keep a good herd of cows, capable of supplying a growing demand for milk. The dairy yielded 98,071 quarts, and 1,980 dozen eggs came from our own roosts. Actually and figuratively the farmer and his assistants have rendered yeomen's service in many ways.

Gifts. Once more the Hospital is indebted to Mrs. T. P. Shepard, of Providence, for her generous interest in its welfare. Not content with erecting a conservatory that has been a priceless boon to the sick in furnishing an abundance of flowers for the wards, that lady added last year to her benefaction by a gift of \$5,000.00 for its maintenance. Only those who know how large a part flowers play in mental healing can realize fully the import of such beneficence.

Another good friend, Mrs. W. G. Weld, of Boston, sent her cheque for \$1,600.00 for a Baruch hydriatic apparatus to be installed in the basement of the new House of her building, thus laying the Hospital under deepened obligation by increasing the health-giving potency of her splendid memorial.

One of the Trustees, who forbids mention of his

name, presented us with a pair of valuable coach horses, but he may not forbid this acknowledgment of his useful gift. Other Trustees sent cheques for lawn concerts. And finally, by way of blanket acknowledgment, I may be permitted to mention a numerous and nameless band of kind friends, who, in one way or another, have given *themselves* to the service of Butler Hospital.

The Staff. Dr. Jost D. Kramer resigned his internship in July to enter a general hospital. His successor is Dr. George S. Hathaway, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, who has seen eighteen months' service on the resident staff of the Rhode Island Hospital.

Miss Alice L. Shields resigned her position as housekeeper, after a faithful service of four and one-half years, on account of ill health. The new incumbent is Miss Grace T. Wills, a graduate of the Boston Cooking School, who, for three years, had been on the teaching staff of the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House in New York City. Miss Wills is an experienced dietician and is redeeming the promises made for her by her New York and Boston sponsors.

With these exceptions the official staff remains unchanged. To my associates, Drs. Hall, Gay and McDonald, I am under renewed obligation for loyal assistance in carrying on the work. To Mr. Jerome J. Perry the institution is indebted for a stewardship that gains in effectiveness with an ever ripening experience. Miss Moffitt, as superintendent of nurses,

is entitled to her large share of recognition for the year's success in the training school and for the efficient manner in which the nurses as a body have discharged their duties to the sick. And here I wish to make mention of the resignation as day and night supervisors, respectively, of Miss Margaret A. Reynolds and Miss Lillie F. White, who had been on duty in those responsible positions for several years, and whose departure from the service was greatly regretted by all who had experienced the high quality of their quiet and thorough work. The new incumbents are Misses Ethel M. Moran and A. Maud Allen, both of whom are graduates of our own school.

Thanks. It happens too often, though perhaps inevitably, when estimate and report are made of the year's operations, that the medical director seems to absorb or arrogate to himself a credit which, when pretensions are analyzed, proves to be nothing more than the reflex of what many others have made possible of accomplishment by an intelligent, effective and harmonious co-operation. And while it is out of the question for such executive officer to name all who have contributed by their faithful labor, in the administration offices, in the wards, in the mechanical departments, in the commissariat, on the farm, and everywhere, to the sum total of things done, I may be allowed to say that achievement is never less real because anonymous or, in this instance, one whit less compelling of gratitude because acknowledged in the mass.

Such, then, gentlemen, is the record, imperfectly

made, of the year that is gone, and such the agenda that invite our enterprise.

As a last word I desire to thank you warmly for lightening my daily task by your never failing cheer, for guiding me in it by your counsel and for that exhibition of confidence which, whatever his demerits, is felt by your Superintendent as the token of a gracious indulgence, whereof he craves renewal while yet on the threshold of another year of grateful service.

G. ALDER BLUMER.

23 JANUARY, 1904.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1903.

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.
Board, private		\$136,115 59
Board from Beneficiary Fund		6,640 17
Clothing		758 28
Insurance		1,420 04
Permanent Fund		2,897 90
Isaac Ray Fund		4,385 02
John Nicholas Brown Fund .		164 17
Salaries	\$12,723 45	
Wages	45,021 56	
Provisions	29,616 48	
Drugs and Medicines	2,359 16	
Furniture	6,651 94	
Repairs and Improvements .	22,644 95	
Farm	5,623 81	
Stable	1,779 95	
Contingencies	5,989 94	
Insurance	1,650 83	
Lights	3,928 94	
Water	1,325 46	
Fuel	11,336 64	
Total	\$150,653 11	\$152,381 17

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

WOMEN.

CHISHOLM, MARGARET
 GREER, MRS. LYTTLE
 MCKEEVER, MILLIE
 MCLEOD, ELIZABETH

MEN.

GUPPY, CHARLES E.
 JOHNSTON, CHARLES E.
 KEMP, L. I.
 KEMP, B. C.
 NICOLSON, SAMUEL

CLASS OF 1898.

ARNOLD, ELIZABETH
 COALING, KATIE M.
 DEANE, EMMA
 HANDREN, MINNIE A.
 LOGAN, JESSIE
 REDDINGTON, ROSE
 TOMSON, JOANNA
 TURNER, AGNES
 WALSH, AGNES M.

LINSCOTT, E. L.
 MARRINER, JAMES L.
 MORTON, JOHN B.
 ROSS, EUGENE E.

CLASS OF 1899.

CHRISTIE, JESSIE
 FRASER, MARGARET
 KINGSBURY, JENNIE
 MCKAY, KATE
 McDONALD, JANET
 MARSHALL, LUCY A.
 SCHWARTZ, VIOLET M.
 SHAW, LOTTIE G.
 SHEPARD, HANNAH

PIKE, JOHN S.
 CURLEY, PATRICK
 MARTIN, CHARLES H.

CLASS OF 1900.

WOMEN.

BRIDGES, MABEL F.
 BUNKER, CATHERINE
 KEEFE, MARION
 PHILLIPS, IDA
 MACKEY, KATHLEEN
 MCLEOD, CATHERINE I.
 MCDUGALL, MARGARET
 MARSHALL, CARRIE B.
 PEPPARD, JOSEPHINE
 YOUNG, MINNIE E.

MEN.

MACLEAN, HECTOR I.
 POTTER, DUMMER

CLASS OF 1901.

DELEHANTY, ELLEN
 STEWART, ALICE G.
 WATT, HELEN
 WHITING, MYRTIE

WOODBURY, GEORGE A.

CLASS OF 1902.

ALLEN, ADDIE M.
 COFFIN, ELSIE L.
 FARNHAM, BESSIE M.
 MCLEOD, JOANNA
 MORAN, ETHEL M.
 NICHOLS, ENOLA W.

ALLEN, ELBRIDGE
 HENRY, HORACE
 MONK, BENJAMIN W.
 SIMMONS, ROSCOE
 TIBBETTS, ORREN A.

CLASS OF 1903.

WOMEN.

BACON, JOSEPHINE B.
CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH L.
DICKEY, AMELIA
DICKEY, ELIZABETH
FRAZER, ALICE
FRAZER, EVELYN
MCPhAIL, ESTHER K.
MARTIN, GRETA
PARKER, GRACE O.
REDMOND, GRACE
SMITH, LENA
SPROULE, MARY BLANCHE
SYDA, M. MAUD
URQUHART, SOPHIE K.

MEN.

BLACKWELL, C. C.
CAHILL, J. ROLAND
MCBRIEN, HUGH

FUNDS

Belonging to the Butler Hospital.

December 31, 1903.

PERMANENT FUND.

1	Note secured by mortgage on improved property	\$4,000 00
14	Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	14,000 00
361	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	18,050 00
	Western notes secured by mortgage	5,700 00
11	Bonds Columbus Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.	11,000 00
		<u>\$52,750 00</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

10	Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.	\$10,000 00
	Joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.	11,000 00
		<u>\$21,000 00</u>

DONATION FUND.

34	Shares Providence Gas Co.	\$1,700 00
	Joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.	15,500 00
257	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	12,850 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage	6,600 00
		<u>\$36,650 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

2	Bonds New York Central R. R. Co.	\$1,500 00
	Deposit in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.	100 00
		<u>\$1,600 00</u>

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.

7	Bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, gold	\$7,000 00
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THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

10	Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	\$10,000 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	2,000 00
		<u>\$12,000 00</u>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	\$19,300 00
15	Bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	15,000 00
		<u>\$34,300 00</u>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

	Joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	\$31,500 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	23,000 00
3	Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 3½ per cent.....	3,000 00
		<u>\$57,000 00</u>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

41	Shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00
50	" United R. R. Co., of New Jersey.....	9,250 00
454	" Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	22,700 00
142	" Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00
73	" Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00
25	" Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00
75	" Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	7,500 00
1	Bond Philadelphia & Reading, convertible.....	1,000 00
1	" Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., consolidated mortgage.....	1,000 00
		<u>\$70,590 00</u>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

5	Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	\$4,625 00
	Deposit on participation in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	375 00
		<u>\$5,000 00</u>

MARY C. WEST FUND.

	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	\$3,500 00
2	Bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, 5 per cent.....	2,000 00
		<u>\$5,500 00</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND

1 Note secured by mortgage on improved property.....	\$15,000 00
10 Bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., 5 per cent.....	10,000 00
60 Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,000 00
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

150 Shares Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.....	\$27,300 00
100 Shares Mnnhattan Elevated Railway Co.....	13,300 00
Joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R.	
Co., valued at.....	9,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00
	<hr/>

CONSERVATORY FUND.

39 Shares Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.....	\$5,000 00
	<hr/>

E. E.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1903.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct. \

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	} <i>Audit Committee.</i>
GEORGE M. SMITH,	

FARM PRODUCTS.

Beets,	175 bushels.
Beet greens,	100 bushels.
Dandelions,	70 bushels.
Onions,	160 bushels.
Potatoes,	400 bushels.
Peas,	50 bushels.
Salsify,	100 bushels.
Parsnips,	200 bushels.
Turnips,	150 bushels.
Carrots,	110 bushels.
Tomatoes,	141 bushels.
String beans,	60 bushels.
Field corn,	350 bushels.
Squash,	9 tons.
Cabbage,	4 tons.
Apples,	150 bushels.
Pears,	100 bushels.
Rhubarb,	8,710 pounds.
Grapes,	1,000 pounds.
Strawberries,	500 boxes.
Currants,	375 boxes.
Hay,	26 tons.
Rye,	10 tons.
Millet,	8 tons.
Barley,	4 tons.
Asparagus,	1,019 pounds.
Radishes,	165 dozen.
Cucumbers,	350 dozen.
Rareripes,	628 dozen.
Sweet corn,	500 dozen.

Lettuce.	250 dozen.
Brussels sprouts,	75 dozen.
Cauliflower,	75 heads.
Spinach,	50 bushels.
Corn fodder,	20 tons.
Green fodder,	75 tons.
Beef,	1,405 pounds.
Pork,	10,447 pounds.
Chicken,	1,165 pounds.
Fowl,	405 pounds.
Eggs,	1,980 dozen.
Cows killed,	5
Cows sold,	5
Calves sold,	14
Calves killed,	1
Pigs sold,	68

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 27, 1904.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown,	Knight C. Richmond,
Otis F. Clapp.	E. S. Sanderson,
Francis Colwell,	William Stang,
J. Herbert Foster,	C. S. Sweetland,
Herlwyn R. Green,	E. M. Waterhouse,
John E. Kendrick,	Francis Lee Whittemore,
C. A. Nightingale,	

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1903.

Edwin G. Angell,	William D. Davis,
S. S. Bucklin,	Asa Messer Gammell,
Amos C. Barstow,	Arnold Green,
John P. Campbell,	Charles Hart,
Thomas M. Clark,	Robert E. Smith,
Charles T. Child,	G. W. Whitford.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866		

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD	1852-1857	WILLIAM B. DUNCAN	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN.....	1844-1851	JAMES T. RHODES	1864-1873
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867
JOHN CARTER BROWN	1844-1867	ROYAL C. TAFT	1866-
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	TULLY D. BOWEN	1867-1869
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	AMOS C. BARSTOW	1867-1894
THOMAS R. HAZARD	1844-1852	ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	GEORGE I. CHACE	1870-1883
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	DANIEL DAY	1873-1898
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889
SAMUEL B. TOBEY	1850-1867	WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894
PHILIP ALLEN, JR	1852-1858	AMOS D. LOCKWOOD	1877-1884
WILLIAM P. BULLOCK	1852-1856	WILLIAM G. WELD	1884-1900
JABEZ C. KNIGHT	1852-1900	STEPHEN O. METCALF	1889-
AMOS D. SMITH	1852-1877	RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-
EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN	1896-
JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874	ISAAC C. BATES	1896-
ELISHA DYER	1856-1857	JOHN R. FREEMAN	1898-
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD	1856-1866	EDWARD F. CHILD	1899-
RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870	THEODORE F. GREEN	1900-
DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES1844-1857	THOMAS P. IVES1858-1865
ROBERT H. IVES1857-1858	MOSES B. I. GODDARD1866-

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH ..1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD ...1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN ...1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE ...1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH1857-1875	

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY1845-1867	WM. A. GORTON1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH ..1886-1888	

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	D. H. SPRAGUE1888-1889
ROGER G. PERKINS1854-1855	A. V. GOSS1890-1892
JAMES R. MCGREGOR1856-1857	JOSEPH W. JACKSON1892-1893
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1858-1859	GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895
B. LINCOLN RAY.....1859-1867	E. S. LAMBERT.....1895
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....1896-1899
JAMES M. KENISTON1870-1871	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....1899
W. W. MINER1871-1872	FRANK J. MYRICK.....1899
F. H. GIFFORD1872-1873	M. A. FORD1899-1900
EDWARD P. STIMSON1874-1876	C. BERTRAM GAY1900-
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....1877-1879	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901
HENRY C. HALL.....1879-	WM. MACDONALD, JR.....1901-
A. WARD FOLLETT.....1884-1885	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....1901-1902
JAMES W. CRAIG1887-1888	JOSEPH D. KRAMER1902-1903
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....1887-1888	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY.....1904-

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....1849-1850	HARRY H. GOSS.....1898-1901
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....1887-1897	JEROME J. PERRY.....1902-

REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendents

OF THE

From BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 25, 1905,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

REPORT
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendents
OF THE
BUTLER HOUSE

Presented to the General Assembly

AT ITS

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 25, 1897

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



THE BROWN MEMORIAL GATES.

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,
Presented to the Corporation
AT ITS
SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 25, 1905,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1905.

WILLIAM GODDARD, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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RATHBONE GARDNER,
CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,

ISAAC C. BATES,
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EDWARD F. CHILD,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,
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CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

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Miss M. J. MOFFITT, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

Miss IZELLA M. WITHERILL, HOUSEKEEPER.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1905-1906.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. M. B. I. GODDARD AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN,
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND MERRIMAN.
DECEMBER,	MERRIMAN AND BROWNELL.
JANUARY,	BROWNELL AND M. B. I. GODDARD.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER, who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the hours named.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and other matters, should always be by letter.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE TRUSTEES present herewith their sixty-first annual report.

They have made the weekly inspections of the Hospital, required by the By-laws, and have always found the wards and the various departments of the institution in good order. Never since the Hospital was founded has better, wiser or more humane care been given to the patients than at the present time. The greatly enlarged freedom of movement allowed the inmates, the bright and cheerful surroundings of the wards and the wise and skillful attention of an increased number of carefully trained nurses, have rendered hospital life less irksome and irritating than it formerly was, while the opportunities given to work in the workshops and to assist in the labors of the farm, the kitchen and the laundry, help to calm the excitement of those who would otherwise be restless and complaining. With the growth of the Hospital there has been a constantly increasing development of the idea of greater freedom, fewer locks and less physical restraint. This development has taken great strides in the last five years, and an amount of freedom is now allowed to the patients in every ward that would have seemed dangerous ten years ago.

Forty-five years ago the Trustees in their annual report stated that "the object for which the Butler Hospital was established was especially the *cure* of

insanity. To enable it to accomplish this object no expense has been spared and the services of the highest professional talent have been secured." This object has never been lost sight of by the Trustees, and the Hospital is to-day more of a curative institution than ever before. The establishment of the State Hospital for the Insane at Cranston, which allowed the transfer of a large number of incurable insane to its care, was the first great factor in giving new opportunity for the development of this Hospital as a curative institution. The building of the Duncan Ward and the Sawyer Ward, and, later, the generous gifts to the Hospital of the Goddard House and the Weld House, rendered a complete classification of the patients possible and gave such enlarged facilities for treatment, that the Medical Staff was enabled to devote itself to curative work under the most favoring auspices.

To the Medical Staff all the credit for the success of the institution is due; without their efficient work all the new and costly facilities of the Hospital would have been of no avail. What they have accomplished the past year will appear from the annual report of the Superintendent to the Trustees which is made a part of this report and will be read by Dr. Blumer.

The Trustees know by their immediate and personal contact with him the great work that Dr. Blumer has done for this institution, and feel most deeply the obligation the Hospital is under to him for his faithful and constant devotion to its interests and to the welfare of its patients. The growth and development of the Hospital the past five years is largely the result of

his remarkable executive ability and his great skill as a physician, and it is only just that the Corporation should understand its indebtedness to him for his untiring efforts to maintain for the Butler Hospital its leading position among the kindred institutions of this country. The Trustees also wish to call the attention of the Corporation to the faithful work that has been done for the Hospital by Dr. Hall, who the past year completed his twenty-fifth year of service as first assistant physician. For many weeks and even months at a time during the illnesses or absences on vacation of Drs. Sawyer, Goldsmith, Gorton and Blumer, he had entire charge of the institution, and has always succeeded in maintaining its high standard of excellence and given entire satisfaction to the Trustees by his skillful administration of its affairs.

The most important improvements in the external condition of the Hospital the past year have been the completion of the beautiful and impressive gateway given to the Hospital by its President, Col. William Goddard, the laying out of the grounds adjoining the gateway, and the completion of the new avenue from the gates to the bridge over the Grotto brook.

Ever since the opening of the Blackstone Boulevard, which compelled the abandonment of the old entrance at the North West corner of the Hospital grounds, the approach to the buildings from the public highway has been gloomy and forbidding. Entering from the Boulevard by a steep gradient the visitor plunged at once into a tunnel-like lane, hemmed in on both sides by dense hedges, so tall that it was impossible for the occupant of a carriage to catch more

than a glimpse of the beautiful trees on the banks of the Grotto' brook. When your President offered to build the new gates at his own expense the committee appointed to carry out the work employed Messrs. Olmstead Brothers to advise the best location for them. These eminent landscape architects recommended that they be built at the South West corner of the grounds on the Boulevard, and that a new avenue be built to lead from them to the main building.

The gates have been finished: the new avenue has been completed, and the change that has resulted seems almost miraculous. On passing through the stately gates the visitor finds before him a smooth avenue winding in graceful curves over a gentle slope towards a beautiful valley. The vista reaches for a long distance to the North, with the beautiful trees on the line of the brook making in Summer a lovely wall of many shaded green on the right. A part of the pond with its emerald setting can be seen in the near foreground, and the eye is enchanted by the view of the far-reaching valley of the brook extending over park-like meadows to the stately trees that form the Northern background. Even in Winter the landscape is bright and cheerful, and in Spring and Summer when the trees are clad in verdure and the flowering shrubs are blooming on the green lawns, the view is worthy of the artist's brush.

During the last year many improvements have been made in the interior of the Hospital, and there has hardly been a day that some part of the buildings has not been in the hands of the workmen. It has



WELD HOUSE WITH ITS SOLARIUM AND FORMAL GARDEN.

required a great deal of cutting and channeling to run the wires for electric lighting through the old buildings, but the task has been practically accomplished and every ward in the Hospital, as well as the Duncan Lodge, is now ready for electric lighting. The most important improvement that has been made is the construction of two new fireproof staircases of cement concrete in the North wards on each side of the Hospital. These staircases are enclosed in brick walls, and all openings to the walls and to the basement have tinned fire doors, so that there is no combustible matter in the stair wells, and it will always be possible to enter and to leave the different stories of the Hospital in case of fire, without danger of meeting the flames on the staircases. Last year the old wooden stairways in the South wards on each side were replaced by these cement concrete fireproof stairs, and, with the addition of the two that have been built this year, the Trustees believe that the institution is amply provided with means of safe egress from the wards in case of fire, and congratulate the Corporation on the elimination of anxiety on that account.

In connection with the building of the fireproof staircases all the plumbing for the North and West Male Wards has been removed and baths and sanitary appliances of the newest and best design have been established for these wards at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is intended to renew the plumbing in the upper and lower North Female Wards in a similar manner the coming year and then the plumbing of the whole Hospital will be in a most satisfactory condition.

The financial condition of the Hospital is better than ever before as will appear from the reports of the Treasurer which will be presented by him.

The receipts from patients are larger than for any other year in the Hospital's history and have enabled the institution to make the numerous improvements that have been completed without intrenching on its invested funds.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH,
Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 25, 1905.



FRONT VIEW OF WELD HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1904:

There were in the Hospital January 1st one hundred and sixty-eight patients, eighty-nine women and seventy-nine men. There have been admitted during the year ninety patients, forty-four women and forty-six men. The whole number of patients under treatment during the year was, therefore, two hundred and fifty-eight.

The maximum under treatment at any one time was one hundred and eighty; the minimum number was one hundred and sixty-three; and the average number for the year was one hundred and seventy-two.

Ninety-five patients have been discharged, forty-four women and fifty-one men, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and sixty-three patients, eighty-nine women and seventy-four men.

Of those admitted twenty-four were alleged to have suffered less than three months, fifteen less than one year, nine less than two years, and twenty-seven more than two years previously to their last admission to this Hospital. Fifteen were not insane.

Nine were natives of Providence, twenty-four of

other parts of Rhode Island, thirty-three of other New England States, eight of States outside of New England, and sixteen were of foreign birth. Thirty-four were residents of Providence, thirty-one of other parts of Rhode Island, eighteen of other New England States, six of States outside of New England, and one was from Canada. Forty-nine were married, thirty-three were single, six were widowed and two were divorced. Seventy-nine were not known to have had previous attacks, and eleven had suffered from previous attacks. Fifteen had previously been in this Hospital for treatment, two of whom had been discharged as recovered, eleven as improved, one as unimproved and one as not insane.

Of those discharged sixteen had recovered, thirty were improved, twenty-three were unimproved, nine were not insane when admitted, and seventeen died. The seventeen deaths may be noted as to cause as follows:

General paresis, two; autoasphyxia, two; uraemia, one; apoplexy, two; peritonitis, one; septicaemia, one; chronic prostatitis, one; cardio-renal disease, one; osteosarcoma and nephritis, one; recurrent carcinoma and senile marasmus, one; lobar pneumonia, one; arthritis deformans, one; metastatic carcinoma, one; subdural hemorrhage, one.

Treatment. The treatment of patients has been in the main along the lines of established practice as frequently outlined in previous reports. The clinical work, especially in recent cases, has been close, and in the analysis and record of symptoms by the medical staff a higher level of scientific scrutiny

has been reached. The addition to the clerical force of a clinical stenographer has facilitated this exploitation greatly.

Realizing how much industry is within the power of the will, even one that is weakened by disease, and that industry and ambition spell energy, the attempt has been made to develop the industrial resources of the Hospital in new directions. An absorbing interest is often sufficient to compel a man or woman to work and lose himself or herself in a new-found outlet for energizing self-effacement. Last year I reported what had been done in basketry, wood carving and the like; and the general workshop for patients is a still older story. This year we have installed four hand-loom of Swedish pattern upon which many of our women patients have made beautiful fabrics and in the work of their hands have found balm for over-wrought brain and nerves. This means of treatment is susceptible of still greater extension, and is especially valuable in creating a hobby for those whose natures may not have been sufficiently generous to creat one for themselves.

Training School. The nursing curriculum in vogue since the establishment of our school continues to meet the requirements of conservative training. The trend in the modern system of training towards higher educational requirements for the pupil and a many-sided experience for the graduate, has made itself felt everywhere during the year, and ere long must be reckoned with in its relation to the Butler Hospital Training School. Meanwhile, not denying the quality of culture's product, we make the

tenet of quantity subsidiary to the attainment of such qualities as are most desirable in the finished nurse. Within the term of our own school's life, the ultimate goal, competency for the graduate nurse, has been placed far up the mountain by leaders in the educational field. The day seems not far distant when the ascent, devious and imperfectly blazed, will be made only by the favored few whose natural endowments include not only enduring strength but a sense of direction for a difficult trail.

Holding to the conservative line, we rest upon elemental teaching and bend our energies to the practical side of the problem. In developing the discriminative faculties in the direction of accurate observation of morbid phenomena, we ever remember that the art of nursing has interdependent qualities, most of which can be acquired by an intelligent person, particularly if that person be a woman. However essential educational breadth may become in the future, qualities of womanliness, housewifeliness, kindness and compassion, together with a large measure of that "skill and sagacity which are derived from the habit of attending the couches of affliction," will always be within the reach of the humblest probationer. Applying these principles to our own working necessities, the aim during the year has been to furnish the nurses of Butler Hospital the greatest variety of practical experience compatible with the special character of the clinical work in the hospital for nervous and mental diseases. There is no difficulty in teaching the basic principles of general nursing in a special institution like this, and the intercurrency of diseases



THOMAS POYNTON IVES GODDARD HOUSE, SHOWING RIVER VIEW.

other than nervous and mental in a hospital of nearly two hundred beds gives opportunity for practical training in the ordinary run of affections in which the nurse's ministering service may be sought by non-nervous invalids. And yet, it is evident that certain practical branches of the work, such as obstetrics, demand for their fuller teaching bedside opportunities beyond those which a restricted sphere of nursing activities can place within the reach of the pupil. With a view to the procurement of this needed practice, some of our nurses have taken post-graduate instruction at the Lying-in Hospital in this city, and the suggestion has also been made, in the same sense, of affiliating this service with a general hospital on the basis of a reciprocity that should leave no room for any question of equitableness as a business arrangement. While as yet the way to such mutual helpfulness as is implied by the exchange of teaching here indicated, has not opened, a substitute plan suggests itself at this time in the work of the Providence District Nursing Association. The idea is not new. For several years the New Hampshire State Hospital Training School, of Concord, N. H., under the wise initiative of Dr. Bancroft, has been affiliated with the District Nursing Association of that city to the infinite profit alike of the School and of the Association. Dr. Bancroft's testimony may be given in his own words: "In 1900 a district nursing association was organized in the city of Concord. . . . Recognizing the abundance and value of the clinical material available, the New Hampshire State Hospital entered into business relations with the Asso-

ciation to furnish pupil nurses. . . . From personal experience I can testify to the excellent variety and character of the work and the admirable discipline and training afforded the nurses. District nursing supplies exactly the kind of experience a nurse needs. It supplements the asylum practice, giving the nurse a practical training in obstetrics, fever and surgical work. This house to house nursing provides the same sort of experience for the nurse that dispensary practice furnishes the young physician. It is of even greater value than ward nursing in a general hospital because of the ever varying environment and the test imposed upon the personal resources of the nurse. The quality of the service rendered by each nurse is a determining factor in her graduation. A nurse cannot receive her diploma whose district work is not satisfactory. Her work must pass the inspection and approval of (a), the numerous physicians whose cases are treated, (b), the Board of Visitors of the association who frequently visit the different houses, making personal inspection and receiving comments from the various families, and (c), the head nurse who assigns the cases and has immediate control of the instruction and the work. The inspection is, therefore, sufficiently thorough to put each nurse upon her mettle, to insure efficiency and prevent slackness or neglect. The results have been so gratifying that I do not hesitate to recommend district nursing wherever practicable as a most valuable adjunct to the curriculum of the asylum training school. This service is a stimulus to the nurse and is a most potent factor in lessening the disparity be-



DAVID DUNCAN WARD.

tween the general hospital and the asylum trained nurse."

Officers of the Providence District Nursing Association, to whom the proposition has been tentatively made, have looked with favor upon such an association of interests as is here suggested. It now seems probable, if the Trustees approve, that the arrangement may go into effect in an experimental way next month. It seems to me that the moral effect upon this community of having the pupil nurses of Butler Hospital engage in the work of general nursing will be very great in inculcating the doctrine that diseases of the mind are diseases of the brain, dependent upon tissue changes or functional disorders of that organ, and not to be viewed otherwise by the public than as other diseases of the body. Year after year and decade after decade alienists have been preaching this doctrine in season and out, but it still seems, even in this enlightened age, that it is almost a primitive instinct of our race to look with dread upon the insane, or, at all events, not to regard them after the manner of other sick folk. Pupil nurses from Butler Hospital, mingling among the sick poor of the city of Providence during eight weeks of their training, would be able to accomplish much in the fight against such prejudiced and ignorant conceptions.

As a last note under this chapter it is most gratifying to add in further attest of the school's vitality that we have been able to secure the services, as special instructors for the coming year, of the following named gentlemen :

DR. JAMES H. DAVENPORT, Diseases of Women.

DR. N. DARRELL HARVEY, Diseases of the Eye.

DR. JOHN C. PEGRAM, JR., Surgery.

DR. FRANK B. SPRAGUE, Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

DR. HALSEY DEWOLF, Diseases of Children.

Financial. Although the balance sheet shows an excess of receipts over expenditures and may be regarded from a purely business point of view as favorable, yet the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger when looked at in the cold light of a calculating prudence. There is a seeming incongruity in discovering to the unreflecting reader what may pass for solvency beyond the Hospital's immediate necessities if a medical superintendent's attitude towards the public at the end of a fiscal year is wont to be, as of right it is, one of covert appeal and open avowal of dependence. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom to undeceive the half-informed listener or reader and to reveal the whole truth, which is that the small surplus is heavily mortgaged by large undertakings, either under consideration or under way, payment upon which must soon be demanded. Indeed, to mention but one item, a bill of \$2,435.62 for electric wiring, presented soon after the balance sheet had been drawn, belongs properly in last year's expenditures. Bills soon payable will make large drafts upon a vanishing balance, and every penny of our earnings, over and above the needs of maintenance, must go into improvement of the plant. Experience has clearly shown that all such structural betterments bring in their wake the natural reward of more lucrative patronage. This latter finds expression, moreover, in the

fact that the average weekly rate for the ninety patients admitted during the past year was \$21.68. And the true significance of these figures, in their relation to charity, is that, thanks to the use of the Hospital's funds and those available from the State, fifty-nine per cent. of the whole number of patients treated during the year paid less than the average cost of maintenance. The average weekly income per patient was \$16.97, and the average weekly cost was \$17.18.

The New Gates. The most noticeable achievement of the past summer was the completion of the new entrance. Reference was made last year to the gift by the President of the Butler Hospital of the noble gates that commemorate the benefaction of its founder, Nicholas Brown, while standing also as a memorial to a son and grandson of that great Rhode Islander. A few well-chosen words graven on two panels of stone tell the tale of gratitude and kinsman's piety. Upon one the legend is:

In memory of
Three generations of benefactors to the Butler Hospital
Nicholas Brown, Founder
John Carter Brown, President
John Nicholas Brown, Trustee
Who blessed their native State by their labour
and their beneficence.

Upon the other panel:

Built
In the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Four
In remembrance of these men
By their kinsman
William Goddard
President of the Butler Hospital.

More fitting memorial to men who "to do good and to distribute forgot not" could scarce have been conceived, for here at our very threshold is the message to suffering humanity that in founding this noble charity the gospel of help and healing was proclaimed to the mentally afflicted by a great philanthropist, whose family, through successive generations of beneficence, has never wearied in bringing succour to the sick within its portals. And the gates themselves, beautifully wrought in iron, are wide open in token of the wider freedom that now prevails, while in the night time the beacons that radiate their steady, soft light from the flanking piers may symbolize ignorance, prejudice, darkness, dispelled, and serve withal to remind forgetting men that to Nicholas Brown, apostle of light and leading, whose happy initiative, inspiring example and masterful spirit guided the thoughts and moved the hearts of other benefactors, the City of Providence owes its Butler Hospital. The monument to Cyrus Butler is the honoured name which the institution bears; that to Nicholas Brown is one with that famous inscription in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren.

As stated last year, the new gates made it necessary to make a new entrance drive and to abandon the old one. Work on this great undertaking was begun late in 1903, continued until snow and frost made further operations unprofitable, and resumed in April last year. Filling up to grade, re-loaming, fertilizing and planting involved much labor. The road-making was prosecuted rapidly, and is a creditable piece of work. Cobblestones were laid to the



SAWYER HOUSE AND MAIN WING.

depth of twelve inches by means of a steam roller. These were covered with eight inches of screened gravel, wetted down and rolled until a hard surface was obtained. A two foot cobblestone gutter was laid on each side of the road; three catch basins were built and connected with the sewer drain pipe and carried to the brook to dispose of surface water. A four foot gravel path was made on each side of the roadbed, extending from the small gates to the cross drive at the foot of the hill. A bank of loam was laid between the roadbed and walks and then turfed; a strip of turf was also laid on the inside of each walk. At the request of the Hospital, the City put in a water meter and connected with it a length of fourteen hundred feet of one and one-half inch galvanized iron pipe, with hydrants at convenient points to supply water for the plants. A conduit was also laid for electric wires, and suitable connection made with the main pillars of the gates for lighting. On the south dividing line a substantial wall of coarse masonry has been built. A granite curbing, cut on a radius that gives a wide and graceful sweep from the street to the gates, has been provided. The City highway department, which did the work, has also placed a straight curb at the old entrance. A large number of trees has been planted on the bank and against the wall, many of them evergreens. Numerous trees and shrubs, planted according to the plan of Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, did well on the whole, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. For the finished result I wish to record the Hospital's obligation, not only to the Committee of the Trustees having the work in

hand, but to Mr. Perry, Steward; the assistant farmer, who was foreman of construction, and the florist, for their untiring zeal in prosecuting the work to a successful issue.

The new approach to the Hospital has enhanced greatly the beauty of the grounds. The things which affect us most for good or evil being those with which we are brought into constant touch through our everyday experiences, the æsthetic value of our incomparable estate as a means of moral treatment cannot be overestimated. Amid such sights as he may here enjoy, the patient sojourning within our gates may, and, indeed, does, learn how much there is in nature that is more worth interesting himself in than his own little heartaches, real or imaginary. The natural beauty of the landscape, glimpses of which are revealed in the numerous illustrations which accompany this report, help the patient to escape from the dark atmosphere which his own trouble has thrown around him into "the world's luminous, exhilarating ether." Hence, we cannot be too grateful for the changes which have been wrought at the entrance during the past year by the President's gift of the gates, as well as for those in the landscape to which that gift was the incentive. And as part of this general improvement, I may also mention the widening of the viaduct over the brook to the width of the new carriage drive. The new bridge, built of stones gathered from our own fields, comports well with the new gates. On a recent occasion President Eliot, while deploring the gingerbread character of some of the work of modern men's hands, expressed the hope that worthier arts



RAY HALL, ARRANGED FOR MUSICAL.

and buildings might record our civilization to the future. Here is a bridge, Roman in simplicity and strength, that bids fair to stand the wear and tear of the centuries and to grow in beauty with the passing years. Moreover, appropriate rustic bridges have been built here and there in the ravine, by one of our own workmen, as passages over the brook as it winds its way to the river.

And while on the subject of the grounds, mention should be made of the provision of electric lights for their proper illumination. The old lamp posts were used for the purpose, and a few new ones were bought and fitted with attractive lanterns. The lamps are divided into eight sections, each section being controlled by its own switch.

Repairs and Improvements. It may be doubted whether during the course of any previous year of its history Butler Hospital has been able to place to its credit so much work in minor and extraordinary repairs. In effecting these betterments the declared purpose of the Trustees to bring up all old construction, if not to the grade of the new, at least to an approximate level of excellence, has been kept steadily in view. To what extent that ideal has been attained we who have been eye-witnesses of the change have adequate means of judging, but for the information of the Corporation, it is necessary to specify in detail what has been accomplished during the twelvemonth. To summarize the situation in a word, Butler Hospital has striven to leave nothing undone, and has spared no expense in the strife, that might bring the antiquated construction and practice

of a less exigent yesterday into line with the demands of a to-day that sets high standards for all hospitals that would keep the pace while marching forward to the lively music of a beckoning and never-satisfied to-morrow.

First in order of time I mention the repairs to the four old wards in the male and female divisions known as the Upper and Lower South wards, which were completed during the first quarter. These parts of the house are now in excellent condition and no longer in contrast with modern work elsewhere. Here parquetry floors in oak, in blocks and strips, with attractive borders, have replaced the old, worn-out floors in the corridors and single rooms. The water sections were thoroughly overhauled and re-fitted with modern plumbing. Tiled floors, metile wainscoting, porcelain baths and washbowls, and other fixtures of latest model have rendered these sections most grateful to the eye. Steel ceilings were put up in the corridors and in all the water sections. The wards have been thoroughly wired for electric light, and provided with appropriate fixtures, conveniently controlled by abundant switches. Rooms have been freshly papered and painted; where necessary, new furniture has been provided. Incidentally to this work of repair, the music room and the supervisor's office of the female division were included in the thorough treatment. And a commodious office for the male supervisor was built in the space between the Lower South and Lower West wards. In the administration building a new steel ceiling has been put up on the third floor and in four of the



RAY HALL, ARRANGED FOR CHAPEL.

rooms occupied by domestics, while other minor repairs have been carried out in that department. On the first floor a new lavatory has been fitted up in the old telephone room, and the telephone apparatus transferred to the adjoining space on the other side.

The new hydrotherapeutic bath in the basement of the Weld House, a counterpart of that in the Goddard House, has involved expensive alterations. It was important, not only to have the best apparatus, which was furnished by Messrs. Frank Richter & Co., and a gift from that generous friend of Butler Hospital, Mrs. William G. Weld, but to provide for a setting that should be in keeping with the general elegance of the Weld building. It was necessary to remove an iron column under the water section of the Weld Infirmary and to replace it by a girder; to change the steam and water pipes; to abandon a steam pipe and run a new line to supply steam to the Weld Infirmary; to adapt the Weld House hot water boiler to the exclusive use of the bath; to supply that house with hot water through a one and one-half inch brass pipe run from the Lower West ward, thus connecting it with the Weld House system; and to cover steam pipes. In the bath itself Italian marble wainscoting, extending from basement to ceiling, and the most approved apparatus, minister pleasantly to the eye; but, what is more to the point, the bath is of incalculable benefit as a means of treatment.

Mindful of the importance of first impressions, of the fact that cheerfulness of mind is a habit which requires cultivation, and that no means of acquiring and

preserving this habit should be neglected, the main reception parlor of the administration building has been transformed from the dingy room that it was into one of stateliness and brightness by the laying of a parquetry floor in oak, the wainscoting of the walls in high white panel work, the appropriate treatment of frieze and ceiling, the building of a new window, the provision of a new chimney piece with onyx facing and mantel, together with new furniture to match.

Fireproof stairways have been provided, according to plans of Mr. Knight C. Richmond, in the North wards of the male and female divisions. On the men's side the work involved the tearing out of supporting walls and the substitution of iron girders, enlargement of windows, etc. The result is a commodious and well-lighted staircase, in keeping with the most exacting requirements of fireproof construction. While this work was in progress, occasion was taken to reconstruct the water sections in the men's division in the most thorough way, thus providing common bathrooms and lavatories for the patients of four wards. Here again walls were taken out and girders substituted, windows were enlarged, ventilation was improved and up-to-date sanitary appliances installed. The wainscoting and partitions in these water sections are of Italian marble. The contractors for this plumbing, as well as for that of the four wards already referred to, were the P. & J. Tierney Company. Messrs. Maguire & Penniman built the fireproof stairways.

Electric wiring is now all but completed. The Upper and Lower South wards, the billiard rooms, the domestics' rooms in the third story, Upper and



CORNER OF LIBRARY.
(Portraits of Cyrus Butler and William Goddard.)

Lower West wards and Upper and Lower North wards of the male division, the Upper and Lower South wards, nurses' rooms in the third story, Upper and Lower Duncan, the East Duncan and the attic stairways, have all been wired, leaving only the North and East wards on the female division unprovided for. Outside of the wards the engine and boiler rooms, the workshop, carpenter shop, paint shop, storeroom and stable have all been wired. Duncan Lodge is also now lighted by electricity.

Automatic sprinklers have been placed in the drying room of the laundry, in the Duncan attic and at the top of the dumb waiters in the Duncan ward. Fireproof division doors, with automatic fusible door closers have been provided in the basement. And a system of better fire protection, including sprinklers, is nearly completed in Ray Hall.

There have been large repairs on the steam and water pipes in various departments under the general direction of the engineer. And the carpenter and painter have been kept exceptionally busy throughout the year.

In the bake-room a Day dough mixer has proved itself a great convenience, doing in ten minutes work which formerly required one hour of manual labor.

Work has been begun on a laboratory kitchen for the use of the Training School, in which instruction to the nurses can be more conveniently given.

There have been many changes in the kitchen, most important of which is the provision of a house-keeper's office in the southeast corner, a room so placed, not only for the convenience of the house-

keeper in performing her duties, but more particularly to enable her, from that coign of vantage, enclosed by five windows, to exercise a careful supervision over her special domain.

The employees' old washroom has been converted into a room for storing and cleaning vegetables.

New bathrooms have been provided in the basement of the main wing for employees, and at the stable. Two enamel tubs were presented to the institution for this purpose by Messrs. P. & J. Tierney Company. In the latter place an automatic gas heater supplies hot water for the harness room.

In the laundry some of the machines have been repaired and new ones have been bought. An electric device has been put on each floor to signal the engineer to shut off the power in case of accident.

A new time detector has been wired and put into the female supervisor's office, and the old watchman's clock in the centre house has been removed to the male supervisor's office.

The engineer's cottage on Rochambeau Avenue has been thoroughly renovated.

The greenhouses have been repaired as to their steam pipes, and painted inside and out. The granite steps at the west end of the Shepard Conservatory have been removed and the walls have been cut down to the level of the floor of the palm house, thus facilitating the ingress and egress of large palms. A hotbed has been added to the Shepard Conservatory as the first charge to the Conservatory Fund which the Hospital received last year from Mrs. Shepard.



THE GROTTA BRIDGE.

Proposed Work. The bad state of repair of the roof of the centre house and the necessity of building a new one have suggested the wisdom of adding a fourth story while replacing the present worn roof. The loft now under the roof is of little value except for storage, and the present construction is a fire hazard which it were well to remove. By carrying up the outside walls of the centre house about eight feet, preserving the present architectural motive and restoring in large degree the original relative proportions of the centre house and South wards, and then putting a flat gravel roof over the whole the loft could be made a dry, quiet and airy room with about forty-eight hundred square feet of available floor space, very easily lighted and ventilated and readily adaptable to many hospital purposes. In this way the Hospital might obtain an operating room with etherizing and instrument rooms adjoining, a large lecture room for the nurses' training school, a laboratory, an officers' kitchen and storerooms. By building a new roof with heavy plank, large beams and supporting columns from eight to ten feet apart in two rows only, down the centre of the building, the fire hazard would be much diminished and the space left practically free for partitioning as might be desired. Plumbers' supply and waste pipes are already run to the third story, directly under the proposed operating room and laboratory, making the connection very simple. Skylights and ventilators could be placed at any point without being visible from the ground except at a considerable distance. The space in question is central and quiet, and the approaching stairs are of very easy rise and generous tread.

Among the minor though not less urgent needs of the service are repairs to the quarters occupied by domestic and other employees in the centre house over the main kitchen. A few hundred dollars judiciously expended in plaster, paint and plumbing, after the rooms had all been wired for electric light, and the purchase of a moderate amount of new furniture, would transform these too long neglected apartments into worthier shelter for worthy workers.

A new roof for the boiler house, good enough to keep out the weather, must be provided before another season.

Repairs to the North Wards. The wiring of the North wards of both divisions, four in number, has involved much cutting into walls and other structural undoing. The thorough reconstruction of these wards, reflecting as they do in their actual state an era in the care of the sick long since past, becomes, therefore, an imperative as well as an opportune necessity. With these wards brought well up to date Butler Hospital need not fear, but might rather invite, the most critical inspection of every department of the institution in which patients are housed. A good beginning has already been made in the new staircase and the new bathrooms for the men's North wards. The women patients of the North wards also have their new staircase, but no new plumbing. In making a clean sweep of the old plumbing of these wards, it were well to place and equip the new water sections, as has been done so conveniently on the men's side, in such wise as to make them common to the North and Duncan wards.



ENTRANCE TO GROTTTO.



IN THE RAVINE.

The need here stated is most urgent, and I beg your authority to prosecute the work to completion with all thoroughness and all speed.

Changes in Laundry. Other improvements that might well be undertaken, if available funds permit an expenditure for which there is abundant sanction in necessity and convenience, are certain changes in the laundry building. Modern institutions have their washing and ironing done on one floor of a properly equipped building, an arrangement that is at once more convenient and more saving of labor than where two floors are in use, as with us, for the two processes of laundering. If the present laundry building were extended to about twice its present floor area, as to basement and first story, the advantage would be threefold. In the basement we should then not only have an improved carpenter's shop, but space for a male patients' workshop, besides opportunity for the later installation, if desired, of an individual electric lighting plant. The second story thus enlarged would be devoted to all laundry purposes. The third story, unextended, could be partitioned off into rooms of appropriate size, fitted up and used most conveniently as sleeping accommodations for laundresses, who, under present conditions, are improperly housed. The problem of construction in this proposed improvement is an exceedingly simple one, and would not call for a large expenditure of money.

Ice House. Year after year one has predicted disintegration and disaster to our ramshackle ice house, once a stable and never a good building for its later use; but again, with much misgiving, it

has been patched into a precarious stability, and, at this writing, is again receiving its winter's crop. With money available for new construction, the Trustees will doubtless sanction the building of a suitable ice house next spring. Given a central heating and lighting plant, one might consider the more costly alternative of an ice-making apparatus with storeroom adjoining. But something radical must be done at this time; and, moreover, it is proper to say that during all these years the Hospital, so far as known, has never had a case of illness that could be traced to the consumption of ice as made by nature and gathered from our own pond.

In the foregoing list of needs it will be observed that the proposed work is mainly that of repairing, ordinary and extraordinary, the only strictly new construction being the addition of a story to the administration building and the ice house. Surely, it is incumbent upon the Hospital to get itself into thorough repair in all its parts before anything else on a large scale shall be attempted.

Suffice it, therefore, at this time merely to indicate the secret and cherished thoughts of our minds with respect to new buildings, for one never knows what a word in season may do to enlist sympathy, and to stimulate, ever so gently, to good deeds in brick and mortar. Violence to the traditions of an old institution, and one proud, perhaps, in its age, would be done by open begging, but Butler Hospital is not above hinting to those of its friends everywhere in this broad land, whose giving has kept step with a greater getting, and who illustrate in their lives the



SKIRTING THE SALT MARSH.



A WINTER VISTA.

truth that "silver has no shine while it lies hidden in the miserly earth," that this great charity is worthy of such benefactions as might take the form of enduring memorial or thankoffering. Wherefore, I venture to name four buildings which it is well for us to contemplate as needs for the near future, and concerning which it is meet to take the public into an open confidence. These are (1) a small, one-story separate building for excited and noisy patients, situated beyond the range of ears that are sensitive and entitled to special protection; (2) a boat house, about which much has been written in previous reports; (3) a new nurses' home; (4) a low wall for our westerly boundary on Blackstone Boulevard that shall be the fitting complement in stone and brick of the Brown Memorial gates.

Launch. The launch has been a never-failing source of pleasure to patients. During the season this pleasure craft carried nineteen hundred and ninety-six passengers. Several all-day trips were taken, one as far as the Government coaling station at Portsmouth. The institution is still without a boathouse, which statement may, perhaps, meet the eye of some reader of this report who would be glad of the opportunity to minister to the welfare of our patients by building one. It will be remembered that Messrs. Clarke & Howe, architects of Providence, prepared plans two years ago for such a building as the exigency demands.

Farm. The record of the farm does not differ materially from that of previous years. There has been a generous supply of fruit, vegetables, eggs,

chickens and fowl; and 107,634 quarts of milk were produced. Five cows were sold and ten were bought. One horse was bought to replace one that died. A blacksmith's forge and tools have been added to the equipment and been the means of considerable saving in repairs. The farmer has also made repairs on rolling stock and machinery, and harnesses have been repaired in our own shop. A rubberoid roof has been put on the stable shed and the ice house has been repaired. Teams and men were very busy during the summer on the work of grading and bridge building. A wire fence has been built about the vegetable garden. A profitable crop was gathered from land leased from Mr. P. O. Clarke on Blackstone Boulevard, and a particularly fine crop of corn from the Barstow land on Rochambeau Avenue. Fifteen tons of hay were bought and the standing grass on the Frederick Sayles farm in Pawtucket was bought and cut, yielding forty-four tons of good English hay. To store the products of the year's farming the capacity of the barn has been taxed as never before. A good supply of ice was cut and housed.

In making this report I wish to acknowledge the faithful service of Mr. Johnson, farmer, and his assistants.

Gifts. Several times during the year we have had impressed upon us the fact that the Hospital is rich in friends who realize the Horatian maxim that "gold gets its brightness from a wisely guided use." Gifts are sometimes withheld from institutions like this that do business upon the double basis of bounty and tribute, on the mistaken theory that the



VIEWS FROM SOUTH WINDOWS.

latter aspect of the work makes possible an infinite amount of the former. This has not been the experience of Butler Hospital in recent years. Among presents to the institution mention has already been made of the large gifts from President Goddard and Mrs. William G. Weld, but there have also been many minor contributions that have won our gratitude. Among these I may refer to pictures given by Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan, as well as a number of excellent books from the same source. Mrs. Shepard has presented to the Hospital a large and valuable orchestra, as well as current literature for the wards. Books have also been given by Mrs. Radeke. Governor Taft sent his cheque, as in previous years, for a lawn concert.

Finally, I may be permitted to announce that in ultimate surrender of native modesty to persistent assault, and under futile protest against its addition to our gallery at this time, Colonel William Goddard has given us an oil portrait of the President of the Butler Hospital,—a canvas wherein the artist “has had a strife with nature to outdo the life.”

And while Butler Hospital has received bounteously, it has also given in large measure. I allude more particularly to a Fair held during the month of December for the benefit of the Providence District Nursing Association, when was sold an endless variety of articles made by the patients and nurses during many weeks of busy and hearty work.

In this context, too, it may not be out of place to mention briefly Butler Hospital's large contribution to charity through its Beneficiary Funds, the wise

disbursement of which by the Trustees has enabled many patients to be treated in this institution who otherwise would be unable to support themselves even at the minimum rate charged for board and medical treatment. Here I shall simply confine myself to the statistical statement, bald but eloquent, that of the one hundred and sixty-three patients under treatment on the last day of December, nineteen hundred and four, one hundred and twenty-two, or nearly seventy-five per cent. were paying less than the average cost of maintenance for the year.

Chapel Services. The usual chapel services have been held in Ray Hall and officiating clergymen have on several occasions furnished music from their own parish choirs. The Rev. Father Walsh has ministered faithfully, as in previous years, to the patients and employees of the Roman Catholic Church.

A list of clergymen who have officiated during the year is given here :

Rev. Frank Appleton,	Rev. W. D. Maxon,
Rev. Fiederick J. Bassett,	Rev. James C. Walsh,
Rev. Frederick E. Buck,	Rev. Arthur Washburn,
Rev. Frederick V. Collins,	Rev. E. M. Waterhouse,
Rev. Alfred E. Johnson,	Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore,
Rev. Asaph S. Wicks.	

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Jan.	8.	Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
"	22.	Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
"	29.	Musicale.
Feb.	4.	Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
"	12.	Reading.
"	19.	Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.



BOUND FOR NARRAGANSETT BAY.



ON THE RIVER.

- Feb. 24. Concert, The Etude Club.
 March 2. Einklang.
 " 4. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 16. Entertainment, Salvatore di Grazia.
 " 18. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 April 7. "The Rivals," presented by Sock and Buskin of
 Brown University.
 " 8. Concert under the patronage of Mrs. Waterhouse.
 " 15. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 May 3. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 June 28. Band Concert, Clarke's Providence Band.
 July 4. Lawn Party.
 " 19. Band Concert, Hedley-Livsey Band.
 " 29. Band Concert, Hedley-Livsey Band.
 Aug. 12. Band Concert, Clarke's Providence Band.
 Sept. 2. Band Concert, Hedley-Livsey Band.
 Nov. 3. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 15. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 " 29. Dance, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.
 Dec. 24. Promenade Orchestra, Hedley-Livsey Orchestra.

Staff. There have been few changes on the staff. Early in the year Miss Wills, of whose service mention was made in my last report, resigned the position of housekeeper to resume the more congenial task of instructor in domestic science in New York. She was succeeded by Miss Izella M. Witherrill, whose previous training and experience qualified her for the duties which she has assumed as mistress of an important department.

Dr. C. Bertram Gay resigned as second assistant physician, after a service of four years, to practise his profession in Fitchburg, Mass. The quality of Dr. Gay's service is well known to the Trustees, and the esteem in which he was held received substantial ex-

pression upon his departure in the presentation to him of a handsome gold watch, the gift of the male nurses. Besides discharging the usual duties of assistant physician, Dr. Gay had to his credit at Butler Hospital a series of surgical operations, the successful performance of which augurs well for his success in his new field of labor.

Dr. George S. Hathaway was promoted from the position of interne to fill the vacancy thus created, and has already justified that advancement by his intelligent service.

Dr. Wm. McDonald, Jr., was granted a leave of absence by the Trustees to pursue special studies under some of the great masters in psychiatry in Europe. I am in receipt of frequent reports from that absent officer, all of which are agreeably expressive of the eagerness with which he is embracing his great opportunities.

Of Dr. Hall the Trustees have spoken in their report in terms of well merited approbation. Butler Hospital lies close to the heart of this long-time officer, and his faithful and intelligent work in her service has earned, indeed has compelled, the recognition of Trustees and Superintendent alike. I am especially indebted to my associate for the quantity and quality of his labor on my behalf while he assumed, in addition to his own, during my absence in Europe, the duties and responsibilities of the medical superintendency.

In this general acknowledgment of indebtedness less should not be said of Mr. J. J. Perry, the veteran, but still *young* man (for we are all no older than our

arteries), who will complete on April 22d the forty-third year of his service at Butler Hospital. To Mr. Perry's stewardship I owe much, more indeed than may appear on the surface, since in that debt is included the credit for work which has been placed many times where it does not properly belong, and which it gives me pleasure here to disown and claim for another.

To the heads of departments, each and every one, I wish to express my thanks for loyal coöperation. To the Superintendent of the Training School, the supervisors, the nurses and all in whom a constant immediate contact with the nervous invalid often wears out the body and sometimes irks the very soul, I have been placed under renewed obligation for a faithful and, on occasion, an heroic performance of duty.

Thanks. Due and seemly expression of gratitude is never easy, and your Superintendent has left to the last his most difficult, indeed, impossible, task, namely, to express in adequate words his vast indebtedness to yourselves. While, thanks to your leniency, he may not have been permitted to hear of his shortcomings, he knows how far he falls below the ideal of the Trustees as conceived and expressed in the appreciation of their reporter, yet the standard of that overestimated service as thus upheld may well be the goad that shall prick and urge him on to ever greater effort to deserve your generous confidence and heartening encouragement.

G. ALDER BLUMER.

25 JANUARY, 1905.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1904.

	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
Board, private		\$143,444 70
Board from Beneficiary Fund		8,352 45
Clothing		712 35
Insurance		1,460 49
Permanent Fund		2,967 94
Isaac Ray Fund		4,164 83
John Nicholas Brown Fund		2,150 00
Conservatory Fund		193 25
Salaries	\$13,431 66	
Wages	47,353 53	
Provisions	28,968 93	
Drugs and Medicines	1,639 46	
Furniture	7,082 47	
Repairs and Improvements	30,035 69	
Farm	5,573 59	
Stable	1,780 59	
Contingencies	3,590 63	
Insurance	1,818 40	
Lights	4,089 27	
Water	1,365 91	
Fuel	6,928 06	
Total	\$153,658 19	\$163,446 01



STONE BRIDGE.



A LAWN PARTY.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

WOMEN.

CHISHOLM, MARGARET
 GREER, MRS. LYTTLE
 MCKEEVER, MILLIE
 MCLEOD, ELIZABETH

MEN.

GUPPY, CHARLES, E.
 JOHNSTON, CHARLES E.
 KEMP, L. I.
 KEMP, B. B.
 NICOLSON, SAMUEL

CLASS OF 1898.

ARNOLD, ELIZABETH
 COALING, KATIE M.
 DEANE, EMMA
 HANDREN, MINNIE A.
 LOGAN, JESSIE
 REDDINGTON, ROSE
 TOMSON, JOANNA
 TURNER, AGNES
 WALSH, AGNES M.

LINSCOTT, E. L.
 MARRINER, JAMES L.
 MORTON, JOHN B.
 ROSS, EUGENE E.

CLASS OF 1899.

CHRISTIE, JESSIE
 FRASER, MARGARET
 KINGSBURY, JENNIE
 MCKAY, KATE
 McDONALD, JANET
 MARSHALL, LUCY A.
 SCHWARTZ, VIOLET M.
 SHAW, LOTTIE G.
 SHEPARD, HANNAH

PIKE, JOHN S.
 CURLEY, PATRICK
 MARTIN CHARLES H.

CLASS OF 1900.

WOMEN.

BRIDGES, MABEL F.
 BUNKER, CATHERINE
 KEEFE, MARION
 PHILLIPS, IDA
 MACKAY, KATHLEEN
 MCLEOD, CATHERINE I.
 MCDUGALL, MARGARET
 MARSHALL, CARRIE B.
 PEPPARD, JOSEPHINE
 YOUNG, MINNIE E.

MEN.

MACLEAN, HECTOR I.
 POTTER, DUMMER

CLASS OF 1901.

DELEHANTY, ELLEN
 STEWART, ALICE G.
 WATT, HELEN
 WHITING, MYRTIE

WOODBURY GEORGE A.

CLASS OF 1902.

ALLEN, ADDIE M.
 COFFIN, ELSIE L.
 FARNHAM, BESSIE M.
 MCLEOD, JOANNA
 MORAN, ETHEL M.
 NICHOLS, ENOLA W.

ALLEN, ELBRIDGE
 HENRY, HORACE
 MONK, BENJAMIN W.
 SIMMONS, ROSCOE
 TIBBETTS, ORREN A.



CLOSE TO NATURE.

CLASS OF 1903.

WOMEN.

BACON, JOSEPHINE B.
 CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH L.
 DICKEY, AMELIA
 DICKEY, ELIZABETH
 FRAZER, ALICE
 FRAZER, EVELYN
 MCPHAIL, ESTHER K.
 MARTIN, GRETA
 PARKER, GRACE O.
 REDMOND, GRACE
 SMITH, LENA
 SPROULE, MARY BLANCHE
 SYDA, M. MAUD
 URQUHART, SOPHIE K.

MEN.

BLACKWELL, C. C.
 CAHILL, J. ROLAND
 MCBRIEN, HUGH

CLASS OF 1904.

DORMAN, CARLOTTA K.
 FRAZER, ANNIE RETA
 HOWE, BERTHA LILLIAN
 MACDOUGALD, JESSIE V.
 MACLEAN, MARY C.
 OSGOOD, MILDRED LEE
 STEWART, MINNIE F.
 TRIMBLE, MARIA ELISIA
 WOODWARD, CAROLINE L.

MC SHANE, THOMAS

FUNDS

Belonging to the Butler Hospital.

December 31, 1904.

PERMANENT FUND.

1	Note secured by mortgage on improved property.....	\$4,000 00
13	Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	13,000 00
261	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,050 00
	Western notes secured by mortgage	6,700 00
11	Bonds Columbus Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	11,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$52,750 00
		<hr/>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

10	Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	\$10,000 00
	\$22,000 joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at	11,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$21,000 00
		<hr/>

DONATION FUND.

37	Shares Providence Gas Co.....	\$1,850 00
	\$31,000 joint bonds of Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at	15,500 00
257	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	12,850 00
	Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	4,500 00
	Cash	2,100 00
		<hr/>
		\$36,800 00
		<hr/>

LIBRARY FUND.

2	Bonds New York Central R. R. Co.....	\$1,500 00
	Deposit in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,600 00
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ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.

7 Bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, gold.	\$7,000 00
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THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

10 Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	\$10,000 00
Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	2,000 00
	<hr/> \$12,000 00

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	\$12,600 00
15 Bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	15,000 00
Cash.....	6,700 00
	<hr/> \$34,300 00

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

\$63,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	\$31,500 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	22,500 00
3 Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 3½ per cent.	3,000 00
Cash.....	500 00
	<hr/> \$57,500 00

ISAAC RAY FUND.

41 Shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00
50 " United R. R. Co. of New Jersey.....	9,250 00
454 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	22,700 00
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00
75 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	7,500 00
1 Bond Philadelphia & Reading, convertible.....	1,000 00
1 Bond Philadelphia & Reading, consolidated.....	1,000 00
	<hr/> \$70,590 00

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	\$4,625 00
Deposit on participation in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	375 00
	<hr/> \$5,000 00

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Western land notes secured by mortgage.....	\$3,500 00
2 Bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, 5 per cent.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,500 00
	<hr/>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

1 Note secured by mortgage on improved property.....	\$15,000 00
10 Bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., 5 per cent.....	10,000 00
60 Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,000 00
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

150 Shares Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.....	\$27,300 00
100 " Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.....	13,300 00
\$10,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co.....	9,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00
	<hr/>

CONSERVATORY FUND.

39 Shares Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.....	\$5,000 00
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E. E.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1904.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, } *Audit Committee.*
 GEORGE M. SMITH, }



OFF DUTY IN THE GROVE.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 25, 1905.

David S. Barry,
Owen F. Clarke,
Mary B. Child,
Howard I. Gardner,
Eleazer B. Homer,
Benjamin A. Jackson,
Frederick H. Jackson,
John G. Massie,

Augustus S. Miller,
George W. Parks,
James Richardson,
Brockholst M. Smith,
Francis M. Smith,
George H. Utter,
Edward F. Walker.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1904.

John B. Anthony,
Anna Hazard,
Charles H. Perkins,
George R. Phillips,

Horatio Rogers,
Henry G. Russell,
A. B. Slater,
Carlton A. Staples.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866		

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	WILLIAM B. DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	DANIEL DAY	1873-1898
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884
WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856	WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900
JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900	STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-
AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877	RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-
EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN.....	1896-
JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
ELISHA DYER	1856-1857	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-
DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....1844-1857	THOMAS P. IVES.....1858-1865
ROBERT H. IVES.....1857-1858	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....1866-

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN....1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE....1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....1857-1875	

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH....1886-1888	

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	D. H. SPRAGUE.....1888-1889
ROGER G. PERKINS.....1854-1855	A. V. GOSS.....1890-1892
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.....1856-1857	JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....1892-1893
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1858-1859	GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895
B. LINCOLN RAY.....1859-1867	E. S. LAMBERT.....1895
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....1896-1899
JAMES M. KENISTON.....1870-1871	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....1899
W. W. MINER.....1871-1872	FRANK J. MYRICK.....1899
F. H. GIFFORD.....1872-1873	M. A. FORD.....1899-1900
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....1874-1876	C. BERTRAM GAY.....1900-1904
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....1877-1879	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901
HENRY C. HALL.....1879-	WM. MACDONALD, JR.....1901-
A. WARD FOLLETT.....1884-1885	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....1901-1902
JAMES W. CRAIG.....1887-1888	JOST D. KRAMER.....1902-1903
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....1887-1888	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....1903-

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....1849-1850	HARRY H. GOSS.....1898-1901
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....1887-1897	JEROME J. PERRY.....1902-

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REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 24, 1906,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Angell St. and Dyer Ave.,) leaving Market Square at two minutes before the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter, carry passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.



THE BROWN MEMORIAL GATES.

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
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JANUARY 24, 1906,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press:
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street.
1906.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1906.

WILLIAM GODDARD, PRESIDENT.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE PRESIDENT.

TRUSTEES.

ROYAL C. TAFT,
STEPHEN BROWNELL,
STEPHEN O. METCALF,
RATHBONE GARDNER,
CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,

ISAAC C. BATES,
JOHN R. FREEMAN,
EDWARD F. CHILD,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,
THEODORE F. GREEN

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,

GEORGE M. SMITH.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

J. W. C. ELY, M. D., GEORGE W. CARR, M. D.
N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.
JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.
JOHN C. PEGRAM, JR., M. D., CONSULTING SURGEON.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. H. D., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WM. McDONALD, JR., A. M., M. D., CLINICAL DIRECTOR.
WILLIAM HAILES PALMER, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JEROME J. PERRY, STEWARD.
MISS H. SHEPHERD, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.
MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1906-1907.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. M. B. I. GODDARD AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN.
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND MERRIMAN.
DECEMBER,	MERRIMAN AND BROWNELL.
JANUARY,	BROWNELL AND M. B. I. GODDARD.

Applications for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER, who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the hours named.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications such as inquiries about clothing and other matters, should always be by letter.



CENTRE HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

In accordance with the By-laws of the Corporation the Trustees of Butler Hospital present herewith their sixty-second annual report; to which are appended the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

During the past year we have performed the duties incumbent upon us, and we trust have performed them to your satisfaction. These duties include not only general supervision over the affairs of the Hospital, its administration and its plant, but also personal visits by each Trustee to all the wards and to all the patients in the Hospital, once a week for two successive months. The visits serve two purposes. They make the Trustees personally acquainted with the details of the individual patients' surroundings and treatment, and they also offer opportunity to each patient who wishes to speak with a member of the governing board, and many are the motives and impulses which prompt such speech. A patient may unreasonably suspect the enmity of doctors or attendants, and be reassured by a word from a higher authority. Another may be grieving over some loss or wrong, and be comforted by a little kindly sympathy; another in his confinement may be longing for a glimpse of the outer world, and be satisfied by colloquial gossip; another voluntarily in the Hospital may be lonely because of neglect by family and friends and welcome the Trustee as a friendly caller. But

the patient to whom the Trustee's visit is of the greatest importance, theoretically if not practically, is he who feels himself unjustly or illegally confined. To him the visiting Trustee affords a means of communication with those persons in authority in the outer world to whom he may appeal for protection in his fundamental right of freedom. Many a tragedy has been based upon a case of mistaken or falsely imputed insanity, and many a comedy too; though to a constant visitor to a hospital for the insane, a scene like that of Malvolio, fearful and pleading for release from his cell, seems anything but humorous. May no story of unjust confinement ever have for its setting Butler Hospital! The weekly visits of the Trustees afford security, if any is needed, that this will never happen.

The visits of the Trustees this year were made more than usually interesting by a constant succession of improvements in the different parts of the hospital buildings. The most noticeable is the addition of a fourth story to the central administration building. This affords place for, and should contain, a lecture room for nurses, an officers' kitchen, a workshop for women, a room for the clinical director, an operating room and a laboratory.

After the plans had been carefully elaborated by Mr. Knight C. Richmond, they were submitted to Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, for approval, the Trustees thinking that both the utilitarian and aesthetic problems involved in the addition, merited careful consideration. The latter architects suggested some minor changes which did not effect the

inner plan, but which served to make the addition a more consistent architectural part of the whole building.

The long series of improvements planned to modernize the buildings of a former generation has been nearing completion, and these improvements have resulted not only in a greater usefulness, but also in a greater attractiveness. The work of introducing modern plumbing into the wards has been completed, for the present at least, by the installment of new bath rooms in the upper and lower north female wards. For the many other improvements and the details of those above mentioned, reference is made to the Superintendent's report.

After careful consideration of the problem of electric lighting, it was decided best not to build at present an electric lighting plant of our own, but to make a further contract with the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company. This new contract was made for five years.

We are grateful for many gifts during the year. Of these the most notable was that of Mrs. T. P. Shepard, who generously added \$1,000 to the \$5,000 already given by her for a conservatory fund. The flowers and plants from the conservatory are a constant source of pleasure to the patients.

The co-operation between the Providence District Nursing Association and this Hospital has continued and has proved of benefit to both. It affords our nurses large experience in the practical branches of certain kinds of nursing. Our nurses when graduated are of course exceptionally well qualified to tend cases

of nervous and mental diseases. Yet the principles of nursing in general have been so instilled by the course of instruction at this Hospital, by their work in tending the many cases of non-nervous affections which arise among the couple of hundred patients here, and by their work in district nursing that they are competent to tend properly non-nervous cases. We must therefore resent all attempts, like that made unsuccessfully the past year, to procure legislation discriminating unfairly against the graduate nurses of this Hospital and in favor of the graduate nurses of any other hospital or hospitals in the State.

The members of the hospital staff have performed their several duties well.

The Superintendent, Dr. Blumer, was offered a leave of absence of which he did not avail himself.

The Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Henry C. Hall, was given a two-months' leave of absence and a trip to Europe. The Trustees took this occasion to express their high appreciation of the faithful service he had rendered the Hospital for the preceding twenty-five years, during which time he had frequently been called upon to take entire charge of the Hospital and sometimes under very trying circumstances, and had always performed whatever duties had been imposed upon him in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Board.

The policy of the Trustees is to obtain the best medical staff possible. In order to obtain such a staff and not only keep it, but keep it the best, the Hospital should provide every facility in the way of operating rooms, laboratory and library. As above



WELD HOUSE WITH ITS SOLARIUM AND FORMAL GARDEN.

stated, space is available in the new addition to the main building for both operating room and laboratory. Their equipment has not yet been provided and will be expensive if it is to be consistent with the standard of the Hospital. Here is a favorable opportunity for some friend of the Hospital to assist a branch of its work of real importance but infrequently emphasized.

Though we Trustees need not mix in the disputes over the characterization and classification of various psychoses, yet we should do all in our power to assist the members of our medical staff to become and remain first rate psychiatrists. Though we may go on our way, year in, year out blissfully unconscious of the rise, disintegration and fall of the simple term "paranoia," yet we realize our obligation to assist the physicians of Butler Hospital to take a worthy part in those scientific discussions from which few ideas come forth unscathed, but those few effectively help struggling human knowledge.

In several places in this report mention is made of what should be done and the question may naturally be asked, "Why, then, hasn't it been done?" The reply, familiar in its monotony because made often by many another charitable institution, must now be made by Butler Hospital, "We have not the wherewithal to do it."

The casual visitor to our magnificent estate, seeing the ample and well kept grounds, the extensive buildings, the rooms attractively and in some cases luxuriously furnished, and on every hand the evidences of money and service generously expended, may very likely imagine that the institution is rich. The casual

reader of our reports reading the list of donations, and lingering on the accounts of invested funds may possibly reach the same conclusion. But in fact not only does the Hospital lack sufficient funds to enable it to undertake many desirable improvements, but its expenses sometimes exceed its income. During the past year the total receipts, including patients' board, income from endowment funds and payments from the beneficiary fund amounted to \$160,839.67, while the expenditures, including repairs and improvements, amounted to \$178,420.80, leaving a deficit of \$17,581.13. It is true that a large sum was paid for repairs and improvements, but for those purposes large sums have been paid many years in the past and large sums should be paid many years in the future.

Of the particular needs which are already pressing, we may mention, a detached building for excited patients, a boat house, a refrigerating plant, and a building for the handicraft workshops, and among the needs which will probably be felt before long are a nurses' home, and a central heating and lighting plant.

At a time when our sister institution, the Rhode Island Hospital, was in particular need of financial help from the public, and this institution was in no particular need of such help, we discontinued the established custom of annual guaranties to a deficiency fund. We do not now propose to reintroduce that custom, but we do ask the public to bear in mind the financial needs of Butler Hospital. To justify this request we point on the one hand to the high standing of the Hospital, our earnest endeavor being

to allow no similar hospital to excel it, and on the other hand to the charitable character of a great part of the work it does.

Waiving aside the possible claim that even the rich patient paying the full cost of his maintenance, is yet a charity patient because he benefits by the large amount of money given by our benefactors and spent for buildings and equipment and other permanent improvements not charged to maintenance, and taking the payment of the actual cost of maintenance as the sole test of the Hospital's charitable work, we offer figures which will surely astonish some of our friends.

During the past year there were 267 patients treated at the Hospital. Of these

6% contributed themselves nothing towards their support;

8% contributed something but less than one-quarter of the average cost of maintenance;

15% contributed more than one-quarter and less than one-half of the average cost of maintenance;

34% contributed more than one-half and less than three-quarters of the average cost of maintenance.

On the last day of the past calendar year, December 31, 1905, of the 163 patients in the Hospital, 70% were paying less than the average cost of maintenance.

When we think of what suffering is saved not only to the patients themselves but to the members of their families by their treatment at the hospital, how strong and true its appeal rings!

The State of Rhode Island assisted in bearing the

burden in some of the cases mentioned above. In fact, were it not for its generous action in making annual appropriations for these purposes, many a patient whose resources have shrunk since admission to the Hospital would be obliged to leave, and many an application for admission would have to be reluctantly refused. Poor patients capable of appreciating the advantages of Butler Hospital are worthy beneficiaries of the State, and the Trustees wish to express their appreciation not only of this generosity on the part of the State, but also of the pleasant relations resulting therefrom between the Hospital and the Agent of State Charities, Mr. Walter R. Wightman.

As the years pass, this Hospital, like others of its kind, has become less and less a place of confinement. With the advance of science an increasing percentage of recoveries is effected. Hope, not Despair, meets the arriving patient; Relief, not Regret, is waiting within. A while ago one of our patients who was pronounced recovered and free to leave the Hospital asked for permission to stay on indefinitely because the life there seemed to her quiet, pleasurable and sane. In a recent letter she wrote, "I have wanted to tell you that I have been renewedly impressed lately by the beautiful spirit of this place." How significant a metamorphosis this fact and these words denote!

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,

Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 24, 1906.



FRONT VIEW OF WELD HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1905.

On January 1, 1905, there were in the Hospital one hundred and sixty-three patients, eighty-nine women and seventy-four men. There have been admitted one hundred and four persons, fifty-four women and fifty men. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and sixty-seven. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and seventy-seven; the minimum one hundred and fifty-eight; and the average for the year, one hundred and sixty-seven. The discharges numbered one hundred and four, and at the end of the year the number under treatment corresponded precisely, even as to sex distribution, with the number at its beginning, namely, eighty-nine women and seventy-four men, in all one hundred and sixty-three persons.

Of the admissions, seventy-two were citizens of Rhode Island and thirty-two of other States.

As gratifying evidence of the greater readiness with which the sick now seek special treatment, nearly thirty-three per cent. of the patients admitted had been ill less than three months, while of those whose illness was less than one year's duration the

percentage was the same. Forty-four per cent. of the admissions entered the Hospital on their own application as voluntary patients.

Of the discharges, twenty-five were recorded as having recovered, thirty-eight as improved, twenty-two as unimproved, and the deaths numbered nineteen.

The Newer Psychiatry. It has been a frequent, and perhaps transparent, device of hospitals of every grade and kind to use the report as a vehicle of vainglory in annual reach to the public ear, and we plead guilty ourselves to this human weakness in having ministered pleasantly in the past to an expansive self-feeling while signalizing the exploits of the years under review. *Gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest.* Thus, in former reports we have pointed out with especial satisfaction the progress already made in psychiatric achievement and have made bold to unfold plans for future campaigning. Particularly have we dwelt not only upon the closer study of general mental disturbances, but also upon the importance of knowing our patients individually and, by intimacy of personal contact and the use of scientific methods, of entering into nearest and frankest cognition of both the subject and his troubles. Perhaps the best use we could make of this added opportunity to parade virtue would be to affirm, simply, soberly, and without boast, the belief that we have not fallen behind in the work undertaken; that, by zealous service on the part of the staff, the Hospital has lived up to programme and maintained the self-imposed standards. Recent advance all along the line of psychiatric research and



THOMAS POYNTON IVES GODDARD HOUSE, SHOWING RIVER VIEW.

endeavour has made it no easy task to keep the pace. The medical officers have striven bravely to remain not only at the right of line but, if possible, to secure primipilar place in the legion. At the present time the staff is eagerly engaged in a new line of work, to wit, close psychological analysis of mental symptoms—a method of study as yet but little tried in solving the problems of mental illness. That the labor is worth the time and energy expended seems to have been demonstrated by the results already attained. In that the task is as yet far from even a first stage of completion, we can now do little more than report progress and proclaim anew the determination to carry the effort through till such measure of success has been gained as shall warrant detailed publication.

**Laborare
est orare.** In previous reports to the Trustees mention has been made repeatedly of the great value of occupation as treatment. The importance of arousing and holding the interest of the self-absorbed invalid in handiwork, whereby brain and nerves, by sharing, are so often helped to oust the morbid ego, to re-create energy and to acquire anew the lost capacity for sane self-adjustment, cannot be overestimated. The men have been well provided for for several years in this matter of healthful work. It has been less easy to meet the requirements of the situation as regards the other sex. Humdrum domestic duties fall short of furnishing the proper outlet, especially in the case of such women as have been accustomed to assign to other hands all household tasks calling for active muscular exercise. As the man who labours hard at the tennis

net on his front lawn usually looks askance at the wood-pile in his back yard as an adequate means of recreation, so is his sister apt to turn her back in scorn upon the ordinary manual operations of house-keeping and to curl the lip when work she deems drudgery is prescribed as treatment. For obvious reasons this attitude is a commoner one in private than in public institutions. Heretofore the difficulty with us at Butler Hospital has been in providing for women of the well-to-do class occupation of a kind that coaxes the patient out of herself and ends by creating an absorbing interest, without carrying with it any suggestion of the menial. The problem seems now to have been solved in large measure by opening a handicraft shop in which hand-weaving on Swedish looms, basketry in willow and raffia, and wood carving are taught by a competent instructor. We hope that to these crafts may later be added pottery. The Hospital began two years ago by engaging for this work the services of a Brown University student who gave instruction in basketry and carving, and in the following year Miss Glantzberg, of Boston, introduced weaving. Now we are fortunate in having an enthusiastic teacher of Providence, Miss Jessie Luther, whose catholic capacity for the arts and crafts has made her competent in all these branches, besides others; who has had experience in the initiation of a novel therapeutic enterprise along similar lines at Marblehead, Mass., and who brings to the work a zeal in the medical aspects of the problem that is already making itself felt in curative results. So now our patients, both men and women, while spreading



DAVID DUNCAN WARD,

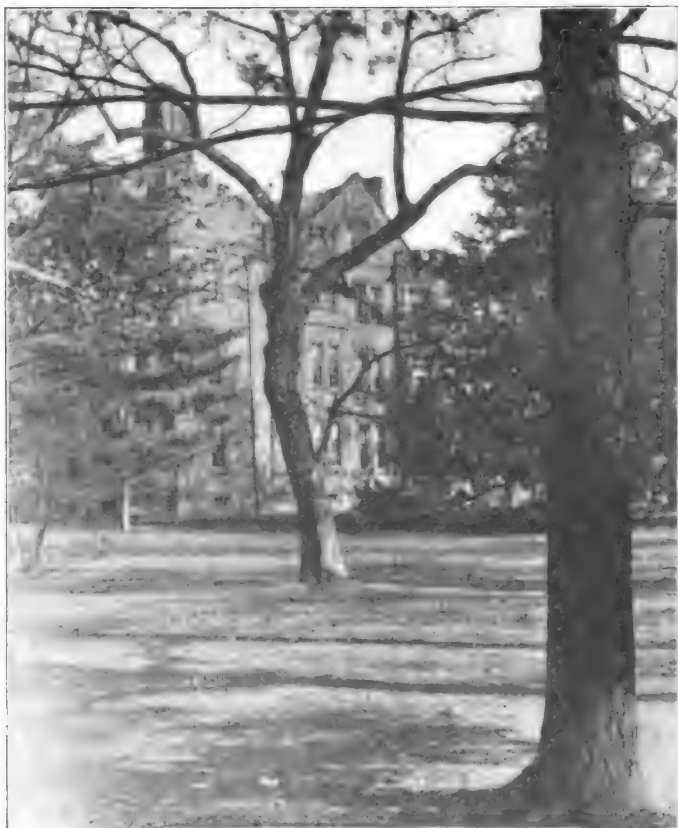
the blessed gospel of work, may utter each day with greater yearning than ever before, because with greater knowledge of what body and soul need, and with lively hope of answer, the prayer of Robert Louis Stevenson: "Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our beds weary and content, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. . . . Call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labour—eager to be happy if happiness shall be our portion,—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it. Amen."

**Providence District
Nursing Association.**

The Trustees authorized last year an affiliation of the Nurses' Training School with the Providence District Nursing Association whereby our nurses should supplement training in the wards by practical work in the indigent family, while, in the same generous sanction, they granted Butler Hospital the privilege of participating actively in a worthy eleemosynary movement. The arrangement has been mutually profitable. On the one hand, the Association has been able to extend the sphere of its beneficence by covering a new district with little or no extra expense; on the other hand, seven nurses of the Training School have enjoyed the advantage of the very useful practice which district nursing affords. Such experience broadens alike the sympathies and the training of the nurse and fosters a resourcefulness that stands her well in stead when she is brought face to face at the bedside with emergencies that seldom arise in the well-equipped hospital with its large staff and where supplies in manifold abundance are

ever ready to the reaching hand. Nor is this all. Working side by side with nurses trained in other hospitals—and one may perhaps add parenthetically, without vaunt, working with equal efficiency—they are daily heralding to the people of Providence the new message that, howsoever restricted its sphere may have been sixty years ago when Nicholas Brown founded it for “that unhappy portion of our citizens who are by the visitation of Providence deprived of their reason”, Butler Hospital is now something more than an institution for that special class. To-day it includes within its purview a healing mission to sick and suffering men who need not be what the world calls (oh, hateful and stupid word!) “insane” to reap the ultimate and ramifying reward of the founder’s wisdom. This mission, in so far as it means a campaign of education in dark places, is bound to have the effect of enlightening public sentiment with reference to the widened scope of Butler Hospital and incidentally of placing its Training School for Nurses in a proper light before this community.

A philosophic British alienist, not long ago, wailed that “one of the ugliest of the primitive instincts of humanity is its hatred and dread of the mentally unsound”. He mentioned the fact as a hideous survival in man of that instinct of the lower animals which, in the brutal struggle for existence, expels the stricken member of the herd, leaving it to perish when it is not gored or trampled to death. It survives in the common expression, heard every day, that such an one has been “put away”, the thought, more or less unconscious, being not that he has been iso-



SAWYER HOUSE.

lated for skilled and humane treatment looking to recovery, but put out of the sight of men. In their daily round of extramural duty our nurses will have occasion to combat this cruel prejudice. And I am moved to this reflection in this place as one relevant to the recent extraordinary deliverance of an eminent New England professor whose views as proclaimed broadcast in the public prints reflect the sentiment against which Butler Hospital has been waging war these many years. It happens that this year we may point with pride to the fact that one of our patients died after a residence in the Hospital of fifty-three years. Not ours to reason why the unfit survive, in reversal of the Darwinian law; not for us mortal men to arrogate to ourselves the arbitrament of life or death. In view of this new doctrine of death to the dying, as promulgated from high places, let us respond rather, with freshened fervour, when we hear the Sixth Commandment read in our churches, "Lord have mercy upon *us* and incline our hearts to keep this law." And we may all read again that letter of Washington—a timely tract when we remember the bloody reek and welter of recent years—in which he writes: "How pitiful in the eye of reason and religion is that false ambition which desolates the world with fire and sword for the purpose of conquest and fame, when compared with the minor virtues of making our neighbour and fellowmen as happy as their frail condition and perishable natures will permit them to be."

Training School. The regular course of instruction in the Nurses' Training School has been extended by the inclusion of special lecturers as follows : Dr. N. Darrell Harvey, on diseases of the eye ; Dr. John C. Pegram, Junr., on aseptic technique ; Dr. Frank B. Sprague, on diseases of the nose, ear and throat ; Dr. Halsey DeWolf, on diseases of children. The Hospital is indebted to these gentlemen for their valuable services. Twenty nurses finished their course and received diplomas.

For other thoughts anent the Training School, pertinent and timely, reference is made to the Trustees' report. Let me but amplify that animadversion with the remark that the officers have been zealous in teaching the useful lesson that patients are not merely machines out of order but living souls, and that, if they would attain the highest measure of success in their calling, nurses must ever hold fast to high ethical standards and keep an open outlook into the ideal in all their relations with the sick.

Repairs and Improvements. Last year Butler Hospital spent in repairs and improvements nearly fifty-three thousand dollars. It behooves your Superintendent to give some account of his stewardship in an attempt to justify the authority granted by the Trustees to transmute so large a sum into the material betterment of an old plant. The American hospital has been likened to "a reservoir with a big receiving tank at one end, guarded by the best financial minds in the country, but with distributing pipes running out of this, controlled by the superintendent, who is not an expert, and knows lit-



DUNCAN LODGE.

tle of economy, and, at the end of these pipes, countless faucets controlled by the staff, who not only know nothing of economy, but consider it none of their business to know it." I quote this sentiment for what it is worth, but with a full sense of the responsibility that devolves upon the Superintendent of Butler Hospital as its disbursing officer, and in the hope that the record of the year may not seem to have involved any wasteful leakage from the well-guarded reservoir to the faucets that have drained it almost to the dregs, in our active strife to give this institution in all its parts its rightful place as a well-built, up-to-date, thoroughly equipped hospital of its special class.

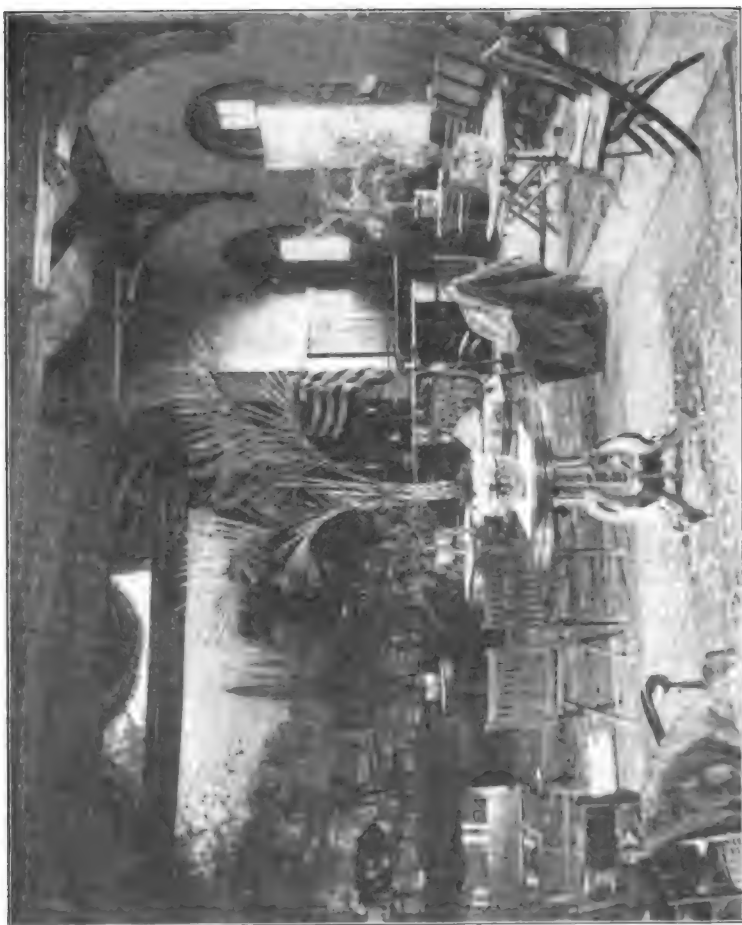
In common parlance to repair means to restore to a sound state after decay, but the repairs that have been made to the older parts of Butler Hospital during the year have involved vastly more than is implied by any ordinary process of renewal. The work has been in many instances a thorough gutting and rebuilding, and the finished result bears scant resemblance to the original construction of nearly sixty years ago. It were tedious, and is unnecessary, to make the text of this report a contractor's specification. But it is proper to give some idea of the detail of the work of reconstructing the four so-called North wards, two for men and two for women, as a suggestion of the thoroughness which has characterized the work of repair in other directions. In these wards not only were all the old woodwork and plumbing removed, but the walls and ceilings were stripped of their plaster, leaving little more than the shell to the

contractors. On the women's side the old dining-rooms were converted into commodious water sections with the most approved sanitary arrangements. The liberal use of tile and marble, the latter for high wainscoting, has made these sections equal in attractiveness and convenience to those of the latest work elsewhere. The old water sections at the southwest end of the wards having been removed and additional windows having been cut there and at the west end, suitable provision was made for dining and service rooms by separating these portions of the wards from the corridors by means of open Gothic screens. The floors of these ample spaces have been tiled. The two wards for women, as thus handsomely completed, with every convenience for comfort, are in pleasing contrast with the old order.

In rebuilding the North male wards, the dining-rooms were enlarged and service rooms added by removing the back staircase and utilizing the valuable space thus made available for the change from cramped to commodious refectories. New windows were added and new fireplaces and mantles. In these wards steel ceilings have replaced the old plaster.

But while the thorough work of the craftsman may be seen at a glance, there is much in the new wards that escapes the eye. I allude to the new system of heating and ventilating, to which reference has been made in my quarterly reports, and to the careful manner in which the work of wiring for the electrical light has been performed.

The fourth stories of the wards under discussion have also been put in a state of thorough repair and



RAY HALL, ARRANGED FOR MUSICAL.

are now available for employees. Similarly, new rooms have been finished for nurses in the South dormitory, where also a new water section has been provided.

The two East and two West wards, repairs to which were mentioned in last report, have been completed and are very attractive in their new dress.

Some inconvenience was experienced, especially in the women's department, by the re-construction of the old wards, as many as eight having been out of commission, in whole or in part, at one time. But there was never any suffering, not even hardship. The problem of housing our patients during the open weather of summer and autumn was solved in part most satisfactorily by pitching a large tent, forty feet by sixty feet, to the north of the Duncan ward, with annexes for dining-room and water section measuring each twenty feet by twenty feet. This tent was replete with every convenience for comfort—hot and cold water, steam heat, gas, electric light, telephone, etc. The patients were doubtless even more comfortable as thus housed than they would have been in their old quarters, and the health of the camping party was excellent. About twenty women were sheltered in this way.

Your annual report to the Corporation refers to the important addition to the centre house of a fourth story. To add to that reference an account of the new construction in detail would be but to repeat what was said in my last report in speaking of the proposed work. A picture of the centre house as thus enlarged and improved will be found in this vol-

ume, and, by comparing the old with the new, it may be perceived that, far from marring architectural effect or impairing motive, the group harmony of Butler Hospital has been enhanced by this additional story to an administration building that became too low when the mansard roofs were added to the South wards and therefore called for restoration of its original proportions. Like all institutions of respectable age, Butler Hospital, with the lapsing years, had reached out in every direction with a creeping growth that had sorely cramped its central medium of administration. It needed therefore just what has been provided to relieve the congestion of the ground floor and more particularly the added facilities in the strictly medical service in which we now rejoice. The nurses' lecture room, the treatment room, the laboratory, the room for a clinical director: one hardly knows to which of these boons to give first place in the enumeration. The operating room remains to be built at a later day. Meanwhile the space is to be used most advantageously as a handicraft shop for women workers.

The fourth story addition was built according to the plans of Mr. Knight C. Richmond, C. E., of this city, and the contractors were the Maguire & Penniman Company. It is at once a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge the scrupulous care which both architect and contractors gave to the job, whereby it became possible to carry on the extensive and complicated building operations without inconvenience to the occupants of the stories below.

The repairs to the North wards were made by



CORNER OF LIBRARY.
(Portraits of Cyrus Butler and William Goddard.)

Vere W. Beck and Thomas B. Ross & Son, with the help of our own mechanics. The new heating and ventilating plant was installed by the Allen Fire Department Supply Company, and the P. & J. Tierney Company had the contract for plumbing.

Among other repairs mention should be made of a new monitor roof over the boiler house. The Cora M. Sanford Conservatory has undergone extensive repairs, and the Shepard Conservatory has had its north foundation wall relaid.

There have been many repairs and improvements on the farm. The most important item was the erection of a wagon shed. This building has a stone foundation and an underpinning of brick. It is one hundred and two feet long and thirty feet deep, and is capable of sheltering twenty wagons. Repairs have also been made to the house property of Butler Hospital. The extensive henneries have been removed from their old site at the rear of the stable to a more distant, more convenient and more appropriate position on the farm, thus placing out of ear-shot of many light sleepers the cackling and crowing of early dawn and improving the appearance of the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital buildings and Duncan Lodge.

The electric lighting of the entire Hospital is now completed and esteemed a boon by all.

A Few Needs. The buildings for patients are now as a whole in so good state that I hope we may go through the year without extensive repairs to any of them. But it is well to bear in mind that the Duncan Ward was built as long ago as

1874, since which time it has been subject to constant hard usage without large repairs, and that it will soon be necessary to take it in hand for thorough rehabilitation. The water sections especially might be improved with great advantage. This is not an urgent necessity however.

The Hospital as it now stands has room for two hundred patients, if only it might always select the character of the new cases admitted for treatment. Unfortunately, its provision for those whose psychosis involves noise and tumult as obtrusive symptoms of mental disorder, is quite limited, and, realizing the humane duty of protecting appreciative persons against sights or sounds that affront eye or ear, we fain would possess a small isolation hospital for this distressing class of cases. A secluded spot for such a small building might easily be found in our grounds, although one knows that mere discovery of the appropriate location is our least difficulty in suggesting such an addition to a plant already so extensive in its accommodations for the sick. This subject, however, finds mention in the Trustees' report, as well as other desiderata, and it is consequently more agreeable to your Superintendent to omit this year his usual tale of new needs. Let it never be forgotten, however, that a hospital can never permit itself complacently to stand still. Its necessities increase with the years: larger and ever larger grows the demand for gold and silver to build well our temple to Hygeia. Reflect for a moment how much the per capita cost per week for maintenance has been raised by last year's necessary undertakings—from \$17.18 to \$20.55;



THE GROTTO BRIDGE.

per contra the average weekly receipt for board, exclusive of the Beneficiary Fund, was but \$16.20. Consider the depletion which our treasury has undergone, and, above all, let it be kindly remembered that, in order to fulfil its high mission, Butler Hospital needs every penny of its own inadequate revenue and ever welcomes in thankfulness such extrinsic benefaction as makes possible the fitter discharge of its manifold functions.

The Farm. The farm work has been conducted on a larger scale than heretofore. From the forty acres of land leased from the F. C. Sayles estate abundant crops have been gathered, as well as from a large field belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Barstow. In former years several carloads of hay and straw have been bought: this year our barns are full to overflowing with the product of our own harvesting. The home land has yielded a good crop of varied garden truck, small fruits, etc.

Gifts. By the generosity of a good friend of the Hospital, who prefers that his left hand shall not know what his right hand doeth, Butler Hospital received last year the gift of a new naphtha launch. The institution had outgrown the craft presented several years ago by a lady, whereby great good had been done to a multitude of men and women, and it needed one that might carry its patients comfortably and safely to more distant points on all-day excursions. The new launch is thirty-five feet long by eight feet beam, and is provided with a cabin and roomy cockpit. She was built by the O. Sheldon Company of Neponset, Mass., and sailed from that place into

the waters of the Seekonk, under her own power, last June. While in commission she carried 1608 passengers to various parts of Narragansett Bay and was a most important factor in treatment.

I have so frequently mentioned the need of a boat house that should serve the dual purpose of docking the launch under cover and giving the patients a delightful summer club room at the water's edge, that I am glad to have the appeal made this year by another voice and pen that haply may arrest attention and catch the ear or eye of him or her who stops, looks and listens for just such opportunities for beneficence. At present the launch is in winter quarters at Pawtuxet.

Unfortunately—however much the prohibition may redound to the modesty of the givers—I am not allowed to mention by name those who have made other gifts of one kind and another to the Hospital.

Several band concerts, always a somewhat expensive luxury for our own paying, were generously provided by Trustees and other good friends. Such open air music generally produces a lively sense of immediate pleasure and may, indeed, give more than a passing exaltation to mental tone, or, inversely, soothe longer than for the time being the agitation of him whose psychic life is pitched in too high a key.

Chapel Services. Chapel services have been conducted regularly by the Revd. Frank Appleton of Trinity Church, Pawtucket. Mr. Appleton has spared no effort to make his chaplaincy additionally attractive by special music, vocal and instrumental, by his own choir, as opportunity has offered. On



ENTRANCE TO GROTTO.



IN THE RAVINE.

several such occasions Mrs. Harriet Kelton of Pawtucket, Mrs. David Morton kindly acting as accompanist, has been good enough to play violin solos that have been greatly appreciated.

The Revd. Father Walsh, of the Church of the Holy Name, as in years past, has conducted his faithful ministry to members of his communion, besides visiting the Hospital whenever his priestly offices have been invoked on behalf of the sick or dying.

The Hospital is also indebted to the Revd. George McC. Fiske, D. D., for administering Holy Communion to some of its patients last April.

The Revd. Marion Law officiated, with the choir of St. Paul's, Pawtucket, as in previous years, at the Easter and Christmas services.

The Staff. Mention is made in the Trustees' report of the absence on leave in Europe of Dr. Hall, whose long, faithful and efficient service thus received deserved recognition. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge anew, in this connection, my indebtedness to Dr. Hall for his untiring efforts at all times to promote the objects of the institution—a co-operation that has expressed itself not only in upholding scientific work but in active interest in all its multiform activities. In the rebuilding and repairing of the wards his experience and judgment have been of great value, and many of the practical details of the work as carried out owe their origin to his suggestion.

Dr. William McDonald, Jr., who had been granted leave of absence to pursue in Europe special studies in the newer psychiatry, returned last June. The

wisdom of the Trustees in giving this officer a precious opportunity for self-improvement has been fully vindicated by his eagerness to profit by the teaching of great Continental masters and his promptness in making his lore the asset of Butler Hospital. A fresh impetus has thus been given to the clinical work, in the direction of which, in institutions like this, received usage must constantly be modified, if one would avoid routinism in medicine, by the adoption of new principles of science in our treatment of the sick. I deem it most important that the scientific spirit of the hospital physician should be constantly fostered by contact with fellow workers in his own field; that nothing should be left undone to stimulate ambition and prevent the lagging in science that expresses itself in deadly routine—a foe into whose lethal clutch many a promising student has often fallen by reason of his isolation from men against whom he has been spared the competition of measurement only to pay the penalty of immunity in stunted growth. I am pleased to report therefore that Dr. McDonald has recently been honoured by an appointment in the neurological department of Rhode Island Hospital to duties the performance of which will not interfere with his work at Butler Hospital. Such tenure of office at the sister institution will also serve the incidental purpose of emphasizing the essential unity of nervous and mental diseases and of helping the public to realize that nowadays the alienist, if he would know well his art, must also be a neurologist, nay more, a physician in the broadest sense.



BY THE RIVER.

Dr. George S. Hathaway resigned during the year to enter the Medical Department of the United States Navy. He was a capable officer and did excellent work as an assistant physician. His successor is Dr. W. H. Palmer, a graduate of the Medical Department of Cornell University, who not only had had the great advantage of two years' service on the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital, but had also had previous practical experience in a hospital of this character, namely, Bloomingdale, White Plains, N. Y. Dr. Palmer is fulfilling the duties of his position with zeal and ability,

By work of a high order during the summer months, Arthur H. Ruggles, A. B., Dartmouth University, and a senior medical student of Harvard, gave promise of winning for himself a secure place in psychiatry after taking his medical degree and resuming a specialty for which he is so well qualified.

Here I may make the usual mention of my obligation to Mr. Perry, the steward, and at the risk of reminding unpleasantly that faithful servant of Butler Hospital of the lapse of years, I add one to the count and announce the coming of the forty-fourth anniversary of his first contract with this institution. Mr. Perry's duties have been especially heavy during the past year by reason of the vast amount of new work which he had under his supervision, in addition to those of an exacting stewardship in other directions.

The resignation of Miss I. M. Witherill as house-keeper led to the appointment, with the title of matron, of Miss E. G. Cady, who has abundantly justi-

fied her excellent credentials in her management of an important department. The faithful service of Miss Elizabeth Campbell as housekeeper's assistant has been recognized by giving her the title of housekeeper.

Miss Mary J. Moffitt resigned as Superintendent of the Training School, after seven years' service, to take up private nursing in New York after recruiting her health by a period of rest. Butler Hospital owes Miss Moffitt much for efficient work in training its nurses, and her withdrawal from the service occasioned general regret. Miss H. Shepherd, a graduate of our own Training School, as well as of that of the Boston City Hospital, was appointed to the vacant position, and Miss S. K. Urquhart, with like credentials as to graduation, has been made supervisor in the room of Miss Alice G. Stewart, who resigned. Both officers are doing good work in the wards and in the classroom.

Acknowledgment. Throughout the year I have been sensible of all that your enduring kindness and unfailing support imply; many times your encouraging words have given heart and strength in the day's work, whenas, without such sympathy, that sense of insufficiency which must now and again overtake all men with misgiving, would have made it harder to discharge the duties that you confide to my hands. For all this I offer thanks that are but a paltry return for favours received. During the twelve months past, indeed, especial tokens of sympathy and good will, both from yourselves and my fellow work-



VIEWS FROM SOUTH WINDOWS.

ers, have given unwonted occasion for gratitude, evoking not only my own thankful response, but that — if you will permit the heart thus to speak in this place — of members of my family whose privilege it has also been to share the common obligation that your and their friendship has imposed.

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Superintendent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905.

	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
Board, private		\$140,658 60
Board from Beneficiary Fund		8,974 23
Clothing		596 97
Insurance		1,443 51
Permanent Fund		1,249 97
Isaac Ray Fund		4,349 32
John Nicholas Brown Fund .		49 02
William F. Weld Memorial Fund		1,736 87
Thomas Whitridge Fund .		495 00
John Wilson Smith Fund .		263 23
Mary C. West Fund		275 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., (Interest)		747 95
Salaries \$12,781 90		
Wages 50,418 85		
Provisions 29,156 40		
Drugs and Medicines 1,155 43		
Furniture 6,996 22		
Repairs and Improvements . 52,974 01		
Farm 5,499 46		
Stable 1,980 95		
Contingencies 3,711 34		
Insurance 1,757 50		
Lights 3,336 01		
Water 1,421 24		
Fuel 7,231 49		
Total.	\$178,420 80	\$160,839 67



BOUND FOR NARRAGANSETT BAY.



ON THE RIVER.

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital.

December 30, 1905.

PERMANENT FUND.

1 note secured by mortgage on city property.....	\$4,000 00
13 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	13,000 00
361 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,050 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	6,700 00
11 bonds Columbus Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	11,000 00
	<u>\$52,750 00</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

10 shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	\$10,000 00
\$22,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	11,000 00
	<u>\$21,000 00</u>

DONATION FUND.

37 shares Providence Gas Co.....	1,850 00
\$31,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	15,500 00
257 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	12,850 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	4,500 00
2 bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	2,000 00
	<u>\$36,700 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

2 bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
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ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.

7 bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, gold.....	\$7,000 00
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THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

10 bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	\$10,000 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	2,000 00
	<u>\$12,000 00</u>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Western notes secured by mortgage.....	\$16,000 00
21 bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	21,000 00
	<u>\$37,000 00</u>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

\$63,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	\$31,500 00
Western notes, secured by mortgage.....	21,000 00
5 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., 3,1-2 per cent.	5,000 00
	<u>\$57,500 00</u>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

41 shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00
50 " United R. R. Co. of New Jersey.....	9,250 00
454 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	22,700 00
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00
75 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	7,500 00
1 bond Philadelphia & Reading R. R., convertible.....	1,000 00
1 bond Philadelphia & Reading R. R., consolidated.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$70,590 00</u>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

5 bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	\$4,625 00
Deposit on participation in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	375 00
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>



STONE BRIDGE.



A LAWN PARTY.

MARY C. WEST FUND

Western notes secured by mortgage	\$3,500 00
2 bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, 5 per cent	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,500 00
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WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

1 note secured by mortgage on improved property	\$15,000 00
10 bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., 5 per cent	10,000 00
60 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,000 00
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

172 shares Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.	\$27,300 00
100 " Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.	13,300 00
\$10,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.	9,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00
	<hr/>

CONSERVATORY FUND.

46 shares Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.	\$6,000 00
	<hr/>

E. E.

PROVIDENCE, December 30, 1905.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, } *Audit Committee.*
 GEORGE M. SMITH, }

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

WOMEN.

CHISHOLM, MARGARET
 GREER, MRS. LYTTLE
 MCKEEVER, MILLIE
 MCLEOD, ELIZABETH

MEN.

GUPPY, CHARLES E.
 JOHNSTON, CHARLES E.
 KEMP, L. I.
 KEMP, B. C.
 NICHOLSON, SAMUEL

CLASS OF 1898.

ARNOLD, ELIZABETH
 COALING, KATIE M.
 DEANE, EMMA
 HANDREN, MINNIE A.
 LOGAN, JESSE
 REDDINGTON, ROSE
 TOMSON, JOANNA
 TURNER, AGNES
 WALSH, AGNES M.

LINSCOTT, E. L.
 MARRINER, JAMES L.
 MORTON, JOHN B.
 ROSS, EUGENE E.

CLASS OF 1899.

CHRISTIE, JESSIE
 FRASER, MARGARET
 KINGSBURY, JENNIE
 MCKAY, KATE
 McDONALD, JANET
 MARSHALL, LUCY A.
 SCHWARTZ, VIOLET M.
 SHAW, LOTTIE G.
 SHEPHERD, HANNAH

PIKE, JOHN S.
 CURLEY, PATRICK
 MARTIN, CHARLES H.



CLOSE TO NATURE.

CLASS OF 1900.

WOMEN.

BRIDGES, MABEL F.
 BUNKER, CATHERINE
 KEEFE, MARION
 PHILLIPS, IDA
 MACKAY, KATHLEEN
 MCLEOD, CATHERINE I.
 MCDUGALL, MARGARET
 MARSHALL, CARRIE B.
 PEPPARD, JOSEPHINE
 YOUNG, MINNIE E.

MEN.

MACLEAN, HECTOR I.
 POTTER, DUMMER

CLASS OF 1901.

DELEHANTY, ELLEN
 STEWART, ALICE G.
 WATT, HELEN
 WHITING, MYRTIE

WOODBURY, GEORGE A.

CLASS OF 1902.

ALLEN, ADDIE M.
 COFFIN, ELSIE L.
 FARNHAM, BESSIE M.
 MCLEOD, JOANNA
 MORAN, ETHEL M.
 NICHOLS, ENOLA W.

ALLEN, ELBRIDGE
 HENRY, HORACE
 MONK, BENJAMIN W.
 SIMMONS, ROSCOE
 TIBBETTS, ORREN A

CLASS OF 1903.

WOMEN.

BACON, JOSEPHINE B.
 CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH L.
 DICKEY, AMELIA
 DICKEY, ELIZABETH
 FRAZER, ALICE
 FRAZER, EVELYN
 MCPHAIL, ESTHER K.
 MARTIN, GRETA
 PARKER, GRACE O.
 REDMOND, GRACE
 SMITH, LENA
 SPROULE, MARY BLANCHE
 SYDA, M. MAUD
 URQUHART, SOPHIE K.

MEN.

BLACKWELL, C. C.
 CAHILL, J. ROLAND
 MCBRIEN, HUGH

CLASS OF 1904.

DORMAN, CARLOTTA K.
 FRAZER, ANNIE RETA
 HOWE, BERTHA LILLIAN
 MAGDOUGALD, JESSIE V.
 MACLEAN, MARY C.
 OSGOOD, MILDRED LEE
 STEWART, MINNIE F.
 TRIMBLE, MARIA ELISIA
 WOODWARD, CAROLINE L.

MC SHANE, THOMAS
 BRANN, OSCAR H.



OFF DUTY IN THE GROVE.

CLASS OF 1905.

WOMEN.

ADAMS, FLORENCE E.
 DOYLE, KATHARINE F.
 FRASER, AGNES M.
 HARGRAVES, ELIZABETH C.
 HENNEBERRY, HENRIETTA R.
 McALPINE, ANNIE E.
 McCORMICK, SARAH E.
 MITTON, ETHEL I.
 MOODY, JESSIE I.
 PIGOTT, FANNY L.
 PINE, EMILY
 ROGERS, HATTIE M.
 TURNER, LAURA M.
 WARD, FLORENCE B.
 WHITNEY, FLORA M.

MEN.

DRISCOLL, WILLIAM H.
 GRAHAM, ALEXANDER P.
 KENNEDY, WILBERT
 MANOOGIAN, BYZANTIN
 SUTHERLAND, HENRY H.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 24, 1906.

Frank Appleton,
Mrs. Robert I. Gammell,
Miss Virginia Gammell,

Mrs. William Gammell,
Miss Eleanor B. Green,

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1905.

Henry Howard,
Augustus S. Miller,

Miss Caroline Richmond.



IN THE WOODS.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866		

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1863 to 1876 there were two vice presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	DANIEL DAY	1873-1898
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884
WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856	JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.....	1884-1900
JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900	WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900
AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877	STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-
EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856	RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-
JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN.....	1896-
ELISHA DYER	1856-1857	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-
RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....1844-1857	THOMAS P. IVES.....1858-1865
ROBERT H. IVES.....1857-1858	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....1866-

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...1876-
------------------------------	------------------------------

Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN....1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....1857-1875	

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER....1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH....1886-1888	

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	A. V. GOSS.....1890-1892
ROGER G. PERKINS.....1854-1855	JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....1892-1893
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.....1856-1857	GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1858-1859	E. S. LAMBERT.....1895-1895
B. LINCOLN RAY.....1859-1867	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....1896-1899
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....1899-1899
JAMES M. KENISTON.....1870-1871	FRANK J. MYRICK.....1899-1899
W. W. MINER.....1871-1872	M. A. FORD.....1899-1900
F. H. GIFFORD.....1872-1873	C. BERTRAM GAY.....1900-1904
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....1874-1876	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901-1901
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....1877-1879	WM. McDONALD, JR.....1901-
HENRY C. HALL.....1879-	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....1901-1902
A. WARD FOLLETT.....1884-1885	JOST D. KRAMER.....1902-1903
JAMES W. CRAIG.....1887-1888	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....1903-1905
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....1887-1888	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..1905-
D. H. SPRAGUE.....1888-1889	

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....1849-1850	HARRY H. GOSS.....1898-1901
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....1887-1897	JEROME J. PERRY.....1902-

16.85
B99
UNIV. OF MICH.

MAR 10 1907

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation at its
SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 23, 1907,



PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Angell St. and Dyer Ave.) leaving Market Square at two minutes before the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter, carry passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.



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The Administration Building

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 23, 1907,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press:
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63 Washington Street,
1907.



Approach to Administration Building

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

1907.

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W. BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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STEPHEN BROWNELL,

STEPHEN O. METCALF,

RATHBONE GARDNER,

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,

ISAAC C. BATES,

JOHN R. FREEMAN,

EDWARD F. CHILD.

WILLIAM GAMMELL,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

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ALICE BALFOUR, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1907-1908

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. M. B. I. GODDARD AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN.
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND MERRIMAN.
DECEMBER,	MERRIMAN AND BROWNELL.
JANUARY,	BROWNELL AND M. B. I. GODDARD.

Applications for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4. P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the hours named.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications such as inquiries about clothing and other matters, should always be by letter.



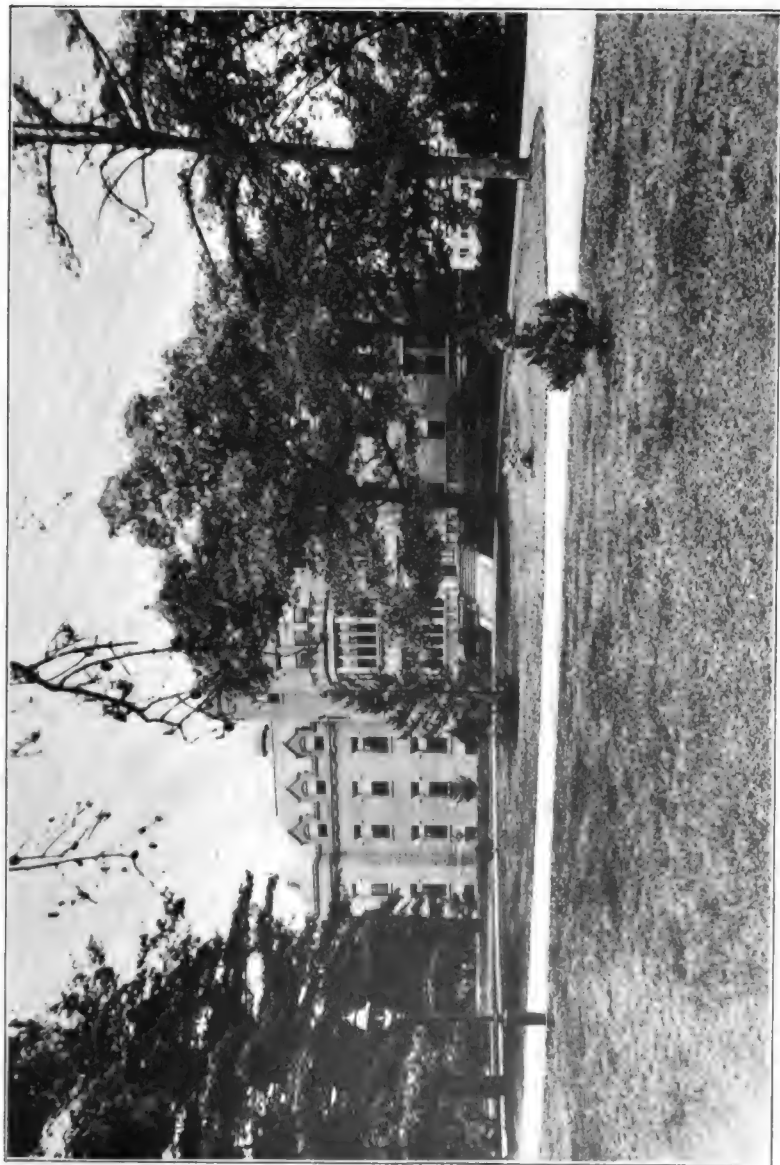
Duncan Ward

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE Trustees of the Butler Hospital welcome the members of the Corporation to this their sixty-third annual meeting, and they remind them that sixty years have passed away since the day when the portals of the Hospital were opened for its work of beneficence. Of all those whose privilege it was to have part, or lot, in the inception of this great charity, or whose labours brought it to the stage of completeness, which made possible the realisation of their benevolent aspirations, none are here present to receive our grateful homage, and to behold the ripened fruit of seed sown by them in faith, love and confident hope. It is meet, however, that we should pause for a brief space, that we may remember what these men did for Rhode Island and for humanity, when they founded and endowed this, the first Hospital in the state. It is not easy in days of large enterprise and of scientific development, unknown to our fathers, to estimate aright the discouragements surmounted by these men, nor the creative power displayed by them in planning and constructing a building for uses with which they were unfamiliar. They have passed beyond the acclaim of earthly voices, but what are human plaudits compared with the voice of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, ye have done it unto Me"?

This brief tribute to the men who devised liberal things for the commonwealth, and laid for this noble charity the broad foundations, upon which their successors have builded, naturally leads us to consider the great alienist, who impressed upon this enterprise of science and philanthropy his commanding intellect, his rare scientific attainments and his spirit of ardent benevolence. Dr. Isaac Ray was the first superintendent of the Butler Hospital, and its original plans were prepared by him, aided by the counsel and experience of the late Dr. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Hospital. It is a striking tribute to Dr. Ray, that the original structure, built according to his plans over sixty years ago, is still unchanged in its essential features and still fulfills the purpose for which he designed it.

Dr. Ray was a master of English composition, and his writings are pervaded with the finest spirit of literature. His accurate knowledge of physiology, pathology, and of the varied forms of mental disease was conveyed to men of his own time and to succeeding generations in language that was invariably impressive and persuasive, and he who today peruses the voluminous writings of Isaac Ray will realise the full charm of literature in the discussion of scientific questions, bearing upon the noble efforts of philanthropy. Of him, his latest successor in the place that he left vacant has said, "Whatever Dr. Ray wrote is as true today as it was the day he wrote it." What more striking testimony can be borne to the learning and scientific attainments of this remarkable man!



The Weld House

It would be pleasant and profitable to loiter amid memories of the first Superintendent of the Butler Hospital, and of the eminent men who succeeded him, but the limits of an annual report do not permit us to indulge either in reminiscence, or in the language of merited appreciation. The strength of a Hospital lies chiefly in its superintendent and his staff of assistants, and in these the Butler Hospital has to this day ever been fortunate. To all who have worthily filled these places of responsibility, to those who rest from their labours, and to him whom we honour today, as our beloved Superintendent, we may well render the homage of grateful hearts.

The important repairs and improvements in the Hospital, authorised by the Trustees in the year 1905, were completed during the year just ended. Owing to the extent of these improvements, comparatively little work has been required during the past year to maintain the sanitary condition of the Hospital and to preserve its attractive appearance. A granolithic sidewalk has been laid from the main entrance to the Hospital as far as the curbstone of Blackstone Boulevard. This great improvement ensures, alike to visitors and patients, a path, which is free from mud or ice during the winter and spring and from the dust that mars the pleasure of a saunter in summer. The improvement is one that is already highly appreciated.

Vibratory and oscillating instruments have been added to the very complete apparatus for the treatment of nervous affections. The vacuum house-cleaning machinery, which had given great satisfaction, has been extended to all parts of the Hospital.

A very valuable addition to the facilities of the hospital is the installation of a passenger lift in the administration building.

The Butler Hospital and its extensive grounds are in good condition, and the Trustees feel that neither they, nor the Superintendent, are liable to the reproach of neglecting the duty of maintaining the highest standard of excellence in an institution whose traditions are uniformly those of progress and improvement. A hospital is never finished. The advance in scientific investigation and the ever widening experience of its votaries constantly reveal to men entrusted with the control of institutions for the cure or alleviation of human sufferings, some new method of treatment or some addition to the distractions which lend to the life of a hospital so much of the kindness of home as almost to challenge the claim of therapeutic merit. There are urgent wants that cannot be satisfied save by the aid of friends of humanity, and particularly of the Butler Hospital. We need a detached ward for the care of excited patients. We need a boat-house overhanging the beautiful river, that provides so much of interest and pleasure to our patients, and that should afford not only shelter to our valuable launch, but a delightful lounging-place for invalids to whom the very sight of blue water is a delight and a recreation. We also need a nurses' home, in order that a class indispensable to the proper and successful treatment of hospital patients should, when their busy hours of duty are ended, have the rest and quiet they have so faithfully earned, and be able also to enjoy the social commerce with their



Infirmary, Corridor and Formal Garden of Weld House

fellow-beings which is a refreshment and a re-creation of exhausted strength.

During the past year the Trustees have received an addition to the fund for the maintenance of the conservatory from a lady, whose heart and hand have prompted many generous gifts to this institution. This is the sole contribution to its funds or facilities which appears upon the records of the year 1906.

On every hand we hear of marvellous prosperity, embracing almost every department of human industry, and yet none of those, whose superfluous wealth is still further increased, have made this great charity the almoner of a bounty which will bless both giver and recipient. It must always be to wealth, beyond the immediate needs of its possessors, that the great institutions of Christian civilisation must look for their inception, their maintenance and their growth. If the Trustees of this charity have heretofore failed to make known its necessities, they feel that the recital today of these pressing wants relieves them from the charge that they had not the courage to ask their fellow-citizens to lend them their aid.

The Trustees announce, with a pleasure which they feel sure will be shared by the Corporation, that their honoured senior Trustee, Governor Taft, has at last assented to their persistent request, that his portrait should hang upon walls, that for forty years have listened to his wise counsels and witnessed a devotion to the cause of humanity, that has never yielded to the burden of years, or sought relief because of weariness of body. Upon these walls may his well-known features ever proclaim that "none of us liveth to him-

self," and that the true life holds other loves than that of sordid gain. His long service in this Hospital, in the great charity that honours the name of Rhode Island, and in other large institutions of philanthropy has impressed upon more than one generation of men the truth taught by Cicero that in nothing do men approach nearer to the gods than in giving health to their fellow men, "*Homines ad deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando.*"

This Hospital has furnished during the past year two faithful and well-trained nurses for daily service as district nurses. These young women have rendered important aid to the victims of accident and to the sick in homes, many of which are the abodes of ignorance and poverty. They obey with intelligence all instructions of the physician, and they bring to their task a knowledge and skill unknown to people, who are for the most part ignorant of the very elementary laws of hygiene, and who are apt to think a gaping wound should be exposed to the view and touch of the curious visitor, or that the fever-stricken sufferer should listen to the loud lament of undisciplined sympathy. Surely this service is no small contribution to the welfare of the unfortunate, and it proves the value of the excellent training-school for the nurses of the Butler Hospital, no less than the comprehensive benevolence of that great charity.

The joys of Christmas at the Butler Hospital were clouded by the death, on the eve of that great festival, of Jerome J. Perry, for forty-five consecutive years a devoted and able servant of the Hospital, "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Mr. Perry filled



In the Grounds

many positions of responsibility, ending his long career as the steward of the Hospital. His character and devotion to duty commanded the confidence and respect of the Trustees and of the officers of the Hospital, and endeared him to the patients, who are never slow to discern the qualities of mind and heart which Mr. Perry so fully illustrated. The world is apt to render homage to the memory of men in high places, whose lives have been fruitful of noble deeds, but let not those who know the debt of Butler Hospital to Jerome J. Perry cease to remember his true and laudable service to philanthropy, nor the genuine nobility of the man.

The Trustees, as well as the Superintendent and his Staff, lament the death during the past year of two valued members of the Board of Consultation. Dr. James W. C. Ely was appointed Jan. 22, 1868, a member of this Board, to succeed Dr. Lewis L. Miller, who declined re-election to an office that he had held since the opening of the Hospital. Dr. Ely died May 6, 1906, after a service to science and charity covering over thirty-eight consecutive years. He was ever prompt in responding to the summons of the medical officers of the Hospital, and he will be long and freshly remembered for his cheerful contribution to the well-being of their patients and for his remarkable devotion to the noble profession of which he was so distinguished a member. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Dr. Ely was to the very end of life a careful and discriminating student of all new developments in medical science, and he never hesitated to discard the earlier methods, in which he had been

trained, when he had satisfied himself that they should give way to more modern practice, having the sanction of advanced scientific investigation.

Dr. John C. Pegram, Jr., was appointed consulting surgeon Jan. 24, 1900. He died April 26, 1906, after a service brief in years, but long enough to impress upon the community his brilliant attainments in his chosen profession, and to affect many hearts with sorrow for a death so pathetic.

Year after year the Trustees of this Hospital have reminded the people of Rhode Island that this is a charitable institution, and therefore a claimant of the bounty of those who are charitably disposed, and absolutely dependent upon them for the means of securing the larger improvements demanded by ripened experience and scientific development. The records of the past year show that the weekly cost of a patient was \$17.95, and that over fifty-four per cent. of our patients paid less than the cost of their maintenance. It is also interesting to know, that of the patients admitted in the year 1906, forty-one and seventy-seven hundredths per cent. were voluntary, showing how general has become the knowledge that sufferers from the various forms of nervous disease can here find scientific treatment and relief.

In order to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of such patients, or of their friends, and to mark the evolution of the Hospital from the sole purpose of caring for the insane, to that also of treating victims of maladies which should not be confused with the psychoses, the General Assembly of Rhode Island have granted our petition for changing the corporate name by the



Sawyer House

omission of the words "for the insane." Henceforth the title of the Hospital will be simply the Butler Hospital.

The workshop for the use and enjoyment of the patients continues to be a source of both benefit and gratification to them. Under competent instructors, the result of the labour performed with so much of enthusiasm, is indeed surprising, and it is not possible to overestimate the advantage of pleasing occupation to men and women, to whom idleness is both irksome and depressing. Unhappily, we are so cramped by insufficient room, that this great feature in promoting the welfare and enjoyment of our patients, which we owe to our present Superintendent, fails to produce the fullest results of which it would be capable with such facilities as could be obtained if only we had a few thousand dollars, wherewith to build and equip a suitable workshop.

At a recent sale of articles made by the patients, the handsome sum of \$222.60 was by them presented to the District Nursing Association in Providence.

At the risk of seeming to give unasked counsel, the Trustees of this Hospital cannot refrain from commending to the Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane the result of this experiment, if indeed a system that has in so many hospitals demonstrated its indisputable merit, can still be considered to be in the experimental stage.

With this brief statement, the Trustees present the more important report of the Superintendent, to which they invite the considerate attention of the Corporation and of the people of Rhode Island. Dr.

Blumer discusses with his customary ability questions concerning which he speaks with an authority that will not be challenged, and he states the condition of the Hospital, and its pressing needs with an accuracy not attempted by your Trustees.

The report of the Treasurer is also presented. It discloses the careful management of the funds of the Hospital, but it also shows that the Treasurer has not lately been burdened with any increase in his responsibilities.

The record of sixty vanished years is closed today. We look into the veiled future with confidence that when the punctual years have brought around another period of six decades, this great charity may be dispensing the blessings, which will be offered by larger endowment and by the possession of every facility for the most scientific and philanthropic treatment of maladies which will never cease to exist.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

WILLIAM GODDARD,

Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 23, 1907.



Duncan Lodge

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1906.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1905, one hundred and sixty-three patients, seventy four men and eighty-nine women. There have been admitted one hundred and four patients, fifty-four men and fifty women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and sixty-seven. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and seventy-four, the minimum one hundred and sixty-one, and the average for the year one hundred and sixty-six. The discharges numbered ninety-seven, of whom fifty-four were men and forty-three women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and seventy patients, seventy-four men and ninety-six women.

Of the admissions forty were residents of Providence, twenty-three of other parts of Rhode Island, and forty-one of other States.

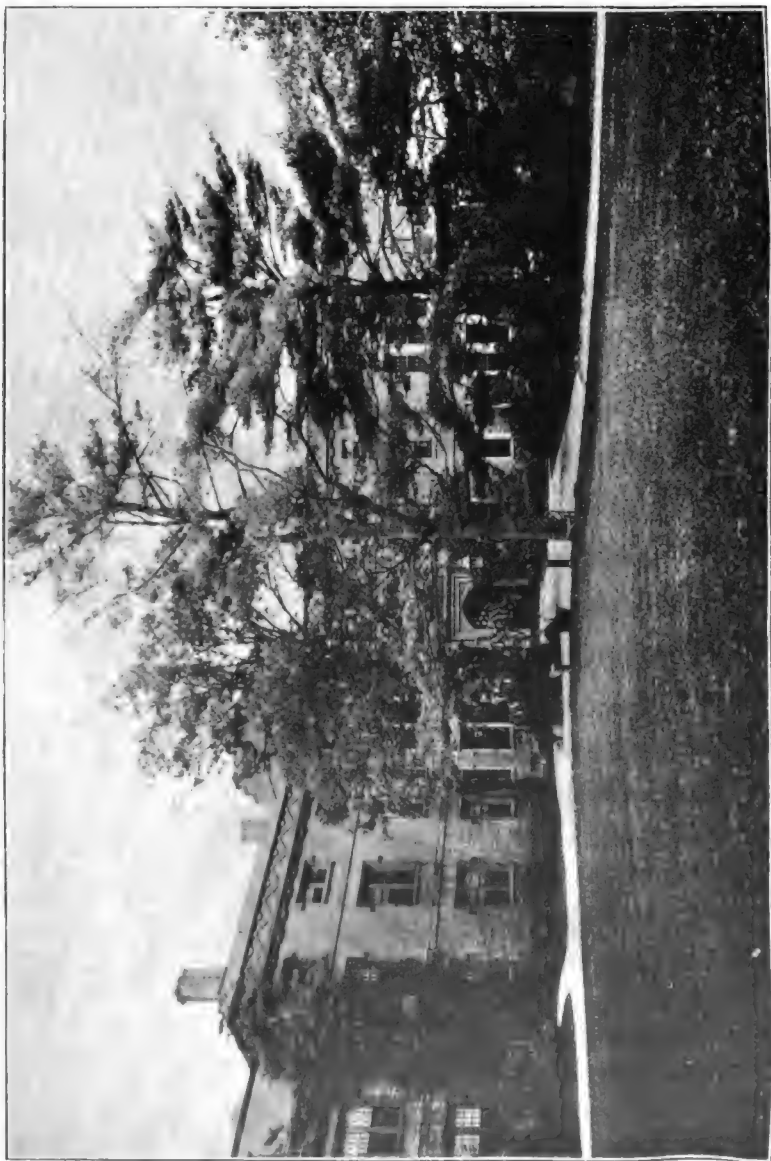
Of the discharges nineteen had recovered, fifty-one had improved, sixteen were unimproved, and eleven had died.

The percentage of voluntary admissions during the year was 41.77.

**The Medical
Work.**

Last year I had occasion to mention the difficulty that besets the chronicler in his attempt to tell the annual story of scientific achievement in so far as he is prone to defy for the nonce the restraints imposed by propriety and unduly to exalt the performances of the medical staff. He is tempted to disregard at least once a year the sobering injunction of St. Paul: "Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves." The restatement of this difficulty will perhaps be accepted as my apology for all herein that may need the proverbial grain of salt to make the presentment acceptable to the indulgent listener or reader. It is not alone to proud and purblind parents of children that geese are wont to appear in the illusive guise of swans.

With this conciliatory foreword your reporter ventures to declare the past year more productive in scientific results than any previous one of his superintendency. And this bald declaration may be quickly followed by the assertion of what to yourselves must now be an obvious fact, namely, that year by year the concept is gaining ground, slowly but surely, and despite ignorance, popular prejudice and other obstacles to growth, that institutions for the nervously and mentally ill are but hospitals, and that Butler Hospital has been conducted as such and nothing else. The supreme advantage of hospital treatment lies in the fact that institutions afford opportunity for the close study of individual patients as well as facilities for approved care and treatment such as no private house can provide.



The Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard House

What would be the thought of that hospital in which study of the patient should cease as soon as treatment had begun? Mere observation and oversight would soon end disastrously. It is not enough to diagnose the condition, — to decide that the patient has appendicitis, pleurisy, scarlet fever or a fractured skull, and to operate or give appropriate drugs, as the case may be. The staff must be constantly on the alert to detect and to interpret the minutest details of a change in condition. To this end the temperature is taken regularly, the blood is examined, its pressure measured, and the various organs of the body are subjected to frequent investigation. Newer methods of study and more exact means of gaining the required information are constantly superseding the older practice, and it is largely in the hospitals and at the hands of hospital physicians that such newer methods are perfected and developed. By frequent repetition the technique becomes more familiar and the determinations more exact. Otherwise stated, the hospital is not only the *locus* in which the suffering may receive the best care and treatment, but it is also the great laboratory whence medicine derives her most important discoveries and the motive power for further advancement.

It is important to keep in mind this dual function of all hospitals worthy of the name whether public or private. Upon each devolves the duty not only to minister to the welfare of its patients but to make its individual contribution to the advancement of science.

For many years alienists have been devoting and wasting much energy to and on the subject of classi-

fication. We now realize that if ever such a rubric is established it will not consist of arbitrary lines in red drawn at will by any one man or school of men, but will be found at last resting naturally upon the results of sufficient study of the aetiology, symptomatology and outcome of mental disorders, coinciding line for line with the natural cleavage tracts which as yet remain largely undiscovered.

For Butler Hospital it is not enough that this patient is a psychasthenic, that a subject of dementia praecox, and a third suffering from mania-melancholia. To make the distinction is not especially important, and one may often avoid pitfalls by refraining, but it is of some consequence to stand with steady feet on the ground of verified clinical data arranged in descriptive form. Here is accomplishment of a kind that comes not save by prayer and fasting. It does not suffice to establish the fact that A is depressed, nervous, restless, anxious and confused, or that he has delusions, hallucinations, obsessions and phobias; or that B has a clouded consciousness, a dulled comprehension, a disturbance of memory, a flight or retardation of ideas, defective attention and is disordered in conduct. These facts it behooves us to know, but it is clear that we must also know the reason for the depression or elation, the cause of the confusion and retardation, the underlying determinants of the defective memory and disordered judgment, else how shall one proceed with purpose and directness to set disordered functions aright and relieve the patient from his sorry plight? "Savages explain, science investigates," is one of Sir William Gull's wisest sayings.



A Lawn Concert

And in investigating at Butler Hospital, in searching for essential details, not only have former methods been employed, but under the enthusiastic enterprise of Dr. McDonald, who has the work especially in charge, new procedures have been employed to enlarge our understanding of the cases in hand. More recently the condition of the pupil of the eye, its changes and reactions under particular varieties of stimuli, has been of interest as an object of study, and because of the intimate and direct connection of the pupil with the brain and the delicacy of its reaction to cerebral changes, this new field of investigation seems to be of great promise. A series of tabulated observations has already been recorded, and we are at present in correspondence with a manufacturer of fine apparatus in Munich from whom we hope soon to obtain an instrument which in the hands of German investigators has been found vastly to enhance the value of such pupil examination. The study of the cerebrospinal fluid has been carried out whenever possible and advisable.

The chance coincident occurrence of several unusual cases of aphasia, taken together with others studied at the Rhode Island Hospital, has aroused an active interest in this complex subject and afforded rare opportunity for elucidating the significance of the various functions in defect. Since the late Professor Wernicke, by his studies on aphasia, revolutionized our ideas of mental disease and disturbance of mental functions, many psychiatrists have admitted that that great German scientist, in attempting to apply his scheme of aphasia to the study of mental diseases,

should be accredited with the only logical psychiatric classification. Studies in the laboratory of Butler Hospital confirm this view and suggest the certainty that the study of association tracts and functions going hand in hand with that of the morbid anatomy of the brain will eventually furnish the solution of many problems that now puzzle and perplex us.

Since the appointment of a clinical director was made we have been collecting a mass of clinical observations, some of which should be published. The Trustees may perhaps deem it proper to authorize the publication of a special clinical report from time to time in which the results of research and study at Butler Hospital shall be embodied.

Among this material are numerous studies by Dr. McDonald embracing dementia, observations of the pupil, studies in aphasia, the depressive psychoses and others. During the year Dr. H. C. Hall has published an article on "The Diagnosis and Prognosis of Neurasthenia," and Dr. W. H. Palmer has written on "The Routine Treatment of Syphilis with Intra-Muscular Injections of Mercury Salicylate" and "Spontaneous Rupture of the Heart with Report of a Case," while Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles is engaged on a study of stationary paresis.

Change of name. The casual reader may not have noticed the change of title as it appeared in the press advertisements of the call for this annual meeting, yet that change, slight though it is, is significant of both progress and benevolence, besides interpreting the enlarged functions of Butler



By the Brook

Hospital with greater accuracy. An act of the legislature, passed last session, made it legal for the first time to drop from our corporate name the words "for the insane," an omission that for many years had already obtained in hospital usage and the speech of the people. Thus once more has the fact been notified to the public, by this humane banishment of a redundant and offensive specification to the limbo of things archaic, that the applicant for admission to Butler Hospital need not be bereft of his reason to secure its healing treatment. We all know how difficult, nay often impossible, it is to draw a line that shall separate the sane from the insane, and it therefore behooves us who flatter ourselves that we are still of sound mind to use with extreme caution the latter designation in characterizing our suffering fellow men, especially when we remember that many of our patients are either normal in mind, or if not quite that, at least not certifiable as insane.

Relations to the State. In order to relieve pressure upon the space now available at Butler Hospital for the treatment of those psychoses, often chronic, in which great motor restlessness and tumult are the conspicuous features, and in pursuance of the policy of its Trustees to give emphasis to the curative character of this institution, it has been necessary in several instances to request the removal of excited patients to other hospitals. It is always an unpleasant task thus to add to the distress of a suffering family whose preference may be to keep the patient in Butler Hospital, but the principle of the greatest

good of the greatest number has been a safe guide in the occurring exigency, and it is proper to state that in every such instance the patient's friends, duly appreciating the facts, have assented with good grace to the transfer when they have not themselves taken the initiative in the proceedings. Nevertheless it is well to remind the public that a private hospital cannot reasonably be expected to accommodate all who come knocking at its door for admission or to treat a disturbing patient indefinitely in its wards and that it cannot assume functions that belong properly to the State of Rhode Island. It is manifestly a subversion of purpose to subject appreciative patients who, of course, form the bulk of our population, to the discomfort arising from the presence, even when not in the same ward, of those of the noisy and turbulent class, a single one of whom may be the means of disturbing the peace and imperilling the welfare of many quiet neighbours. In a previous report I have called attention to the importance of separate provision for patients whose noisy delirium makes it impossible for us to care for them in association with ordinary nervous or mental invalids.

But what is likewise needed, and urgently needed, is better provision for acute cases of mental diseases by the maintenance, upon a high plane of efficiency, under the auspices of the State, of a hospital especially equipped for that class that shall be separate from the existing State Hospital, which institution might then be reserved for cases for which custodial care is the prime requisite of treatment. Were such a hospital established, Rhode Island would be doing



The Babbling Brook

what other States have long been doing elsewhere and there can be little doubt that the necessary appropriation would be forthcoming if those upon whom rests the responsibility of furnishing proper accommodation for patients of slender means or of the dependent class realized the utter inadequacy of existing provision. It is a trite saying that no State ever impoverished itself by the munificence of its charities, but in this matter of the proper early treatment of mental diseases one may eliminate all sentiment from the problem and, looking at it merely from the standpoint of public economy, ask oneself the question whether in the end it is not cheaper to concentrate energy on the curable cases if, by appropriate treatment at the outset of the illness, one may prevent a patient from becoming a permanent burden on his friends or the State.

**The Rights
of the Sick.**

In this context it is in order to mention the extreme importance of leaving nothing undone that shall make it easier for the mental invalid to overcome obstacles arising either from his own misconception of the facts or from that of his friends, when ready and immediate access to treatment is indicated. For many years it has been our privilege to receive voluntary patients insomuch that over forty-one per cent entered the institution last year on that basis not otherwise than as if they had freely sought treatment in an ordinary house of health elsewhere.

In the case of patients who are incompetent by illness to exercise an individual judgment, the State of

Rhode Island provides one of the most humane methods of procedure to be found on any statute book. The certificate of two practising physicians, known to the Superintendent to be of good standing, that the patient is insane, accompanied by the application on his behalf of his nearest relative or friend, is enough in proper cases to throw wide open the door of this or the State Hospital for his benefit. Our interpretation of, and practice under, this most helpful law has been challenged in a recent habeas corpus suit. The technical point raised being whether under this act the statute may be liberally construed as including physicians from another State. It were discourteous to argue in this place a matter that may safely be left to the wisdom of the Supreme Court, but your Superintendent may at least be permitted as a medical man to express his opinion on the general question, without reference to this special instance, to the extent of characterizing as a deplorable step backward, in this age of enlightened public opinion concerning mental disease, any attempt so to amend the statutes as to make it less easy for a sick man to regain lost health.

In the last report a legal member of your Board, speaking for the Trustees, animadverted most wisely upon the safeguards with which the patients of Butler Hospital are surrounded, and referred in language that must convince any mind not warped by mistrust, to the impossibility that an unworthy motive on the part of any officer of Butler Hospital could operate to deprive a sane person of his liberty. To compel a sorrowing relative or friend, anxious for the welfare of his brother in danger, necessity and tribulation, to



Winter Scene in Ravine

hale him in that plight before the courts as an antecedent to treatment as a sick man, is a piece of cruelty against which his every instinct of humanity rebels. There is little danger that such legislation will be attempted, but I could not forego this opportunity to say a timely word in defense of the existing provision in this State, which has unquestionably been the means of restoring to health and usefulness citizens without number who, without that provision, would not only have had infirmity exposed and proclaimed to a world often cruel and heartless, but, what is still worse, would have been debarred from prompt and saving treatment.

Parole of Patients. As tending further to promote the welfare of the patient, and by way of providing for the contingency of relapse after apparent recovery, it were well for Rhode Island to take a hint from Massachusetts and extend the parole period from sixty days to six months. In many cases, and especially in men whose mental equilibrium is normally unstable, sixty days of extramural freedom is an insufficient test of poise and of reaction to the ordinary stresses of life. Were such extension legalized it would not only give the patient a greater sense of security but operate as an incentive to self-control during the longer period of probation; and it would also have the further advantage of rendering unnecessary a return to the Hospital to spend a night under its roof for the purpose of obtaining a renewal of parole after the sixty days which the law now allows.

**The Training
School.**

The Training School curriculum has not been materially changed during the year passed. Its scope, as heretofore, has been to equip the graduate with skill in the practical art of general nursing and a proficient knowledge of the import of mental and physical symptoms.

Though not able to chronicle a change in methods of education, we have not ignored the urgent problems which of late are constantly pressing for solution in the field of professional training. On the one hand we observe a Procrustean effort to compel an enlarged and extended curriculum, to establish a plan that shall be applied not to a few exceptionally equipped schools as a means of higher education but one applicable to all systems alike. We note in another direction a multiform activity in function of the professionally trained nurse. No longer are her accomplishments restricted to a perfected technique in surgical states and acute illness among the well-to-do. Her mission now embraces in addition district nursing among the poor, hourly nursing among those able to pay a small fee, labour in the regeneration of communities by the preventive methods lately evolved by science, service as resident or visiting nurse in schools, seminaries, manufacturing establishments, hotels, ocean steamers, and even in department stores. As can readily be inferred, we have on the one hand restriction, at least temporary, in the number of applicants for admission to the Training School, and, on the other, expansion as a necessity to meet an ever increasing demand, which thus far is in advance of the supply. Ere long Butler Hospital must adapt its sys-



Winter Scene in Ravine

tem of training to the exigence of time and occasion. Meanwhile, it is not too much to say that the character of the work performed by pupil and graduate nurse, both within and without, is of sufficient excellence to bid us pause before sanctioning an abrupt breach of well worn principles and practice.

The officers of the medical staff have been faithful in giving instruction in the School, and to Dr. Hall I am especially indebted for his devotion to and protection of the interests of the nurses whenever the opportunity for championship has presented itself.

District Nursing. District nursing has maintained its position as one of the most important branches of the prescribed course. Two nurses have been continuously engaged in this work, each with a term of service of two months. In all twelve nurses have profited by this training during the year. I desire to make acknowledgment in this paragraph of our obligation to Miss Mary S. Gardner, Superintendent of the Providence District Nursing Association, for her lively interest in the welfare of the nurses of Butler Hospital who have worked under her genial and intelligent direction.

For three months our School supplied a nurse to visit the members of a tuberculosis class under the care of Dr. Frank T. Fulton. The Pawtucket Associated Charities have also looked to Butler Hospital for the occasional services of a nurse. In this connection too I may acknowledge the kind interest of Dr. B. U. Richards, of Pawtucket, in affording opportunity for occasional experience in obstetrical nursing.

As in years past, Drs. N. Darrell Harvey, F. B. Sprague and Halsey DeWolf have given instruction, respectively, in nursing in diseases of the eye; throat, nose and ear; and those of children.

Scarcity of Labour. No doubt it is partly owing to that questionable blessing implied by the enervating condition known as "universal prosperity" that we have experienced more than usual difficulty in obtaining a high grade of labour in all the various departments of the Hospital.

Greater ease of circumstances at home among those from whose ranks nurses are commonly recruited has apparently deterred many young women from leaving rocking chair and embroidery to energize along more strenuous lines of feminine activity, and as regards the men, the brisk demand for labour in almost every calling has diverted its flow to other and more lucrative markets. It has been necessary during the year to recognize these conditions by offering larger compensation to our graduate nurses, and in the case of men by making attendance at lectures in the Training School optional, besides offering them also a better pecuniary return for their services. This plan has helped the situation somewhat, but desirable men are still not easily found, and it is hoped that the problem may find its partial solution in the wider employment of female nurses in the male wards.

The Repairs. The repairs have been on a much smaller scale than during the previous twelvemonth, the fact being that in recent years the old wards have been so thoroughly renovated and



The River Bank

modernized that there remains little to do to bring the entire Hospital up to a desirable state of structural efficiency. An arid recital of the many odds and ends of work that have been completed in connection with the large undertakings of last year, full mention of which has been made in my quarterly reports to your Board, would be tedious and superfluous. New and important as an improvement are the repairs in the main kitchen and its refurnishing. The new floor (" Puritan Sanitary,") a patented concrete material, neat in appearance, non-absorbent and easily cleaned, and a new steam table, steam heater for food tins, galvanized iron dish and stock closet, steel tables and other similar sanitary appurtenances have made the kitchen one of the show places of the institution.

The vacuum apparatus installed by the American Compressed Air Company of Milwaukee, and extended by our workmen so as to cover all parts of the house where it can be profitably used, has been a pronounced success not only in saving the large hand labour under which valuable rugs and carpets sometimes suffered, but in eliminating the discomfort and annoyance that were inseparable from the old practice.

The Trustees' Report mentions with merited approval the granolithic sidewalk that now extends from the entrance gates to the main building, with diverging approaches to the Weld and Sawyer Houses, and also records the completion of an electric passenger lift, large enough to receive a cot, in the centre building.

On the farm many improvements have been made

to the old steading, and a new woodshed has been built near the gravel pit. The roads have been greatly improved, fences rebuilt, and the old Hospital gates have been set up at the farm entrance on Rochambeau Avenue. It will be necessary during the year to make a vigorous attack on the San Jose scale that has infected the orchard.

Our patients have enjoyed the kindly fruits of the earth that have been given to their use, and our barns are well stocked with an abundant crop of hay, much of it from land leased from the Frederic C. Sayles estate in Pawtucket.

With many other consumers Butler Hospital was a victim of the ice famine last year, but it was only necessary to buy one hundred tons in the open market to eke out our own reserve. Advantage was taken of the early cold snap this year to cut sufficient ice to fill one of the ice houses that had been made ready for the crop by thorough repairs.

NEEDS.

New Building for Patients. I renew, without further explanation of the necessity than has already been made to appear elsewhere in this report, the recommendation that a separate house for women be erected for the treatment of those patients, always a very small minority, whose excitement makes it difficult to care for them in association with quiet and appreciative persons.



Off Duty

Boat House. Attention is also called anew, in obedience to habit, to the need, now greater than ever of a boat house that shall serve the double purpose of a slip for the launch and a lounging place for male patients during the open season.

Nurses' Home. Our female nurses are now quartered in the third stories of the Goddard House and the Duncan and Upper South Wards. This accommodation is now inadequate. Every consideration of fairness and hospital economy requires that the nurses should have a Home. Not only would such provision enhance their comfort and promote *esprit de corps*, but it would also release accommodations that might be used advantageously in the treatment of patients. I hardly need to say that here is an admirable opportunity for somebody, eager to do something to advance the material welfare of a deserving band of working women, to come forward with a benefaction that shall associate an honoured name, as memorial or thank-offering, with the philanthropic purposes of this Hospital.

Squash Court. Among minor needs I may state that a squash court would be much appreciated by our patients—especially those who play, enjoy and profit by tennis during the spring, summer and autumn months.

Employees' Building. It will be necessary to overhaul the employees building, especially as to the plumbing.

**David Duncan
Ward.**

The David Duncan Ward, a memorial building that has been subjected to hard usage ever since it was built in 1874, will also need extensive repairs and replumbing.

When these repairs shall have been made, we shall have a Hospital that, although sixty years old, has been thoroughly renovated and modernized in all its parts.

Workshops.

The Trustees' Report refers to the workshops for patients. At present the ground floor of Ray Hall answers a good enough purpose for the men, and a large space in the fourth story of the Administration Building is utilized very conveniently as a Handcraft Shop for women. If, as seems probable, the Trustees shall decide, in view of the buildings that have been added in recent years, that the demands upon existing provision for power

Power House.

and heating are too great for safety and that therefore a central power plant in a separate building shall no longer be an ideal but a pleasing reality, the laundry building might easily be converted at a small expense into a convenient and well equipped workshop for patients of both sexes. However, as the merits of this whole problem, a very large one, involving in its satisfactory solution the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, have been duly considered and reported upon by a special committee, I need not enlarge upon the subject at this time.



The Handcraft Shop

Gifts. As in years past, we have been laid under obligation to many friends for substantial tokens of sympathy and good will. To Mrs. E. A. Shepard we owe a large debt of gratitude for another generous contribution of one thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the conservatory that bears her name as founder. It were impossible to exaggerate the value of the Shepard Conservatory as a means of treatment. Not only is it a favourite resort of patients, but from that fragrant source of cheer come every day for the wards and for the rooms of the sick a wealth of plants and flowers that spells mind medicine of the most agreeable sort. Other friends including several Trustees, have given lawn concerts and entertainments that have been greatly enjoyed. Mrs. H. B. Cushing, who has been mentioned anonymously on previous occasions as a friend who never wearies in well doing, placed at the disposal of some of our patients this year her summer cottage in the mountains of New Hampshire and herself entertained them as gracious hostess. The outing was greatly enjoyed by her beneficiaries. I have in mind, too, as I write, many others who in many ways have shown a kindly spirit of devotion to the sick and whom I cannot name, but whose goodness it is a privilege here to acknowledge with gratitude. They are the men and women who in sundry ways have given, most precious of all gifts, themselves. To one of these good Samaritans I am moved to make veiled reference. In all sorts of weather, and always on holidays, a big-hearted man might have been seen wending his way to the wards, laden with good things for

distribution among the sick, and especially such of them as have few or no friends to remember them when others more fortunate are made glad with good cheer from without.

Financial. Reference to the financial status of the Hospital has been avoided of set purpose till its great needs should have been fully told. Some explanation, if not apology, is due to the public, though not to yourselves who know the facts, for the phenomenon, usually regarded by hospital financiers as reprehensible, of a balance to our credit at the close of the year's business. As will be seen, it was not that we had exhausted all opportunities for wise expenditure of money. Our excuse lies in the fact that we craved a brief respite from large building operations after so many years of extensive repairing and new construction. The good work must go on and the small balance must soon vanish. No matter how much Butler Hospital may share in the country's prosperity by increased revenue from patients, let it not be forgotten that it will never be able to supply its growing needs from its own exchequer. It is hoped that nobody within the sound of my voice or whom these words may reach in their printed form will be so undiscerning as to read into the balance sheet or other pages of this Report a solvency sufficient, without further large endowments, to carry on the work with an efficiency that shall keep pace with the ever increasing demands of the age. For all that it has received from its many friends Butler Hospital is profoundly grateful, but it believes that there is also



The Handcraft Shop

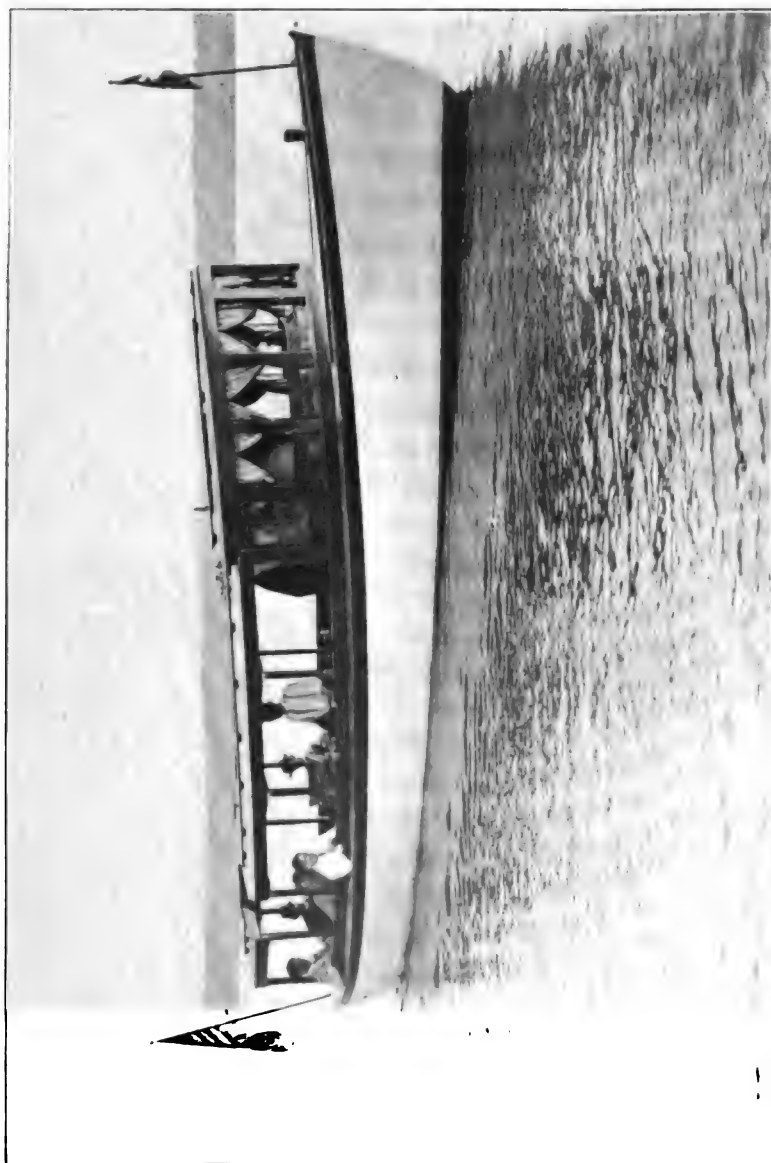
warrant for its lively sense of favours yet to come from those who have themselves a lively sense of its mission of mercy and healing.

De Mortuis. Although the Trustees' Report makes sympathetic mention of the loss that the Hospital has sustained in the death of two honoured members of the consulting staff, one full of years and the other hardly beyond the threshold of a remarkable career, your Superintendent craves the privilege of a few words of personal tribute to the memory of those faithful officials and beloved friends. Dr. Ely, the venerable consulting physician, had practised medicine in this city for sixty years, and during thirty-eight years of that long period of professional activity, his services were freely given to Butler Hospital whenever the call came for his wise counsel. He had endeared himself by his rugged characteristics and sterling qualities of heart to many generations of Hospital physicians, to whom his example of scientific zeal and professional integrity thus became an inspiration as well as a grateful possession of enduring memory. Emerson somewhere defines a genius as a man whom God has sent into the world marked "not transferable" and "good for this trip only." Surely in his striking individuality, Dr. Ely measured up to that definition, and surely, too, the wayfarers who survive him, some of whom may have enjoyed his friendship but few years, have occasion for gratitude in the fact that this old-fashioned practitioner made his journey through life at an old-fashioned pace and accomplished life's purpose with an old-fashioned thoroughness of service.

And if it is hard to cherish a spirit of resignation even in the passing of a patriarch who had lived a life full of years, full of honour and full of achievement for his fellow men, how much harder is it for the human heart to find consolation in its sorrowing when a gifted young surgeon is gathered to his fathers in the heyday of a brilliant career? For him whom all knew affectionately as Jack Pegram, and whom the familiar name fitted so well, there is genuine regret at Butler Hospital, as indeed there is everywhere in this city,—regret for the man of science lost prematurely to a cause in which brain and heart were wholly enlisted, and regret for the genial friend of merry mood whose entrance into a room was “as if another candle had been lighted.”

Nor is the full tale of sadness yet told, since it is likewise my duty to chronicle the death of our faithful Steward. Forty-five years ago there came down to Providence from the hills of Vermont, Jerome J. Perry, then a sturdy lad of eighteen, to enter the service as an attendant under Dr. Isaac Ray, the first Superintendent. His worth being at once apparent, he was quickly promoted to the position of Supervisor of the male department. Mr. Perry grew with the Hospital and was prominently identified with almost every phase of its growth. Himself a worker, he knew well how to communicate his diligence to others. As an executive officer in the wards he showed conspicuous ability. He was

“ Quick of dispatch, discreet in every trust ;
Rigidly honest and severely just ”



"Bouncer"

And labouring daily in close contact with patients, he was ever watchful of their interests for thirty-nine years. His greatest happiness always came from a sense of achievement, and not a day of his life but he might lay his weary body to rest, claiming

"Something attempted, something done,
Hath earned a night's repose."

and yet many a time that faithful servant has been known to leave his bed in the night, hours before daybreak, to trudge from his house in Camp Street to the Hospital to satisfy himself on some matter about which doubt had arisen in his anxious mind. Recognizing the value of his long self-sacrificing usefulness to the institution, the Trustees ten years ago named an addition to the West wing the Perry Alcove, as a testimony of appreciation and in commemoration of his thirty-five years of continuous service.

In 1902, on the resignation of Mr. H. H. Goss as Steward, Mr. Perry was promoted from the supervis- orship to the higher office. He accepted the trust with great misgiving, for he always questioned his ability to realize the high standard of service which he invariably set for himself. He was then fifty-eight years of age,—an age at which the average man, wed- ded to routine, cannot be trusted readily to adjust himself to changed conditions, but Mr. Perry's vigo- rous and receptive mind soon grasped the details of the office and made him easily master of the new sit- uation. No steward ever gave Butler Hospital more loyal service. Not only was he a careful buyer, but he showed great ability in co-ordinating the various

activities of the Hospital in his supervision of the outside departments of the work. Very many of the improvements that have been made in recent years, not only in the administration building and wards, but about the farm and grounds, were of his suggestion.

Early in December he was stricken with pneumonia, the first and last real illness of a lifetime of rugged health (for Mr. Perry was endowed with a powerful frame and had never wooed "the means of weakness and debility"), and three weeks later, on the eve of Christmas, came the summons for which he had been listening, to

"Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil nor night of waking."

On December 27th, the day after the anniversary of his birth, after funeral services in the Library of Butler Hospital and amid many tokens of genuine sorrow, his body was laid away with reverence and affection in the North Burying Ground of Providence.

The Official Staff. There have been no changes on the regular medical staff. Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles has acted as interne since June.

In September 1906, Miss Alice Balfour, a graduate of the Boston City Hospital who had also had a large experience at the Boston Insane Hospital, was appointed Superintendent of Nurses in succession to Miss Shepherd who had resigned to enter private life after changing her civil condition. Miss Shepherd was a faithful officer, who had won many friends during her service, and Miss Balfour has entered upon

her duties with an eagerness that has already borne good fruit.

Mr. H. H. Goss, a former steward whose record for efficient service is well known to your Board, having been engaged temporarily during the illness of Mr. Perry, continues, in succession to his own successor, in the office with whose duties he is so familiar.

Religious Services. The Revd. Frank Appleton, of Pawtucket, has officiated regularly at our chapel services on Sunday afternoons, and the Revd. Owen Clark, the newly appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, has had spiritual charge of members of the Roman Catholic Communion since the departure from our midst of the Revd. James C. Walsh.

The Right Revd. Wm. N. McVickar, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, conducted Vespers November 18th.

To these ministers of religion, as well as to others who have shown their good will, Butler Hospital makes known its indebtedness. Neither may I omit to mention in grateful appreciation the long priestly service to this institution of the Revd. James C. Walsh, whose great success at the Church of the Holy Name involved for us, during the year, the sacrifice of losing an old and faithful friend to another field of labor.

Acknowledgment. It is always difficult to make known to my fellow workers, officers, heads of departments and the rank and file, how much is due to each for his or her share in all that makes for achievement, since it were invidious to par-

ticularize and impossible to mention by name all whose willing service, be the capacity what it may, has contributed to the sum total of things done. Suffice it then to avow in gratitude that I have been sustained by a loyal and efficient co-operation in the discharge of the trust that you have confided to my hands.

As a last word, and bearing in mind all that has happened in a memorable year to sweeten and savour my official life, I can give you but "evermore thanks, th' exchequer of the poor," for your many grateful gifts of confidence and friendship.

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Superintendent.

23 January, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1906.

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.
Board, private		\$152,684 07
Board from Beneficiary Fund		8,229 06
Clothing		867 09
Permanent Fund		3,603 09
Isaac Ray Fund		2,202 84
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. (Interest)		481 85
Salaries \$14,996 18		
Wages 52,481 20		
Provisions 30,589 89		
Drugs and Medicines 1,666 71		
Furniture 7,434 18		
Repairs and Improvements 24,062 42		
Farm 5,372 76		
Stable 1,817 17		
Contingencies 5,036 86		
Insurance 434 46		
Light 2,621 29		
Water 1,539 57		
Fuel 7,433 33		
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	\$155,486 02	\$168,068 00

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital.

December 31, 1908.

PERMANENT FUND.

1 note secured by mortgage on city property.....	\$4,000 00
13 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	13,000 00
361 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,050 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	6,100 00
11 bonds Columbus Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	11,000 00
	<u>\$52,150 00</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

10 shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	\$10,000 00
\$22,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	11,000 00
	<u>\$21,000 00</u>

DONATION FUND.

40 shares Providence Gas Co.....	\$2,000 00
\$31,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	15,500 00
257 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	12,850 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	4,500 00
2 bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	2,000 00
	<u>\$36,850 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

2 bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
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ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.

7 bonds Lynn & Boston, 1st mortgage, gold.	\$7,000 00
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THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

9 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 4 per cent.	\$9,000 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	1,000 00
16 shares Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.....	2,000 00
	<u>\$12,000 00</u>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Western notes secured by mortgage.....	\$10,300 00
26 bonds United Traction Electric Co., 5 per cent.....	26,000 00
	<u>\$36,300 00</u>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

\$63,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	\$31,500 00
Western notes secured by mortgage.....	20,500 00
10 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 3 1-2 per cent	10,000 00
	<u>\$62,000 00</u>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

41 shares New York Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00
50 " United R. R. Co. of New Jersey.....	9,250 00
454 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	22,700 00
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00
90 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	9,000 00
1 bond Philadelphia & Reading R. R., convertible.....	1,000 00
1 " Philadelphia & Reading R. R., consolidated.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$72,090 00</u>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

5 bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co., 5 per cent.....	\$4,625 00
Deposit on participation in R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	375 00
	<u>\$5 000 00</u>

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Western notes secured by mortgage.....	\$2,500 00
3 bonds Lynn and Boston, 1st mortgage, 5 per cent.....	3,000 00
	<u>\$5,500 00</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

1 note secured by mortgage on improved property.....	\$15,000 00
10 bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., 5 per cent....	10,000 00
60 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$35,000 00</u>

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

207 shares Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.....	\$27,300 00
100 " Manhattan Elevated Railway Co	13,300 00
\$10,000 joint bonds Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. Co., valued at.....	9,400 00
	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

CONSERVATORY FUND.

61 shares Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.....	<u>\$8,200 00</u>
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E. E.

PROVIDENCE, December, 31, 1906.

MOSES B. I. GODDARD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

January 8, 1907.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	} <i>Audit Committee.</i>
GEORGE M. SMITH,	

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,

Mrs. Lyttle Greer,
Elizabeth McLeod.

Millie McKeever,

*Men.*Charles E. Guppy,
Charles E. Johnston,B. C. Kemp,
L. L. Kemp.

Samuel Nicholson,

CLASS OF 1898.

*Women.*Elizabeth Arnold,
Katie M. Coaling,
Emma Deane,Minnie A. Handren,
Jesse Logan,
Rose Reddington,Joanna Tomson,
Agnes Turner,
Agnes M. Walsh.*Men.*

E. L. Linscott,

James L. Marriner,
Eugene E. Ross.

John B. Morton,

Women.

CLASS OF 1899.

Jessie Christie,
Margaret Fraser,
Jennie King-bury,Kate McKay
Janet McDonald,
Lucy A. Marshall,Violet M. Schwartz,
Lottie G. Shaw,
Hannah Shepherd.*Men.*

John S. Pike,

Patrick Curley

Charles H. Martin.

CLASS OF 1900.

*Women.*Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catharine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.Margaret McDougall,
Carrie B Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,*Men.*

Hector I. MacLean,

Dummer Potter.

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond.

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproule,
M. Maud Syda,
Sophie K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Canotta K. Dorman,
Annie Reta Frazer,
Bertha Lillian Howe,

Jessie V. MacDougald,
Mary C. MacLean,
Mildred Lee Osgood,

Minnie F. Stewart,
Maria Elisia Trimble,
Caroline L. Woodward.

Men.

Thomas McShane,

Oscar H. Brann.

CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,
Katharine F. Doyle,
Agnes M. Fraser,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,

Annie E. McAlpine,
Sarah E. McCormick,
Ethel I. Mitton,
Jessie I. Moody,
Fanny L. Pigott,

Emily Pine,
Hattie M. Rogers,
Laura M. Turner,
Florence B. Ward,
Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,
Alexander P. Graham,

Wilbert Kennedy,
Byzantin Manoogian,

Henry H. Sutherland.

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,
Estelle F. Ellis,

Ada Nelson,
M. Ella Pringle,

Grace B. Sinclair,
Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 23. 1907.

Miss Mary S. Gardner,
Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard,

James H. Higgins,
Patrick J. McCarthy.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1906.

David S. Baker,
Robert W. Burbank,
Stephen A. Cooke,
Francis Colwell,

Elisha Dyer,
Dr. J. W. C. Ely,
William Grosvenor,
Dr. John C. Pegram, Jr.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866		

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1863 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	STEPHEN BROWNELL.....	1873-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	DANIEL DAY	1873-1898
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884
WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856	JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...	1884-1900
JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900	WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900
AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877	STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-
EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856	RATHBONE GARDNER.....	1895-
JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...	1896-
ELISHA DYER	1856-1857	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-
RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....1844-1857	THOMAS P. IVES.....1858-1865
ROBERT H. IVES.....1857-1858	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....1866-

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...1876-
------------------------------	------------------------------

Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD...1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN...1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....1857-1875	

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY.....1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON'.....1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH...1886-1888	

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	A. V. GOSS.....1890-1892
ROGER G. PERKINS.....1854-1855	JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....1892-1893
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.... 1856-1857	GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1858-1859	E. S. LAMBERT.....1895-1895
B. LINCOLN RAY.....1859-1867	HAROLD J. MORGAN1896-1899
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....1899-1899
JAMES M. KENISTON.....1870-1871	FRANK J. MYRICK.....1899-1899
W. W. MINER.....1871-1872	M. A. FORD.....1899-1900
F. H. GIFFORD.....1872-1873	C. BERTRAM GAY.....1900-1904
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....1874-1876	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901-1901
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....1877-1879	WM. McDONALD, JR.....1901-
HENRY C. HALL.....1879-	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....1901-1902
A. WARD FOLLETT.....1884-1885	JOST D. KRAMER.....1902-1903
JAMES W. CRAIG.....1887-1888	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....1903-1905
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....1887-1888	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER.1905-
D. H. SPRAGUE.....1888-1889	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....1905-

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....1893-1901	

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 22, 1908,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press:
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street.
1908.

Electric cars (Angell St. and Dyer Ave.,) leaving Market Square at ten minutes before the hour, and at intervals of twenty minutes, carry passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.





The Administration Building

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
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SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
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1908.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1908.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN, PRESIDENT.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

TRUSTEES.

ROYAL C. TAFT,
STEPHEN BROWNELL,
STEPHEN O. METCALF,
RATHBONE GARDNER,
ISAAC C. BATES,

JOHN R. FREEMAN,
EDWARD F. CHILD,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,
THEODORE F. GREEN,
DE LANCEY KANE.

FRANK W. MATTESON, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,

GEORGE M. SMITH.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

ROBERT F. NOYES, M. D.

EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D.

N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.

FRANK B. SPRAGUE, M. D., CONSULTING LARYNGOLOGIST.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. R. C. P., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

WM. McDONALD, JR., A. M., M. D., CLINICAL DIRECTOR.

— — — — — ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

CHARLES A. McDONALD, M. D., INTERNE.

HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.

MISS ALICE BALFOUR, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. BATES, GARDNER, FREEMAN, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, GREEN, CHILDS, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES, 1908-1909.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN.
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND KANE.
DECEMBER,	KANE AND BROWNELL.
JANUARY,	BROWNELL AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

☛ Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications such as inquiries about clothing and kindred matters, should always be by letter.



Approach to Administration Building

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIS is the Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of this corporation, and sixty years ago the first of last month the doors of the Butler Hospital were opened for the admission of patients.

During the past year the Trustees have performed their duties with a realizing sense of the responsibilities attached to the office. The weekly visits required by the By-laws have enabled them to bring some little cheer to the patients at the Hospital, to keep informed as to the condition of the buildings and grounds, and to note the personal as well as the professional interest which the physicians and many of the nurses have in the sufferers committed to their charge.

In speaking of the patients of the Butler Hospital it must be borne in mind that the diseases from which they suffer differ greatly in character and degree. It is not necessary to go into the question of how many of these patients are or are not insane. Indeed as was suggested in a recent report of our Superintendent, it might be well to drop from common use the words "insanity" and "insane," or we might even go farther and adopt one of the latest definitions of insanity as "a mental disturbance over which men go insane while trying to define it."

Ideas in regard to the Hospital happily have undergone a great change in the last few years. It is now generally recognized that many of our patients come to us needing treatment only, after which they will soon be able to resume their accustomed vocations. What we wish to emphasize is the fact, that our institution is now the Butler Hospital for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and by legislative Act is no longer the "Butler Hospital for the Insane."

The two overshadowing events in the history of the Hospital during the last year have been the deaths of two of the officers of this corporation.

On May 14th, after a brief illness, and when convalescence seemed already in progress, Moses Brown Ives Goddard, for more than forty-one years the Treasurer of the Butler Hospital, died at his home in this city. His long tenure of such an office we believe is almost without parallel in this country, and through all those years he performed the duties with scrupulous fidelity.

It is worthy of remark that at the time the securities of the Hospital were transferred to his successor in office, there was not one share of stock which was not on the dividend paying list and not one bond or mortgage note which had defaulted in interest.

If in the whole list of funds, any one or two securities may be considered not altogether desirable for such an institution to own, it will be found that in each case, they belong to some bequest which was received by the Hospital in the shape of funds already invested, and that the Trustees have thought best to keep such investments intact.

At a special meeting of the Board held May 28th to honor the memory of our late Treasurer, the following minute was ordered to be placed upon the records:

MOSES BROWN IVES GODDARD died at his residence in this city May 14, 1907.

The grandnephew of Nicholas Brown, who by his will made the founding of this Hospital possible, and the son of Professor Goddard, who was one of the incorporators named in the act establishing the corporation, he inherited an interest in this institution which caused him to be a lifelong worker for its advancement. Even before his election as a member of the corporation in 1855, he gave great assistance to the Treasurer, his uncle, Moses B. Ives, in the care of the finances. He rendered the same assistance to his cousin, Thomas P. Ives, who was elected Treasurer after the death of his father in August, 1857. When his cousin was absent from the country in the naval service of the Government during the War of the Rebellion the corporation authorized Mr. Goddard to sign all papers requiring the official signature of the Treasurer.

In January, 1865, he was elected Assistant Treasurer, and, after the death of Thomas P. Ives, was elected Treasurer in January, 1866, and continued to hold that office till his death. His services to the Butler Hospital cover a longer period than do those of any other officer who has ever been connected with it. At the time of his death there were but two members of the corporation living who had been elected members before him; they were his brother, William, and his brother-in-law, William Binney.

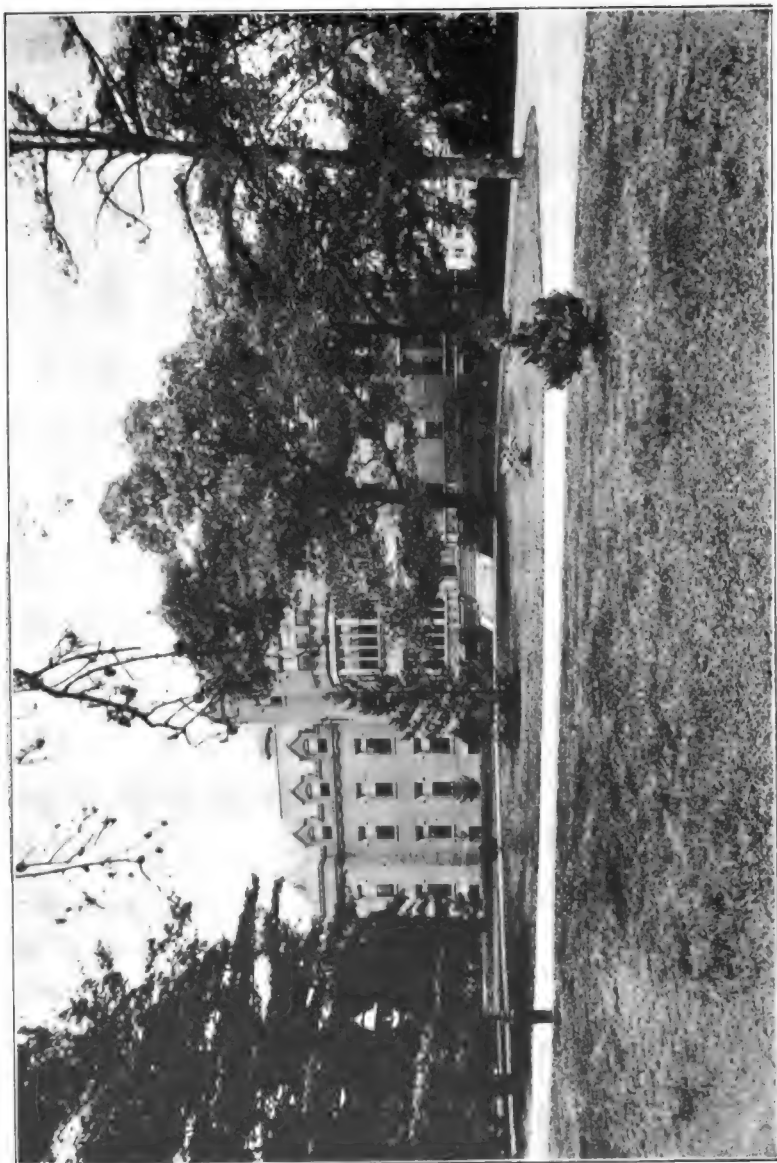
Always faithful and diligent in guarding the financial interests of the Hospital, he was a model Treasurer, and his scrupulous care and wise investment of its funds prevented the institution from suffering any loss under his management. He was not content with merely caring for the funds placed in his hands, but took the deepest and most untiring interest in the welfare of the institution, and constantly urged that it be kept up to the highest standard in every department. A most generous contributor himself, he spared no effort in persuading others to give when money was needed for the enlargement and improvement of the Hospital. It was principally by his personal exertions that the funds for building the Sawyer ward and the new stable were raised; and when, some years ago, it was found that the expenditures were ex-

ceeding the income of the Hospital, he urged that its friends be asked to sign annual pledges to make up the deficiency, and largely by his efforts such pledges were secured and the drain on the funds of the institution stopped. He was largely instrumental in securing gifts for the Beneficiary Funds, and the wise use of the income of those funds has helped to extend the benefits of this great charity more widely than could otherwise have been possible. He and his brother, William, and his sister, Mrs. Shepard, made a gift to the Hospital of the beautiful Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard House, with its perfect equipment of every kind for the care and comfort of its inmates.

The Butler Hospital owes him a great debt of gratitude for his unwearying work for more than fifty years in advancing its interests, in caring for its funds, in giving it sound and helpful advice and encouragement in its perplexities, and in contributing money most bountifully to help its needs.

A great traveler, and familiar with every country of Europe, he was devoted to his native State and found his greatest pleasure and comfort in his own home. A member of a historic firm and accustomed from his youth to deal in large affairs, he paid the closest attention to the details of whatever business was intrusted to him, whether by this Hospital, by the church he loved, by the railroad of which he was President, by the bank of which he was a director, or by his friends. Upright, exact and punctual in all his dealings, he was kind and gentle and considerate of others, and won the love and esteem of all who came in contact with him. A true Christian gentleman has been taken away from us, and his associates on this Board mourn the loss of a faithful friend and wise counsellor.

One year ago to-day as we listened to the interesting and instructive annual report prepared and read by our late honored President, and noted his rich voice and animated expression, we all had reason to hope that at many future annual meetings of this corporation he would be seen in the accustomed chair which he filled so well, even though we knew that he was then just entering upon the eighty-second year of his age. But only a few weeks later, while on a visit with his family to Aiken, South Carolina, he was



The Weld House

stricken with what proved to be his last illness. He partially recovered and in the early Spring was brought to his home in this city. Although at times suffering great pain, he kept up his hearty interest in this and other institutions with which he was connected, and often gave to the Trustees most valuable advice. But it became more and more apparent that his disease was beyond the reach of remedies, and on September 20th the people of Rhode Island were called upon to mourn the death of their foremost citizen.

William Goddard was endowed with talents such as have fallen to the lot of few men in this community in the memory of the present generation, and he rejoiced to use those talents in promoting the welfare of his fellowmen.

For more than fifty years important occasions in the city and state were dignified by his courtly presence and graceful speech. His services were of great value to many of the most useful institutions in the community, but he was often heard to declare that there was no charity in which he took a greater interest than in the Butler Hospital. The value of his services to this institution cannot be expressed in words. His knowledge of men and his personal magnetism were important factors in securing the services of some of the eminent Superintendents of the Hospital. His private generosity and his tactful presentation of needs, were in no small measure responsible for many of the buildings and much of the improved equipment that we now possess. And it was always his desire that our methods in the treat-

ment of patients should have for their standard nothing less than primacy among kindred institutions.

But perhaps no part of his work as our President will have more lasting value than his efforts to impress upon this community a new attitude towards the Butler Hospital. He desired above all else that our institution should be regarded as a hospital for the alleviation and cure of mental disease, and not as an asylum for the confinement of the insane.

In the seven annual reports which he prepared, all models of felicitous diction, he time and again dwelt on this theme.

In his report read five years ago he said:

“The new buildings have been especially adapted to the treatment of nervous diseases which cannot properly be diagnosed as cases of insanity. Indeed nothing is more irrational or cruel than to stigmatize a man as insane, simply because he is suffering from some disturbance of the nervous system, which has affected his brain. And yet such a man needs the environment no less than the medical treatment of the Hospital. And it is too late in the history and experience of science for any but the ignorant ones whom we have ever with us, to cry aloud, that a man is a lunatic or an insane being, who seeks such remedial treatment for nervous affections as is afforded by the Butler Hospital.”

In another report, he regrets that “it is still a common incident to find men, who should be better informed classing all our patients as lunatics and thus inflicting upon them the reproach of mental unsound-

ness." And in his report last year he adverted to the reasons for changing our corporate name. He constantly aimed to put under ban the idea that the slightest stigma of disgrace attaches to men and women who avail themselves, in sickness of brain and nervous system, of the unusual facilities for treatment and care which the Butler Hospital affords. In these efforts he was heartily seconded by his co-trustees and the medical staff. And with how much success he wrought in this humane cause is attested by the fact that of the patients admitted to the Hospital during the past year 48.60 per cent came to us by voluntary application.

William Goddard has left us, but his work remains.

"A man! a right true man, however,
Whose work was worthy a man's endeavor."

The Trustees, at a meeting held October 17th, adopted the following minute in tribute to the memory of our late President and ordered it placed on the records:

Full of years and honored of all men, WILLIAM GODDARD died at his residence in this city on the twentieth day of September, 1907.

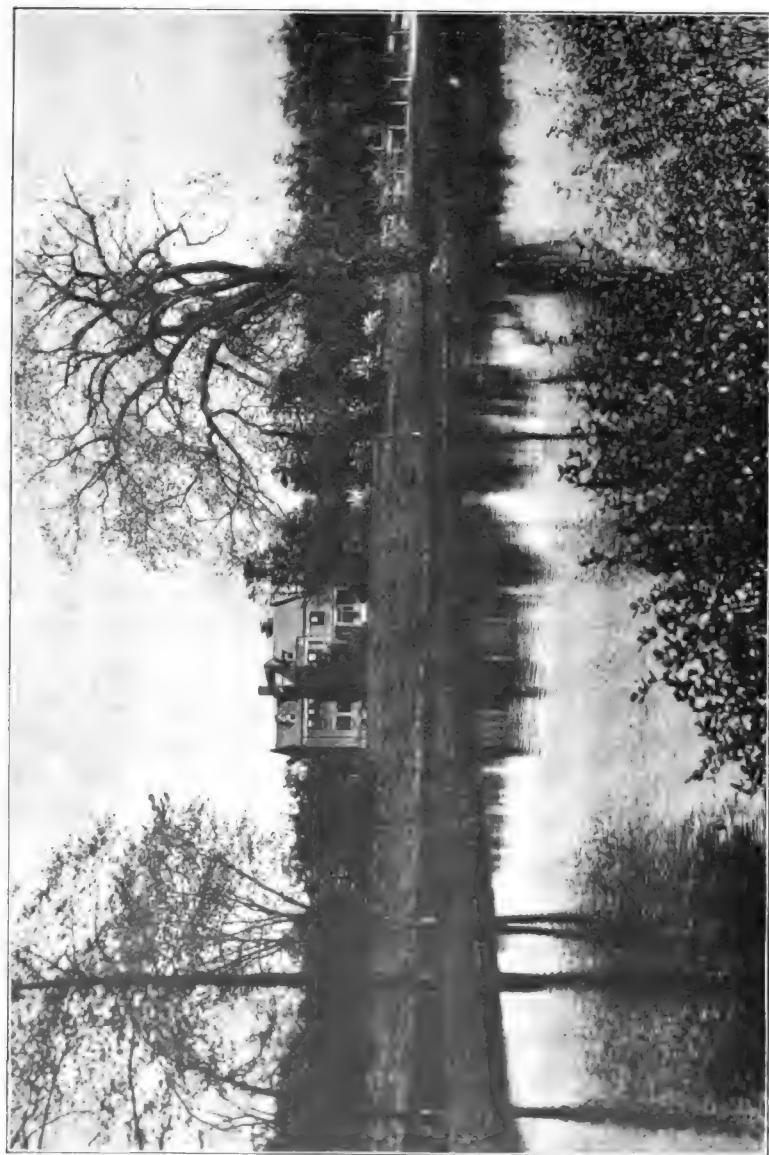
Elected in 1850, he was the senior member of the Butler Hospital Corporation. He was made a Trustee in 1875, and in 1894 he was elected President of the Institution. His untiring devotion to the interests of the Hospital, his constant and most efficient efforts to advance its welfare, and his generous gifts of money, whenever he saw that money was needed, proved his love for this great charity, and were gratefully appreciated by the members of the corporation and by all to whom they were known. His unceasing watchfulness over the details of the work of the Hospital, and his carefully considered advice and suggestions to the Superintendents and officers of the Institutions, as well as to the Board of Trustees, in relation to the methods and plans for securing the best and most scientific treatment for the patients, were not so generally known, but were of the greatest value to the Hospital;

and the Trustees deem it their duty to bear witness in the most earnest and emphatic way, to the great obligation the Institution owes him for his faithful and efficient services. His generous gifts to the Hospital were frequent and large, but always made with wisdom and with special reference to its needs. He paid for installing the automatic sprinklers in the upper stories of the building as a protection against fire. He contributed largely toward building the stable and the Sawyer ward and to establish the Beneficiary Fund. He and his brother, Moses, and his sister, Mrs. Shepard, built the beautiful Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard House and presented it to the Hospital, and he built the noble gateway on the boulevard which adorns the entrance to the Hospital grounds.

A member of a distinguished family, which had been the leaders of the commercial and industrial development of Rhode Island since early in the 18th century, he went into business soon after leaving college, and, by his wisdom, his shrewd business sagacity and his untiring industry, he attained success and became the leading merchant of his native State. Punctual to all appointments, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and persevering in all his undertakings, he set an example to all who worked under him which caused them to use their best efforts to carry out his plans. At the head of a great manufacturing industry for nearly two generations, he gave most generous support to every plan that would increase the well-being and happiness of the thousands in his employ, and was always careful that they should receive full reward for their labor.

A fine classical scholar, and fond of literary pursuits, he gave his leisure to the advancement of true culture and the liberal arts, and took the liveliest interest in the welfare of the University of which he was for twenty-five years the Chancellor. By extensive reading and frequent composition, he made himself a master of English prose, and the seven reports which he wrote for the annual meetings of the corporation, and the felicitous inscriptions which he prepared for the bronze tablets erected to the memory of its benefactors in the halls of the Hospital, prove the excellence of his work.

Devoted to the church of which he was a member, he gave freely of his substance to aid it in all good works, and was ever at its service with his counsel and advice. In a true Christian spirit he considered it his duty to help his neighbor in the most efficient way, and, besides giving his money generously to the charities of his State and of his church, he gave his time, his intellect, his experience and his business sagacity freely and with no desire for recompense, to the care and management



Duncan Lodge

of the earnings of thousands, who left their funds in the hands of the great Institution for Savings of which he was the head.

A true patriot, he proved his loyalty to his country on the battlefields of the Civil War. Always a leader in every movement for the advancement of the welfare of his State and of his city, he did his full duty as a private citizen, but never sought for public office.

An accomplished scholar, an unselfish patriot, an upright merchant without guile and above reproach, a devoted churchman, free from bigotry and intolerance, he was a noble Christian gentleman, and his life was a shining example for all to follow who love God and their fellow-men, and his death was a great loss to this whole community.

The mortuary list for the year is not complete without one more record.

The death of Dr. George Wheaton Carr June 18th, 1907, deprived the Hospital of the services of a faithful member of the Board of Consultation, who had served on that Board continuously since his election January 28th, 1880.

Dr. Carr graduated from Brown University in 1857 and from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D. in 1860. He was made Assistant Surgeon-General of the Rhode Island Militia the same year, and when the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia responded to the call of President Lincoln in April, 1861, he volunteered as Assistant Surgeon and served with that Regiment and later as Surgeon of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and later still as Brigade Surgeon in the Sixth Army Corps.

He was a skilful surgeon and accomplished physician. His death is deeply lamented in the community.

There have been no notable additions or improvements to the buildings during the year.

The renovation of the David Duncan Ward, referred to in the last annual report of the Superintendent, was

for special reasons postponed to a more convenient season.

In accordance with the vote of the corporation adopting a seal with the words "Butler Hospital incorporated 1844, *Miseris succurrere disce*," a seal was prepared and has been attached to all documents requiring a seal and also to the certificates given to the graduates of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Hospital.

By vote of the Board of Trustees Dr. Blumer was granted a leave of absence of three months from July 24th in order that he might visit Europe for the benefit of his health, and also that he might attend the International Congress of "Psychiatry, Neurology, Psychology and Nursing of the Insane" held at Amsterdam, the first week in September, to which he had been elected a delegate.

The Trustees at a meeting July 5th, 1907, elected Mr. Frank W. Matteson, Treasurer of the Hospital to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Moses B. I. Goddard, and they are happy to have secured the services of a gentleman so well qualified for the duties of this important office.

At a meeting of the Trustees held December 12th, the Board unanimously voted to recommend to the corporation for election as President, one of their number, Mr. Charles H. Merriman. If the corporation shall elect our nominee, we pledge him our hearty support in taking up the work of his distinguished predecessor.

We cannot let the occasion pass without grateful

reference to another office of the corporation, that of the Secretary. During its whole history the Butler Hospital has had but two Secretaries, the first, Robert Hale Ives, who was elected March 20, 1844 and who served till his death in July 1875, a period of more than thirty-one years, and the second, Charles Morris Smith, who was elected in January, 1876, and who to-day completes thirty-two years of continuous service.

Few outside the Board realize the amount of work performed by this officer and the extent of our obligation to him for his long and faithful stewardship.

The Trustees desire to express their grateful recognition of the work of the Medical Staff.

Just as the faculty of teachers is the real foundation for successful work in an institution of learning, so the Superintendent and his assistants must ever be the chief source of strength in a hospital.

We rejoice that our loved Superintendent has returned to take up his work with renewed health and vigor and we wish to thank Dr. Hall for so efficiently performing the duties of Superintendent during Dr. Blumer's three months' absence in Europe.

This report is intended to serve chiefly as an introduction to the valuable and interesting report of the chief medical adviser of the Hospital. In this our Superintendent not only gives the details of the work of the year and describes some of the more pressing needs of the Hospital, but he treats many timely topics in his usual luminous and engaging style.

With this report is also submitted the report of the

Treasurer giving a full statement of all the funds of the Hospital.

How essential the income from these funds is for carrying on our work may be realized from the statistics prepared at the Hospital showing that for the year ending December 31st, 1907, sixty-four per cent. of the patients paid less than the average cost of their board and treatment.

In the statement of the Trustees, read at the annual meeting in 1847, just before the Hospital was opened, the persons who would seek the benefits of the institution were divided in respect to their pecuniary means into three classes. It says:

"In the first are those that are wealthy or at least able to meet any such contingency as an attack of insanity.

In the second are town paupers, who are now and will continue to be while they live a charge upon their towns.

In the last are those who never received aid from the town but are in humble circumstances quite unequal to living in a Hospital on the lowest terms."

After this lapse of years it may be interesting to note the changed relations of the Hospital to those three classes of society.

For the first class or the materially prosperous the opening of the Thomas P. I. Goddard House for women, and of the Sawyer House and William G. Weld House for men, have enabled us to afford accommodations unsurpassed in any other Hospital that can be named. Many patients of this class come



Sawyer House

to us from outside the State attracted by the known advantages that our Hospital has to offer and by the high standing of its Medical Staff.

As to the second class, or Town paupers as then described, our relations are now very different from what they were at that time. The Butler Hospital was established and for many years administered with the definite purpose ever in mind of caring for all the insane in Rhode Island. The early admissions embraced, by the necessity of circumstances attending the opening of the Hospital, a large body of dependent persons, previously cared for at public expense in almshouses, and other places of detention. There was a gradual but steady increase in the proportion of such patients to those cared for by their own resources so that at the end of a decade it is noted that the majority of the patients in the Hospital were dependent for support upon the various cities and towns of the State.

In that Butler Hospital was the ultimate goal of Rhode Island patients in need of treatment for mental disorders, it is not surprising that the burden in administration became at times very difficult to bear, so much so that occasionally acute cases were declined.

In 1870 the Rhode Island State Hospital for the Insane was opened. To it were sent all dependent patients who could be classified as in a chronic state of mental disease. In consequence of this transfer the number of patients was reduced from 162 in August to 95 at the close of the year.

From the date of the opening of the State Institution

onward for a number of years dependent patients suffering from acute mental conditions were freely admitted to the Hospital, in that there was no legal provision for their care at the State Institution. Gradually the number increased, but at no time did it approach the disproportion noted above. Early in 1897 the Rhode Island State Hospital was set apart from other State Institutions in all matters pertaining to direct administration. On May 19th of the same year the title, which had been from the beginning State Asylum for the Incurably Insane, by act of legislature was changed to State Hospital for the Insane. Thereafter patients suffering from all forms of mental disease were received, and a considerable reduction in the number of State patients in Butler Hospital was the remote consequence. At present we are caring for eight patients who are wholly dependent upon the State. In the last ten years there have been many cases that with equal propriety might be cared for at the State Hospital or ours.

We take this opportunity to congratulate our sister institution on having at its head the eminent alienist whose services as Superintendent have been secured within the last year.

The recording of a comparatively small number of State patients without noting other contributing causes to a statistical decline than the opening of the State Hospital manifestly places the relation of the State of Rhode Island to Butler Hospital in a false light. Hence, it must be observed that until the year 1903 the State appropriations covered two specific

classes of cases, namely, State patients proper (that is, patients wholly dependent upon the State) at a fixed rate of \$70 per quarter; and State beneficiaries at the rate of \$100 per annum. These latter, to a number not to exceed twenty, were designated by the Governor, the object being a contribution to the support of needy persons who are being maintained by Butler Hospital as private patients at the minimum rate. In July, 1903, there were in the Hospital sixteen State patients and twenty patients receiving beneficiary aid. Since that date there has been a gradual reduction in the number of directly dependent State patients to a total of eight at the present time, solely because the appropriations of the State have been granted in a different manner. In 1903 the State Legislature discontinued the fixed rate of \$70 per quarter and granted the Board of State Charities the privilege of allotting the maximum rate or such portion thereof as the individual case might require. The result has been practically to increase the number of private beneficiaries of the State in Butler Hospital, so that we now have eleven patients receiving aid at the rate of \$70 per quarter, seven at \$3 per week and twenty at \$100 per year. As mentioned above, we have in addition to these beneficiaries eight patients for whose maintenance the Hospital receives from the State \$70 per quarter and who are not otherwise supported directly from any other source.* It is proper to bear in mind,

* These benefits, in the case of persons who receive less than \$70 per quarter, are sometimes increased to the maximum for a prescribed period, at the discretion of the State Board of Charities, to meet a temporary exigency.

however, that such patients receive indirect support from the Hospital in so far as this rate is far below the average cost of maintenance.

The great majority of our patients are those not likely to receive State aid, while their own unassisted means are wholly inadequate to paying the actual cost of their proper care and treatment in this Hospital.

To this class Butler Hospital supplies a want that few institutions of its kind can fill. And in behalf of this class it must always and evermore perform its chief mission; in this way, too, strive to realize in its manifold charitable activities the conception of Nicholas Brown, its founder, of Cyrus Butler whose name it is proud to bear, and of the many other good men and women who, during the sixty-four years of its existence and growth, by gift or devise, have sought to promote the philanthropic purposes for which it must ever stand, and so endure in the sight of the people, here and elsewhere, as the noble charity to which now justly it may lay claim to be as well in fact as in name.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

WILLIAM GAMMELL,

Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 22d, 1908.



Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard House, Showing River View

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1907.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1906, one hundred and seventy patients, seventy-four men and ninety-six women. There have been admitted one hundred and five patients, fifty-seven men and forty-eight women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and seventy-five. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and eighty-two, the minimum one hundred and sixty-one, and the average for the year one hundred and sixty-nine. The discharges numbered one hundred and thirteen, of whom fifty-six were men and fifty-seven women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and sixty-two patients, seventy-five men and eighty-seven women.

Of the admissions forty-one were residents of Providence, twenty-six of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-seven of New England States, nine of other States, and two of Canada.

Of the discharges twenty-one had recovered, fifty-three were improved, thirty were unimproved and nine had died.

The percentage of voluntary admissions during the year was 48.60.

The Discharges. Among the patients discharged during the year sixteen were transferred to the State Hospital. These cases had been deemed chronic and not likely to derive benefit from further treatment at Butler Hospital. The transfers were made either at the instance of the families concerned or, for reasons of expediency, on the initiative of the institution, in recognition of its function of cure as distinguished from that of mere custody and care. Not that chronicity alone is the determining factor, still less the sordid consideration of inability on the part of a family to pay the whole cost of maintenance. But it is a matter of supreme importance in a private hospital for nervous and mental diseases, where space for patients of the excited class is limited, that the vital interests of recent and curable cases shall not be imperiled by immediate contact with one or two associates whose noise and tumult are a hindrance to their recovery. Such disturbing patients are not of the appreciative class and to them it is usually a matter of indifference where the place of custody shall be, but with their friends it is sometimes quite otherwise. Here the application of the maxim, the greatest good to the greatest number, implies hardship for the individual called upon to make the sacrifice, and, human nature being as it is, it is perfectly natural, where the affections are strongly engaged, that by a subversion of the sense of justice,

the fact that such a patient may have been a beneficiary of Butler Hospital for many years is construed, when the time comes, not as an additional reason for yielding a readier assent to the removal but rather is set up as a plea for continuous residence. No duty that the officers of a hospital are called upon to perform can be less welcome than to have to bear a part in a transaction whereby a cup of sorrow already well filled is made temporarily to overflow. It is manifest, however, that Butler Hospital is fulfilling its mission best by making more room for fresh admissions and by distributing its benefits in such manner as to secure for recoverable cases the best curative results. The effect of these transfers has been agreeably felt during the past year in the reduced number of chronic psychoses of the turbulent class under treatment. Nor has the advantage been wholly with Butler Hospital, for, in not a few instances, in the ampler outlet for motor unrest which the larger hospital has provided, and it may be, too, by reason of the change *per se*, these transferred patients have improved in their new quarters under a new form of treatment. And here it is pertinent to attempt to dispel the popular error that the State Hospital at Howard is primarily a place of safe detention and not, what in fact it is, a hospital for mental diseases with medical functions and obligations not differing from those of Butler Hospital in essence although its operations may be otherwise conducted and its results otherwise achieved. The people of Rhode Island, and especially the medical profession, should not cease to keep this important function of a

State Hospital prominently before those who hold the key to the public treasury, to the end that its door may swing wide open when appropriations are required for a class of sufferers whose necessities make so strong an appeal to the human heart. Be it ever remembered that no State was ever impoverished by making adequate provision—and nothing short of the best is adequate—for its dependent or partially dependent sick. The institution at Howard has secured the services of a well-known alienist and trained administrator who is bending to his task with energy and a brave spirit; but what Dr. Harrington needs more than anything else in these first days of his superintendency is the vigorous backing of an enlightened, thoroughly aroused, public opinion, expressing itself in an insistent demand for everything that shall enable the State Hospital to hold high its head as in all respects the peer of any institution of its kind in our country.

Repairs. To enumerate in detail all the minor repairs that have been made during the year would be a tedious catalogue and is rendered unnecessary by the quarterly reports that have been submitted to your Board. Among the more important items mention may be made of a new receiving tank that has been installed in the pump-room, provided with a thermostatic valve and connected with a new boiler feed pump. The old boiler feed pump has been connected with this tank and will be used as an auxiliary. By depressing the floor about three feet



Duncan Ward

a pit was made to contain the two boiler feed pumps and a pump to remove the contents of a drip tank was set in the floor. All of the return water of condensation discharges into the receiving tank except that from the engines, which is carried to the drip tank to allow the oil to separate.

The roof of Ray Hall, which had been giving trouble for some time, has been relaid with asbestos slates, and new gutters, ridge and two additional conductors, all of copper, have been provided. The new roofing material presents a handsome appearance and should last for many years. In this building, too, a lavatory with tile floor and "effectile" walls has been built for general purposes, while for the workshop for patients a new lavatory has also been supplied. The inside woodwork has been refinished and the outside woodwork repainted.

An improvement in the heating of the South, East and West wards has been effected by the introduction of a new air supply. These wards were arranged with the heating chamber in the centre and a cold air chamber on one side, fresh air being admitted to the heating chamber through openings in the brick wall near the floor. The defect of this arrangement lay in the fact that nearly one quarter of the floor space of these wards was over the cold air chamber, thus allowing the cold air to circulate under the floor. The remedy was to bring fresh air directly to the heating chamber by means of ducts, constructed of concrete and galvanized iron and carried under the cellar bottom. The result has been even better than

was expected for the abundant air supply causes so great pressure below the heating stacks that the heated air is forced into the wards.

Drains have been laid from the rear of the administration building and south wards, providing six conductors with outlets. A sewer has been laid to Ray Hall, connecting with the plumbing of that place, and the conductors have also been connected with drains. Catch basins have been placed at the foot of the avenue hill near the grotto.

In the kitchen a new and modern lift has taken the place of an old and dangerous dumb-waiter. Minor improvements have also been made in the employees' dining-room and the bakery. In the servants' quarters several of the rooms have been thoroughly overhauled. This work is still in progress.

The Goddard House hydrotherapy room has been dismantled and reconstructed. The marble work, like that in the Weld House, has been carried to the ceiling around the entire room. This important department is now thoroughly up-to-date.

Important repairs have also been made at Duncan Lodge whereby the Superintendent's house has been greatly improved. These consisted in building a front staircase from the second to the third story, and, by enlarging with new windows two front rooms, making that part of the house more available for family purposes. A new bathroom has also been provided. For these particular improvements the Superintendent wishes to make grateful acknowledgment to the Trustees and especially to the gentlemen under

whose supervision, during his absence in Europe, the good work was carried on.

Painters, paper hangers and plasterers have all been busy in various parts of the building, while new furniture, carpets, curtains and hangings have produced the usual happy effect in several of the wards. Considerable work has also been done in pointing the joints in the brick work of the older buildings.

The mechanical departments have been improved to some extent, including the carpenter's shop, in which also an engine lathe has been set up. In default of a better place, the engineer has been able to use the space under the South Male Ward for a pipe-cutting establishment.

The Sanford Conservatory, quite old for a building of its kind, and which had been defective for a long time, has been strengthened, braced and put in repair with good results. New beds have also been constructed in this house.

At the farm the principal improvement has been the abolishment of the manure pit from the cellar of the cow stable. This was accomplished by running through the steading an overhead track carrying a tilting bucket, into which all the refuse is thrown. The bucket is then pushed to the end of the barn and its contents dumped into a wagon. By this effective means the manure is entirely removed from the barn day by day. The floor of the stable has been re-laid.

Such in the main being the repairs that have been made in the year, most of them, as may be seen, of

minor importance, it is now in order to make some recommendations for work on a larger scale.

Recommendations. It is not easy, when so much new work may be profitably undertaken, to determine which is of first importance. In previous reports prominence has been given to our need

New Ward. in the matter of an isolated ward for a special class of female patients, the incidents of whose care and treatment require such separation for the sake, not only of themselves, but of others. Our plea has been for protection of the interests of the main body of our patients, to some of whose sensitive ears, under existing limitations, unwelcome sounds may occasionally penetrate from a single noisy individual. As has been stated in another paragraph, something has been accomplished during the year by removing disturbing patients of the chronic class to other hospitals. It is obvious, however, that this relief can only be temporary since the treatment of the acute psychoses may entail quite as much psychomotor unrest as a symptom as cases that are chronic in duration. While, therefore, our need may have been rendered temporarily less acute, it is still a need and even a pressing one if we shall be prepared to receive and treat, under the best conditions, as occasion may require, every form of mental disorder.

Repairs to Duncan Ward. However the order of new work may be conceived from the standpoint of urgency, after the thorough



Farm Entrance, Showing One of the Oldest Houses in Rhode Island.

reconstruction of the Duncan Ward, as already authorized and planned, shall have been undertaken, a Nurses' Home should not be far down on any list of agenda. And in mooting this project again one's consideration need not be for the nurses solely, since the nurses' rooms thus released over the Goddard House and in other places would become available for patients and general administrative purposes.

Nurses' Home. Thus far there has been no audible response to the suggestion conveyed in last year's report that some good and prosperous friend, whose desire to give should have kept steady pace with a capacity to acquire, might come forward in an endeavor to link some name, or at least some cherished memory, with the philanthropic purposes of Butler Hospital by the construction of a Nurses' Home. Such a memorial would be a most timely gift. It was explained that our female nurses are now quartered in the third stories of the Goddard House, Duncan Ward and Upper South Ward, and that existing accommodation is inadequate. Your superintendent does not range himself among those extremists who seem to regard a hospital as existing primarily for the education of nurses, but still less does he believe that the welfare of an industrious, eager and worthy class of working women should be lost sight of in all our better provision for the sick to whom they are the faithful ministers. Our nurses should be housed in a separate building of special design, comfortable without being luxurious in its

appointments and so situated and furnished as to give them, in separation from their arduous work, that feeling of restfulness which is essential to true recreation and upon which efficiency of service so much depends. Such a building capable of accommodating forty nurses would probably cost about as many thousand dollars.

Boat . Next may be mentioned, even at the
House. risk of tedious iteration, our proposed boat house. During the past year hopeful signs were not lacking that the project might eventually be realized since two generous friends of the Hospital came forward with the offer of a gift to the cause, in the amount of five hundred dollars each, the condition being that the balance required should be similarly or otherwise raised. It is estimated roughly that the cost of erecting such a pavilion and boat house as the Trustees have in mind would be about twelve thousand dollars.

Such schemes as special wards for the sick, homes for nurses and boat houses for patients make pleasant appeal to the imagination and usually enlist the approval of quickened sympathy even before sober judgment has had time to act. It is not always thus,

New however, when so prosaic a subject as
Boiler boilers is forced into the foreground of
Plant. the Trustees' attention. And yet, you will kindly let me remind you that the need of a new boiler plant grows more apparent every day. At this moment we are running our four boilers

to their utmost capacity. The fact is that Butler Hospital having been adding building after building to its original plant these many years, has not fully met the growing exigency in this most important department of the institution. All our recent additions to the boiler plant, after all, have been little more than makeshifts. The need is for a modern boiler plant, adequate to all requirements, situated at a greater distance from the Hospital than the present battery of boilers. And there are many good things that would follow naturally in the wake of such needed provision. Is our carpenter's shop as commodious as it should be? Is our machine shop worthy? Should we not fare much better with a new laundry, all on one floor, and capable of turning out with the minimum of friction, actual and figurative, a vast amount of linen, the proper management of which has oftentimes been the despair of stewards and matrons? Nay more, I would go yet a step forward in this broader planning and suggest that the present kitchen

<p>New Kitchen ?</p>	<p>of Butler Hospital, attractive as in many respects it is, should be abandoned and set up in the room of the present boiler plant. A kitchen should be a kitchen—that and that only—where meats and vegetables are cooked, and there should be no dish-washing, no vegetable cleaning within its sacred precincts. Furthermore, it should have nothing above it save its own roof. Where would one find a better place for just what is needed than the old boiler-room with its ample floor space, easy access to the underground passage and</p>
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local opportunities for all the auxiliary officers of a fitting and dignified culinary headquarters? If it should be asked what shall become of the old kitchen, reply may be made that it would afford capital provision

Cold Storage Plant.	sion for a greatly needed general store-room. Here, too, a refrigerating and cold storage plant, very much needed, would find its appropriate situation.
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And just one more question. Shall Butler Hospital make its own electric light? It is asked for the reason that such a plant too would find its natural place in the group of buildings that I have in mind. Here surely is work laid out for more than a year.

Among minor recommendations, I may mention that the great success met with in improving the ventilation of the South, East and West Wards suggests the wisdom of extending the work. The North Female and Duncan Wards should be gone over in a thorough manner. There is here a dual advantage, since such improved methods not only give better air and greater heat but also save steam. A large amount of heat that now goes to waste in the basement should be forced into the wards. The Sawyer House should also be properly connected, but this will be a more difficult matter since the stacks are scattered through various parts of the basement.

The Farm.	The farm has not the clean score of success that should have followed the amount of work done. The long drought at a season when vegetation sorely needed.
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water caused a marked shortage in certain crops. With the exception of hay and grain, which matured early, other crops were a disappointment. Potatoes were small and only from one-third to one-half a crop was realized.

Vegetable Cellar. In this context one may speak of the need of a good vegetable cellar on the farm. At the present time we have no suitable place. The space under the stable, now utilized, is too warm, and the corresponding storage room under the farm barn is too cold. A proper cellar could be built by our own men at an ordinary cost for material.

Dairy House. Still another desideratum at the farm is a modern detached dairy house. The present room answers well enough for the treatment of milk, although it should be farther removed from the animals themselves. This building should have a room containing the apparatus for treating the milk, straining, cooling, bottling and separating, and also a room adjoining with suitable arrangements for cleaning the various utensils.

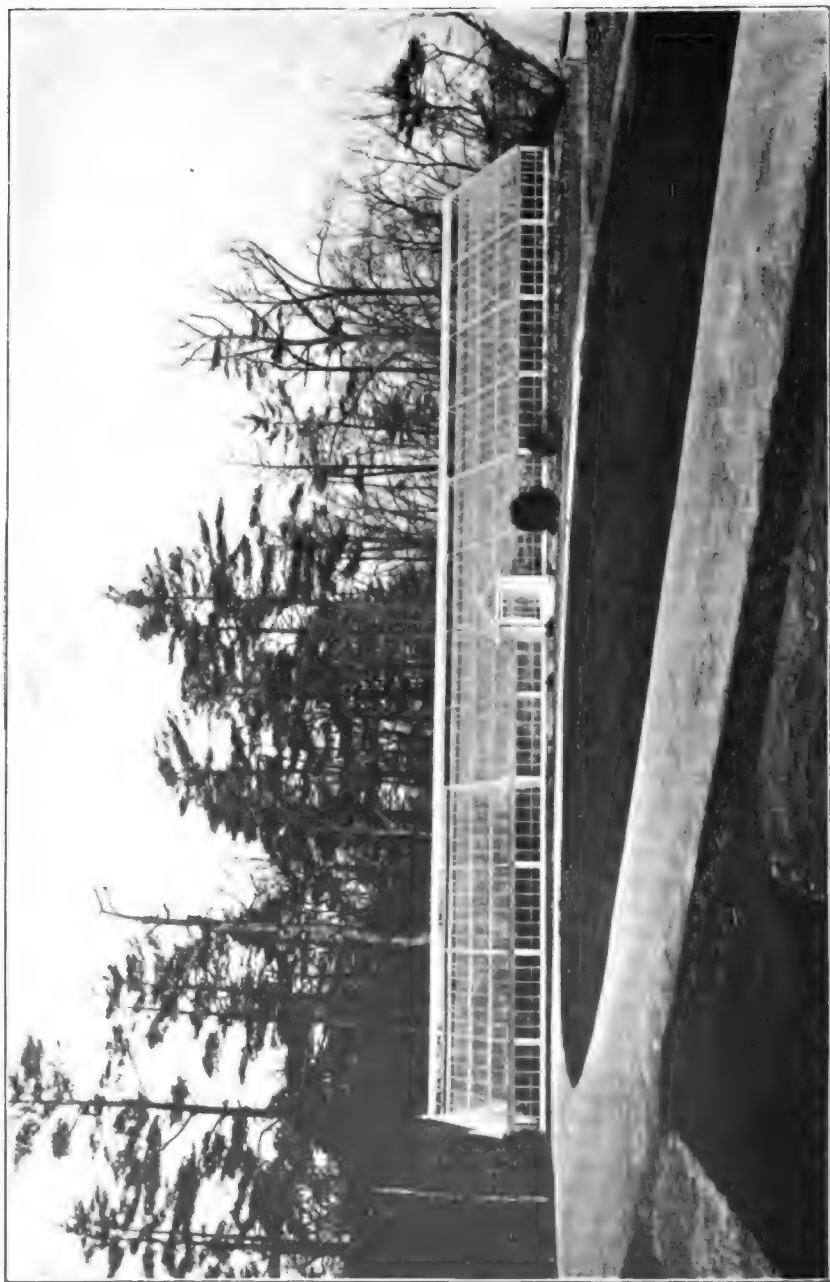
Dormitory for Farm Hands. And while this should be building, it might be a good time also to erect on the farm suitable sleeping quarters for the farm hands, who are now housed, most inconveniently, in the rear centre building of the Hospital in space that should be given up to the exclusive

use of women employees. And one is reminded in speaking of this rear centre building that it should receive attention during the year not only for new plumbing and painting but for the settlement which shows above the first floor. This is caused apparently by too light timbering in the beams through the kitchen.

Various insects, including the San Jose scale, have infected the fruit trees and shrubbery, and to check the spread of the blight it is necessary to take a persistent stand against the enemy. With one exception none of the shade trees has been found to be infected by any of the scale tribe. All of the fruit trees were treated during the past winter and the work is still in active progress. One colony of gypsy moths was found near the stable, and all of the shade trees were sprayed as a protection against the caterpillar.

**The Greenhouses
and
their late Keeper.**

This report when published will contain a picture of the Elizabeth A. Shepard Conservatory to which reference has been made elsewhere in relation to another gift of one thousand dollars towards its endowment. It were impossible to speak with too great enthusiasm of the value, as part of the moral treatment of patients, or psychotherapy as it is becoming the fashion to call it, of our large ranges of glass. To Mrs. E. A. Shepard, whose charities are themselves "scattered at the feet of man like flowers," and to the family whose name was given to our first greenhouse, many a patient in Butler Hospital has had occasion to feel grateful for all that soothes and heals



The Elizabeth A. Shepard Conservatory.

and blesses in a gift that appeals so strongly to the affective side of man's nature. Much of the success that has attended the cultivation of flowers in our glass houses has been due in the past to the intelligence, the skill and the devotion of Charles Forbes, who died in the service last July, greatly regretted by all who knew and appreciated his sterling worth. For twenty-two years the faithful man, a native of Scotland, that prolific mother of competent florists and sturdy characters, went "forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening"; and to what excellent purpose he wrought, and how well he loved his work, it is not necessary that I should now inform the Trustees who knew so well the man and the product of his industry.

**Medical
Work.**

The scientific work of the Hospital has been continued unintermittingly along the lines mentioned in several previous reports. The clinical reports of examination have been made with exactness and thoroughness of observation. These records embody painstaking research covering now many hundreds of cases and the time is approaching, indeed is already here, when they may be used not alone as sources of exact information regarding individual patients, but as a valuable means of studying whole groups, thus affording a vast and varied collection of data as to the nature and outcome of various psychoses. The cases have been correlated and cross-indexed with great care so that analogous symptoms and analogous conditions are accessible to systematic investigation.

During the past year much attention has been given by Dr. William McDonald, Jr., to the study of certain disturbances of perception, apperception, comprehension and expression such as occur in many patients who have suffered from gross brain disease like apoplexy but which have been found to be common in different degrees to the majority of patients with simple senile dementia.

**Training
School.**

The satisfactory adjustment of a scheme of elementary education of sufficient breadth to secure competent observation of the indications of disease among our own patients and at the same time to prepare the graduate nurse to meet the requirements of the medical profession in general practice remains an unsolved problem. If the conditions of demand and supply were unvarying and well defined, the solution would not be difficult, but such is not the case. In the span of a comparatively few years, a term representing our school's life, conditions have varied constantly. During that period the unfoldings of the science of medicine have been unprecedented. At each step opportunities for activity in nursing have been increased many fold. On the one hand, at the time of the graduation of the first class, surgery was dominant. Following the universal introduction of that greatest of practical discoveries, asepsis, surgical interference held the attention of the whole medical profession. Demonstrable success in the cure of disease by the extirpation of foci of organic disorder by the use of the



The Handcraft Shop

knife, and with only moderate discomfort to the subject, had created an enthusiasm which bade fair to eclipse the consideration of other processes of recovery. Surgery was in the ascendant, the demand for the surgically trained nurse urgent, that for the non-surgical feeble. Meanwhile, without abatement in triumph, the lines of surgical procedure have been more closely and more definitely drawn, to the lessening of pressure so far as the graduate nurse is concerned.

New forces have arisen, prominent among which we find preventive medicine claiming the attention not alone of nurse and physician but of society in general. The medicine of the future, much more extensively than that of the past, will have to do with the prevention of disease, not alone in the individual but as it attacks society, the community or the state. Boards of health, district nursing associations, leagues and classes for the suppression of tuberculosis, public courses of instruction and contributions to popular magazines by eminent practitioners on the nature and treatment of disease, typify the direction of new interests.

On the other hand, in contrast to earlier times, the graduate of to-day enters her career of usefulness with a comparatively free foot. In so far as she is well grounded in the principles of symptomatology and in the perfection of technique in practical work, her success is proportionately secured.

Our endeavor during the past year has been to teach the art of practical nursing in its entirety,—farther than that, to avoid schemes of extended educa-

ion urged for adoption from time to time, the more closely to inculcate such forms of fundamental knowledge of disease as have a direct relation to the several acts of nursing. Not burdened with the attainment of knowledge other than that having a practical bearing, the nurse can become not only a competent observer of the objective symptoms of disease but also familiar with subjective indications, that large symptom group so frequently, in the stress of routine nursing, relegated to the rear. The justification of such a plan is found in the continued prosperity of Butler Hospital Training School as evinced by the normal annual quota of graduates.

Dr. N. Darrell Harvey has lectured to our nurses on diseases of the eye, Dr. Frank B. Sprague on the nose, ear and throat, and Dr. Halsey DeWolf on diseases of children.

**Providence
District
Nursing
Association.** As for several years past, our nurses have borne a part in the work of district nursing, two seniors having been constantly in the field. It is a satisfaction to report this year that one of our graduates, Miss Agnes M. Fraser, has been regularly appointed nurse in permanent charge of one of the districts. Miss Helen M. Boone, another Butler Hospital nurse, is assisting in tuberculosis work. In this context I wish once more to make acknowledgment to Miss Mary S. Gardner, Superintendent of the Providence District Nursing Association, for her untiring interest in the welfare of our school in its



The Handcraft Shop

elation to the philanthropic work in which she is the inspiring leader.

Occupation. The importance of occupation as a means of treatment has been insisted upon over and over again in these reports. Hard as it is for a healthy man to be inactive and without definite work, it is harder still for the self-introspective invalid to be thrown in idleness upon his own slender resources for diversion. Every experienced medical officer in a hospital like ours knows how often it happens that improvement seems to date from the first time the patient entered a shop or workroom and began to forget his woes in an enlistment of interests outside of self.

"Get leave to work

In this world — 'tis the best you get at all ;

Be sure 'tis better than what you work to get."

Acting upon this principle, Butler Hospital has provided workshops for both sexes. Male patients have been employed in making and mending articles which, while not calling for great mechanical skill, have been the happy means of taking them out of themselves and of ministering to the health of the whole man. The weave-room for women has been an unqualified success. Unfortunately for ourselves, but fortunately for the good people of Labrador, Miss Jessie Luther, who has charge of this department, left us last autumn, at the instance of Dr. Grenfell, for an absence of several months, to give further instruction to the women of that remote region in the profitable

use of their hands and brains while their men folk scour the seas for fish. The work goes merrily on during Miss Luther's absence under assistants of her own training, but we shall rejoice when she shall have returned from her mission of philanthropy again to impart to our patients something of her own eager enthusiasm for the arts and crafts of which she is the accomplished mistress. A sale of work done in the handcraft shop by patients was held last autumn and netted the sum of eighty dollars, which was handed to the Treasurer of the Providence District Nursing Association.

Gifts.

Several friends have remembered us during the year with gifts. To Mrs. E. A. Shepard we are indebted for a pair of horses and a sleigh. That lady has also given one thousand dollars more to the Conservatory Fund for the up-keep of the greenhouse that bears her name. Mr. George M. Smith gave us a valuable carriage. Other generous givers of furniture, books, magazines or fruit were Mrs. Theodore C. Gleason, Mrs. Joseph J. Schiffer, Miss Elizabeth C. Babcock, Mrs. Radeke, Mlle. B. Parmentier and Mr. Lloyd C. Eddy. Cheques for band concerts for patients were received from Messrs. Royal C. Taft, Charles Morris Smith, William Gammell and DeLancey Kane. To Mr. Royal C. Taft we also owe a portrait of himself painted by request of his co-trustees, which now hangs in the library.



The River Bank

**Religious
Services.**

The Rev. Frank Appleton, of Pawtucket, has officiated regularly at chapel services on Sunday afternoons, and the faithful of the Roman Catholic Communion have been under the pastorate of the Rev. Owen F. Clarke of the Church of the Holy Name. To these ministers of the gospel, as well as to the Rev. Marion Law and the Rt. Rev. William N. McVickar, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, for occasional services, sometimes with full choral accompaniment, Butler Hospital is glad to make its grateful acknowledgment.

**The
Medical
Staff.**

The Trustees were good enough during the year to give me a leave of absence in Europe, partly for considerations of health and partly that I might attend the International Congress of Psychiatry, Neurology, Psychology and the Nursing of the Insane held in Amsterdam during the first week of September. For this generous concession I wish again to express my sincere thanks to your Board.

The Congress was opened in the Municipal Concert Hall, in the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands and the Prince Consort, by addresses by the Minister of Justice and the President of the Congress. The sessions of the various sections were well attended and the numerous papers read as a rule brought out interesting and sometimes spirited discussion. An instructive feature of the Congress was an Exhibition in the City Museum illustrating by photographs, drawings, models, plans, etc., not only modern methods of treating mental diseases but those

which prevailed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The delegates to and members of the Congress were most hospitably entertained by the citizens of Amsterdam.

During the absence of the Superintendent in Europe, as well as at an earlier period of enforced separation from his work, his duties were performed, with utmost fidelity, by Dr. Hall, to whom he hereby makes grateful acknowledgment.

Changes on the staff have been as follows: Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, who had done excellent work as interne here, left the service in March to become a member of the house staff of the Rhode Island Hospital. His place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Charles A. McDonald, a graduate in Arts of Brown University and in Medicine of the Harvard Medical School, who has redeemed by his performance the promise made for him by a previous record of efficiency and diligence. He will enter the Rhode Island Hospital as interne in the coming March.

Dr. William H. Palmer resigned in December as assistant physician, after a service of two years and four months, to engage in private practice. Dr. Palmer was a well-informed physician and surgeon, having previously been on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York. As a surgeon he has to his credit many operations, not always of minor surgery, and as a general practitioner of medicine work of such character as to be an earnest of professional achievement elsewhere.

Dr. William L. Irvine, now of the House Staff of

the Rhode Island Hospital, will join the staff of this institution in the room of Dr. Palmer.

Acknowledgment. One fain would mention names and signalize each meritorious service in counting up, item by item, one's obligation to the many devoted men and women, whose aggregate work, be the composite quality what it may, constitutes the sum total of the Hospital's annual activities. As that were obviously impossible, one must be content with a blanket acknowledgment that shall cover all and be accepted by all my creditors as an expression of gratitude for everything in the year's doings that may have merited the approval of the Trustees and the Corporation.

To Dr. Hall and the medical staff I have already tendered my thanks. I now would do the like to Mr. H. H. Goss, who has lightened my task in the department of administration by an efficient conduct of his stewardship. Miss E. G. Cady as matron has continued her faithful and intelligent services. To yourselves my gratitude always growing, is especially great in the increment of last year. For your sympathy that found expression in the sanction of an absence from duty in Europe I am much in your debt and thank you heartily.

In Tribute. Although the report of the Trustees pays affectionate tribute to the memory of the two brothers, both officers of Butler Hospital, who died during the year, you will bear with your Superintendent, he is sure, if he attempts a brief word of personal appreciation.

Of Mr. M. B. I Goddard, the deceased Treasurer, who kept the noiseless tenour of his way in that important office for over two score years, mention has been made of his extraordinary fidelity as well as of his success in raising considerable sums of money, in the early days of need, by personal solicitation. But one who had means of knowing what he did, always as if by stealth, desires to record now, when the modest doer of kind deeds can no longer blush to find it fame, how much the Hospital is indebted to him for acts of personal kindness. And with his innate modesty was combined a singular guilelessness which alone would have stamped him as an unique personality. Never was he heard to utter an uncharitable thought; from envy, hatred and malice he was absolutely free. The full tale of his good works on behalf of an institution that lay closer to his heart than any other in Providence will never be told, but of the true friend who is gone one may surely say that whatever record leaps to light he shall never suffer shame.

To the late President of the Hospital, as much as, if not more than, to any other individual Trustee, your Superintendent owed nomination to the office that now gives him the privilege of witnessing speech; to him likewise he was indebted for generous cheer and lively sympathy that lightened labour and sweetened service, and, greatest gift of all, for a sustaining friendship whose spur pricked the sides of intent. The wisdom that enabled Colonel William Goddard in all the affairs of life to think like a sage; the charity that prompted him to act like a Samaritan towards brain-sick men and women; the ripe scholarship that



By the Brook

was revealed not alone in every formal utterance of that voice that is still but even in casual speech with his fellow men, since for him conversation had not become a lost art; the rigid integrity that dwelt in his heart and radiated its influence, either as incentive or deterrent, throughout this entire community; the patriotism that led him to forego ease of wealth and station and to offer the sacrifice of self on the altar of his country—these attributes were known and acknowledged of all men. Yet it may be doubted whether, among the distinctly human assets of this many-sided man, his quality of approachableness was always reckoned at its proper valuation. “Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading” he was, all will agree, but it is not less true that “to those men that sought him [he was] sweet as summer.” Born to the purple and being of that patrician order which is the work of time, his was the *dignitas cum auctoritate* of the Romans—that attribute that bade him ever remember the injunction of the great Roman philosopher that there is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life. And if in a word we would strive to do justice to the memory of a great citizen, upon whose like we may not look again, let us declare in final estimate that

His life was gentle, and the elements
 So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up
 And say to all the world, “This was a man!”

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Superintendent.

22 January, 1908.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing .	\$161,671	55
Allowances from income of		
Beneficiary Fund	7,821	35
Income of Permanent Fund .	2,749	84
Income of Isaac Ray Fund .	4,280	34
Interest	516	88
		<hr/>
		\$177,039 96

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$16,924	36
Wages	55,190	96
Provisions	34,046	61
Drugs and Medicines	2,343	00
Furniture	7,140	58
Repairs and Improvements .	14,403	07
Farm	6,544	00
Stable	1,772	67
Contingencies	5,557	73
Insurance	315	86
Lights	3,174	09
Water	1,700	94
Fuel	11,577	78
		<hr/>
		\$160,691 65

I certify that the above is a true statement
from the accounts kept at the Hospital,
which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1907.

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital.

December 31, 1907.

PERMANENT FUND..... \$52,357 31

11 Bonds Columbus St. Ry. Co.....	\$11,000 00	
370 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,685 62	
80 " N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. C.....	14,750 00	
6 rights do. Con. Deb.....	21 67	
Western Notes secured by mortgage.....	3,400 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage Prov. estate....	4,000 00	
	<u>\$51,857 29</u>	
Cash on hand.....	499 84	<u>52,357 13</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND..... \$21,000 00

\$22,000 joint Bonds North. Pac.— Great Nor.		
Railway Co.....	\$11,000 00	
10 Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	10,000 00	<u>21,000 00</u>

DONATION FUND..... \$66,850 00

\$31,000 joint Bonds Nor. Pac.—Gt. Nor. Ry. Co.	\$15,500 00	
2,000 bonds United Trac. & Elec. Co....	2,000 00	
20,000 bonds Seattle Electric Company.....	18,513 89	
51 rights N.Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Con. Deb.	172 13	
40 shares Providence Gas Co.....	2,000 00	
260 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	13,061 88	
94 " Great Northern Ry. Co.....	11,421 75	
Western Notes secured by mortgage.....	4,500 00	
	<u>\$67,169 65</u>	
This fund is overinvested.....	319 65	<u>66,850 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.....		\$2,000 00	
\$2,000 bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....		2,000 00	
ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.....		7,000 00	
\$7,000 bonds Lynn & Boston St. Ry. Co.....		7,000 00	
THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.....		12,065 25	
16 shares Manhattan Ry. Co.....	\$2,000 00		
50 " N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	9,206 25		
Western Note secured by mortgage.....	1,000 00		
	<u>\$12,206 25</u>		
This Fund is overinvested.....	141 00	12,065 25	
BENEFICIARY FUND.....		\$36,300 00	
26 bonds United Traction & Elec. Co.....	\$26,000 00		
24 rights N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Con. Deb.	83 15		
20 shares Providence Gas Co.....	1,930 00		
Western Notes secured by mortgage.....	7,450 00		
	<u>\$35,463 15</u>		
Cash on hand.....	836 85	36,300 00	
ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.....		\$60,463 50	
\$63,000 joint bonds Nor. Pac.—Gt. Nor. Ry. Co.	\$31,500 00		
\$10,000 bonds Chic. Bltn. & Quin. R. R. Co.			
Ill. Div. 3½%	10,000 00		
16 shares Providence Gas Co.....	1,544 00		
156 " Great Northern Ry. Co.....	18,934 50		
93 rts. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Con. Deb.	315 30		
	<u>\$62,293 80</u>		
Cash on hand.....	3,169 70	65,463 50	



Winter Scene in Ravine

ISAAC RAY FUND..... \$72,090 00

41 shares N. Y., Ont. & Western R. R. Co....	\$615 00
50 " United R. R. Co. of N. J.....	9,250 00
460 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	23,123 75
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00
73 " Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co...	4,600 00
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00
90 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	9,000 00
1 bond Phil. & Reading R. R. Co. Convertible	1,000 00
1 " " " do. " Consolidated	1,000 00

\$72,513 75

This Fund is overinvested.....	423 75	<u>72,090 00</u>
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JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND..... \$5,000 00

5 bonds Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.....	\$4,625 00
9 rights N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Con. Deb...	30 63
Deposit Par. Acct. R. I. Hos. Trust Co.....	375 00

\$5,030 63

This Fund is overinvested.....	30 63	<u>5,000 00</u>
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MARY C. WEST FUND..... \$5,500 00

3 bonds Lynn & Boston Ry. Co.....	\$3,000 00
5 shares Providence Gas Co.....	482 50
Western Notes secured by mortgage	2,000 00

\$5,482 50

Cash on hand.....	17 50	<u>5,500 00</u>
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WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND..... \$35,202 51

10 bonds Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Co....	\$10,000 00
60 shares N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	10,000 00
6 rights " " " Con. Deb.....	21 67
1 Note secured by mortgage Prov. Estate.....	15,000 00

\$35,021 67

Cash on hand.....	180 84	<u>35,202 51</u>
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND..... \$51,749 50

\$10,000 joint bonds Nor. Pac.-Gt. Nor. R. Co.	\$9,400 00	
207 shares Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Co.....	27,300 00	
100 " Manhattan Railway Co.....	13,300 00	
18 " Providence Gas Co.....	1,737 00	
	<u>\$51,737 00</u>	
Cash on hand.....	12 50	<u>51,749 50</u>

CONSERVATORY FUND.... \$10,000 00

76 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$10,146 87	
This Fund is overinvested.....	146 87	<u>10,000 00</u>

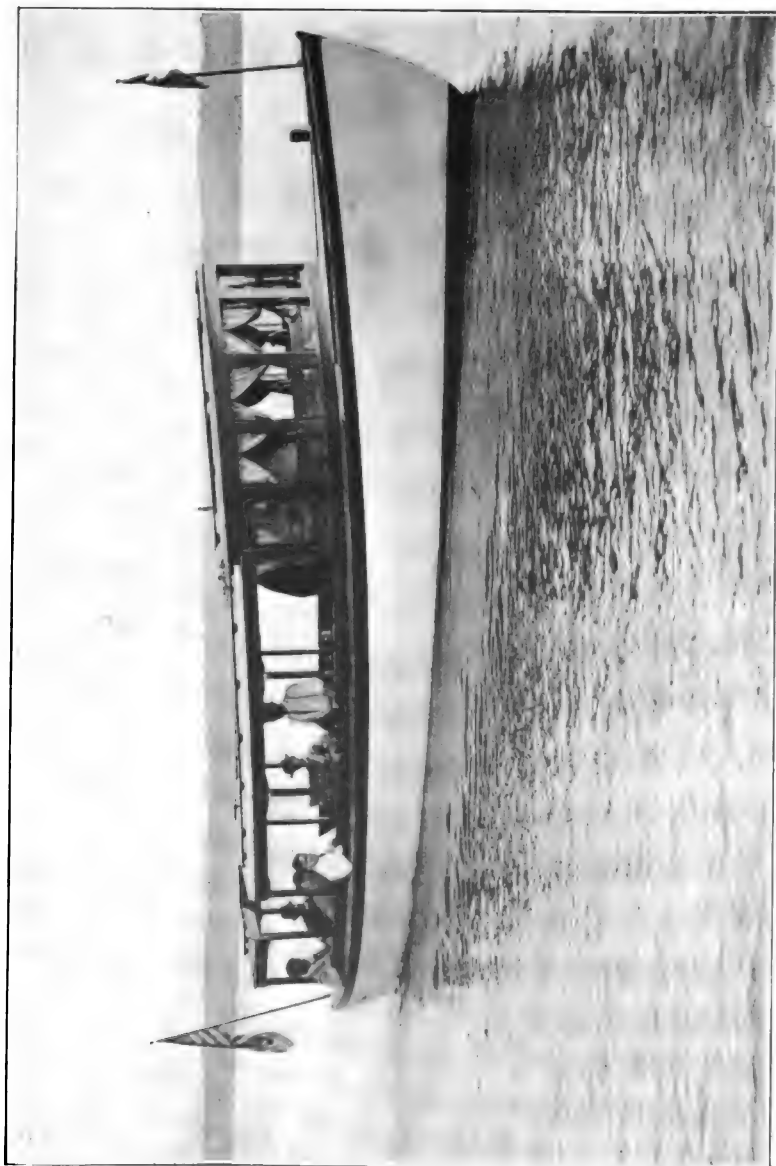
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1908.

FRANK W. MATTESON, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1908.

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	} <i>Committee to audit Treasurer's Account.</i>
GEORGE M. SMITH,	



"Bouncer"

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod.	Millie McKeever,
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Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp.	Samuel Nicholson,
---	----------------------------	-------------------

CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
---	---	--

Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
---------------	-----------------	--------------------

CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges, Catherine Bunker, Marion Keefe,	Ida Phillips, Kathleen MacKay, Catharine J. McLeod, Minnie E. Young.	Margaret McDougall, Carrie B. Marshall, Josephine Peppard,
---	---	--

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,	Dummer Potter.
--------------------	----------------

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,	Alice G. Stewart, Myrtie Whiting.	Helen Watt,
------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen, Elsie L. Coffin,	Bessie M. Farnham, Joanna McLeod,	Ethel M. Moran, Enola W. Nichols.
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Men.

Elbridge Allen, Horace Henry,	Benjamin W. Monk, Roscoe Simmons,	Orren A. Tibbetts.
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CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon, Elizabeth L. Campbell, Amelia Dickey, Elizabeth Dickey, Alice Frazer,	Evelyn Frazer, Esther K. McPhail, Greta Martin, Grace O. Parker, Grace Redmond,	Lena Smith, Mary Blanche Sproule, M. Maud Syda, Sophie K. Urquhart.
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Men.

C. C. Blackwell,	J. Roland Cahill,	Hugh McBrien.
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By the Seekonk.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Frazer,	Mary C. MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodward.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
-----------------	-----------------

CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Alexander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 22, 1908.

Cyrus P. Brown,
Harry Parsons Cross,
James W. Davis,
Seeber Edwards,
William Gammell, Jr.,

Henry W. Gardner,
Arthur H. Harrington,
Arthur L. Kelley,
John H. Stiness.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.

John Carter Brown,
George W. Carr,
John W. Davis,
Charles Fletcher,
Moses B. I. Goddard,
William Goddard,

Albert Harkness,
Hiram Howard,
Howard Richmond,
William P. Sheffield,
Charles Sydney Smith
William Stang.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1908-

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	STEPHEN BROWNELL.....	1873-
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	DANIEL DAY	1873-1898
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...	1884-1900
WILLIAM P. BULLOCK....	1852-1856	WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900
JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900	STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-
AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877	RATHBONE GARDNER.....	1895-
EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...	1896-1908
JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
ELISHA DYER	1856-1857	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-
DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873	DELANCEY KANE.....	1908-
JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES.....1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON.....1907-
THOMAS P. IVES.....1858-1865	

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN....1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE....1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....1857-1875	

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER....1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH....1886-1888	

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....1892-1893
ROGER G. PERKINS.....1854-1855	GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895
JAMES R. MCGREGOR....1856-1857	E. S. LAMBERT.....1895-1895
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1858-1859	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....1896-1899
B. LINCOLN RAY.....1859-1867	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....1899-1899
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	FRANK J. MYRICK.....1899-1899
JAMES M. KENISTON....1870-1871	M. A. FORD.....1899-1900
W. W. MINER.....1871-1872	C. BERTRAM GAY.....1900-1904
F. H. GIFFORD.....1872-1873	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901-1901
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....1874-1876	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR...1901-
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....1877-1879	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....1901-1902
HENRY C. HALL.....1879-	JOST D. KRAMER.....1902-1903
A. WARD FOLLETT.....1884-1885	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....1903-1905
JAMES W. CRAIG.....1887-1888	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..1905-1907
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....1887-1888	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....1905-1907
D. H. SPRAGUE.....1888-1889	CHARLES A. McDONALD...1907-
A. V. GOSS.....1890-1892	

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON....1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....1898-1901	

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT THE
SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 27, 1905,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Printed by the
PROVIDENCE PUBLISHING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric current (amps) Standard Over-Air Conditioning Market
Selling price (cents per kilowatt hour) was determined at intervals of
twenty minutes, and the maximum objective of the hospital
salesman was to reduce the price.

When Mr. West was informed that the hospital was not the co-
operating firm, he was told that the hospital was not observing
the conditions of the contract and was not to be considered.

Eleven cases (complicated) and eleven (non-complicated) Market Square patients were followed for a year, and at intervals of twenty minutes, until they were admitted to the hospital (usually within 24 hours of onset).

The Market Square cases were the only ones in the hospital series in which the patients were not seen by a physician before admission to the hospital. The patients were seen by a nurse or a physician's assistant.



The Administration Building

REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 27, 1909,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press :

SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,

63 Washington Street.

1909.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1909.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN, PRESIDENT.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANK W. MATTESON, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN O. METCALF,

RATHBONE GARDNER,

ISAAC C. BATES,

JOHN R. FREEMAN,

EDWARD F. CHILD,

WILLIAM GAMMELL,

THEODORE F. GREEN,

DE LANCEY KANE,

R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.,

ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,

GEORGE M. SMITH.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

ROBERT F. NOYES, M. D.

EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D.

N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.

FRANK B. SPRAGUE, M. D., CONSULTING LARYNGOLOGIST.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. R. C. P., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

WILLIAM L. IRVINE, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.

MISS R. HELEN CLELAND, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.


STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. BATES, GARDNER, FREEMAN, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS	MESSRS. GAMMELL, GREEN, CHILD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES, 1909-1910.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND CHILD,
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL,
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND FREEMAN,
MAY,	FREEMAN AND SMITH,
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES,
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT,
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN,
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER,
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF,
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND KANE,
DECEMBER,	KANE AND GODDARD,
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

 **Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,** and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications such as inquiries about clothing and kindred matters, should always be by letter.



Approach to Administration Building

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

In making their sixty-fifth annual report the Board of Trustees desire to congratulate the Corporation of Butler Hospital on the continued prosperity of this worthy charity. The year that has passed has been rather an uneventful one. One hundred and six patients have been admitted to the Hospital and one hundred and twenty-four discharged, of whom twenty-seven had recovered their health. Forty have been discharged as partially improved, and twenty-five have died, leaving in the Hospital one hundred and forty-four, sixty-nine males and seventy-five females.

We are glad to note that a large number of the patients, in fact more than 46 per cent. of those received the past year, came to the Hospital of their own accord to receive treatment for various nervous and mental derangements; and that in consequence the Hospital is becoming more and more what the Board of Trustees desire it to be, namely, a curative institution rather than merely a place of detention for incurables.

In this connection we desire again to enter our protest against that popular prejudice that would cast a slur upon those who come to us for treatment. No more disrepute should attach to one of our patients, seeking the benefits of the treatment this Hospital

can give, than should attach to any unfortunate, suffering from a disorder other than mental, who places himself under the care of any physician believing he can alleviate his malady. To continue to class a nervous subject who applies to us for medical aid as a person hopelessly insane is unwarranted and uncharitable.

The improvements which have been going on at Butler for a number of years, and which have entirely changed the character of the interior of the buildings and the surroundings of the inmates, have been progressing steadily during the past year. The principal work done has been the complete renovation of the Duncan Ward. The first story is now finished and the patients are again occupying it. In the completeness of its sanitary arrangements and its adaptability to the needs of the patients, especially the more disturbed class, it will rank with any wards in this or other hospitals. The second story is undergoing similar treatment and will soon be finished.

Much has been done during the past year to put the basement of the Hospital in better condition, both from a sanitary point and as a fire risk. Combustible materials have been removed to an outside building erected for that purpose, and at last we are able to say that every staircase leading to the wards has been renovated and made fireproof. This very desirable improvement has been attended with great expense, but we cannot imagine a wiser expenditure of money or one more conducive to the peace of mind of those who are responsible for the care of these unfortunate inmates.

For a number of years it has become more and more evident that our present boiler system is inadequate and that radical changes must soon be made. The House Committee have had the subject under investigation for a number of months and with the assistance of Mr. Knight C. Richmond, consulting engineer, have formulated various plans for improving our steam plant, laundry and workshops. It is our purpose to commence these improvements during the coming year.

The Trustees regret to have to report that the hand of death, which bore so heavily upon us during the previous year, has again taken one of our number. The following minute is inscribed upon our Records:

“ Mr. Stephen Brownell died at his residence in this City, July 29th, 1908.

He was elected a Trustee in August, 1873, and for thirty-five years punctually and faithfully discharged the duties that devolved upon him when he accepted that election.

He took a warm interest in all the affairs of Butler Hospital, and gave it the benefit of his wise and sound judgment and his large experience in business affairs. Cordial and sympathetic in his intercourse with the patients, whom he visited with the greatest regularity, until his falling health rendered it impossible for him to make all the visits assigned to him, he won their confidence and esteem, and by his kindly words and sound advice helped them to receive the benefit of their treatment in the Hospital.

His associates on the Board desire to express their sorrow at his death and to make a permanent record of their appreciation of the effective service he has rendered in the conduct of this great charity.”

On the 18th of November, the Secretary of the Board received the following note from Ex-Governor Royal C. Taft:

“ MY DEAR SIR. My impaired health, which has continued for a long time without the prospect of much improvement, leads me to present my resignation as a Trustee of Butler Hospital. My associates on the Board have kindly assumed the duties which I was unable to perform, for which service they have

my warmest thanks. No longer willing to have this burden borne by them, I earnestly desire that my resignation may be accepted.

With high esteem for the Officers and Trustees of the Hospital, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

ROYAL C. TAFT."

It was with great reluctance that the Board voted to accept this resignation. Governor Taft has been a Trustee for forty-two years, and has always discharged the duties imposed upon him with the utmost fidelity and with rare judgment. His associates were very desirous that he should remain on the Board, and many of them expressed a willingness to take his place as visiting Trustee, but they were assured that he would be better pleased to retire, and finally they consented to accept his resignation and voted to place upon their records an expression of their high appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Hospital for so many years.

The two vacancies in the Board of Trustees, thus created, were filled at the last meeting of the Board by the election of Robert H. I. Goddard, Jr., and Royal C. Taft, Jr.

The Trustees have to report to the Corporation many generous gifts which have come to the Hospital during the past year.

Mrs. W. G. Weld (to whom we are indebted for the beautiful Weld House) has added to our obligations by contributing one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, for the purpose of building a brick wall around the formal garden in front of the Solarium of the Weld House. This has been completed and adds very much to the beauty of the garden.

Mrs. T. P. Shepard authorized the Superintendent



Formal Garden of Weld House, Showing New Walls

to draw upon her for such sum as might be necessary (about twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars) to build an extension on the north side of the Shepard Conservatory for a potting and propagating house and a work room with a cellar for tools. The Trustees passed a vote thanking her for the generous gift which they appreciated, especially as a proof of her continued interest in the Hospital.

William H. Potter, Esq., of South Kingstown, who during his lifetime deeded to the Hospital several valuable pieces of real estate in the City of Providence, has by his last will recently probated in the Town of South Kingstown, bequeathed us the sum of fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, together with other bequests of a residuary character, the value of which cannot yet be determined. This generous and unexpected gift comes very opportunely, for the Hospital is now called upon to face a large expenditure for the renewal of the boiler and laundry plant.

We have also another pressing need for which we have no funds and for which we must appeal to the generosity of our public spirited citizens.

Our nurses ought to have a home near the Hospital, but sufficiently distant to escape all the noises and confusion of the wards, a home where with bright and cheerful surroundings they can recover from the depressing influences which must inevitably attend the service of persons suffering from mental disorders.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1908.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1907, one hundred and sixty-two patients, seventy-five men and eighty-seven women. There have been admitted one hundred and six patients, sixty men and forty-six women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and sixty-eight. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and seventy, the minimum one hundred and forty-four, and the average for the year one hundred and fifty-six. The discharges numbered one hundred and twenty-four, of whom sixty-six were men and fifty-eight women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and forty-four patients, sixty-nine men and seventy-five women.

Of the admissions forty-five were residents of Providence, twenty-five of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-five of New England States, and eleven of other States.

Of the discharges twenty-seven had recovered, forty were improved, thirty-two were unimproved and twenty-five had died.

Admissions and Discharges. Comparison of this movement of population with that of 1907 shows that while the admissions were but one more, the discharges were more numerous, namely, one hundred and twenty-four as against one hundred and thirteen. Of this number an unusually large proportion had died, the patients deceased having been, in many instances, long resident in the Hospital. The lower average population was opportune in so far as it simplified the problem of administering the women's department with one ward out of commission while the Duncan House repairs were in progress. The instances were few, therefore, when it became necessary for us to decline women patients on account of insufficient accommodation.

Commitment. It is difficult for a superintendent of a Rhode Island hospital not to congratulate those who have to do with the care and treatment of nervous and mental patients that the statutes of this commonwealth in respect to admission are in some particulars in pleasing contrast with those of some other states.

Nothing has been more apparent to physicians who have practised their calling in institutions during the past twenty-five years than the general conviction of nervous and mental disorders as disease. The hospital conception has superseded that of custody and it has come about that immediate treatment is generally regarded as of higher obligation than mere documentary forms of law. A not unnatural reluctance on the part of the patient to admit his derangement, and a

dread of publicity, together with a sense of *quasi* disgrace on the part of his family, are sufficient causes of delay in a disease which above all others calls for prompt recognition and treatment without adding to the burden of both parties in interest a series of legal proceedings which bear too much the stamp of criminal prosecution and serve too often the cruel purpose of exacerbating the affliction. Too much of our legislation was based formerly on the gratuitous assumption of improper motives as if it were to be expected that cruelty and inhumanity, instead of being the rare exception, should be the normal state of things in civilized society. A system of statutes founded on this supposition is an insult not only to the community in general but especially to the medical profession. Self-interest, if no higher consideration prevailed, would make both family and physician alike chary of attempting to deprive a sane person of his liberty against his will. Surely no board of trustees and no superintendent could have any motive to connive at an improper commitment, and even assuming the possibility of corrupt officials in control, any conspiracy would have to involve many others both inside and outside of the institution. The legislature of Rhode Island has not lagged in the enactment of humane and enlightened laws insomuch that now for many years the procedure governing commitment to Butler Hospital has been such as to make the privileges of treatment accessible to the sick with the minimum of delay and without irksome, unnecessary or humiliating requirements. The simple certificate of two reputable physicians that the patient is insane, to-



Sawyer House

gether with a request for admission signed by his nearest relative or friend, is all sufficient. Furthermore, in order to meet the exigency of treatment still more simply, in the case of patients who are capable of exercising a judgment or who are not insane, there is provision under the law for a voluntary commitment, which is abundantly safeguarded by a concurrent provision for voluntary discharge on three days' notice in writing given by the patient himself of his intention to depart. Over forty-six per cent. of our patients have been admitted under this latter form, whose value and importance as a means of taking in time the stitch that saves nine and of getting at the work of restitution and repair before the disease has passed the limits of a salvable vitality, cannot be overestimated.

**Special
Medical
Work.**

A year is so short a day of working hours that it is not always easy in an annual report to point out a tangible gain. The same systematic study of individual cases has been pursued as in former years, with the result that there are now between seven and eight hundred records so completely developed that it is but a matter of time and opportunity when comparison and deduction shall lead to valuable conclusions. Dr. William McDonald, Jr., has continued his earlier studies of aphasia with special reference to an analysis of the speech of the insane till now between fifty and sixty carefully selected cases have been subjected to a painstaking study of their verbal expression. Excellent photographic studies have been made of the gross

appearance of a number of brains and the situation of lesions has been analyzed with a view to shedding light upon the origin of the morbid clinical manifestations. In a few instances tentative deductions of a new and suggestive character have been warranted. The post mortem conditions in certain cases of senile dementia have shown that localized atrophies have heretofore received insufficient attention as affording possible explanations of symptoms usually regarded as the general accompaniments of senile mental decay. These observations indicate that further studies will probably go far towards identifying senile defects of expression, apperception, recognition and discrimination with definite areas of deteriorated cerebral tissue.

One enormous brain tumor was particularly striking as illustrating the degree to which pressure may be exerted upon brain tissue without destroying consciousness and intelligence, and how completely and sharply certain functions may be deranged without causing diffuse mental impairment. Such cases are inconsistent with the recent theory (Marie) which regards disturbances of the aphasia type as expressions of impaired mentality rather than indications of local interference with the mechanism of internal language.

<p>On Healing Cults.</p>	<p>It is no part of a superintendent's duty to discuss in detail and criticize new methods of healing that have gained a widespread vogue with the public during the past year. And yet a passing reference to the</p>
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unwisdom of certain latter-day practices, largely without the pale of medicine, may be permitted in so far as the subject is one that affects the kind of patients with whom we are constantly dealing. If the poet said, "the proper study of mankind is man," it must be admitted that this marvellous organism of ours, and especially the human brain and nervous system, has this in common with the external world of nature, that it yields up the mysteries of its working only to the most patient and unremitting toil, if, indeed, in some departments, it yields them up at all. After all, the crucial questions of our specialty lie in that borderland as to which it was said years ago by Professor Tyndall, in his memorable Belfast address, "the passage from physics to the phenomena of consciousness is unthinkable." Such words if uttered to-day would fall in many quarters, one fears, on unaccepting ears, and if the distinguished physicist were to return to life and to sweep the horizon of later intellectual achievement, he might find it convenient to wear a green patch over the eye that should rest upon a neighbouring city whence most healing cults emanate and find their most fruitful soil. Unhappily there are too many who find the passage in question not only not "unthinkable" but who think about it pretty nearly all the time. The word "subconscious" is being worked overtime everywhere and is apparently a sweet morsel on the tongues of the people who think they know what it means. My only warrant for this animadversion is the harm which I believe is done, especially among women, by dabbling in matters which were better left alone, for, alas, those who

affect such studies, if one may call them that, are too often people whose nervous mechanism is unequal to the strain involved. And here I would fain quote the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Crooker*, who has lately written words of wisdom for *The Christian Register*, a Boston publication, as follows:

“The experience of the centuries in differentiating religion and medicine is the wisdom of God . . . For the clergy to ignore the verdict of the ages and attempt to revive an outgrown function will be harmful to both public health and to the Christian church, as it would be for surgeons to substitute magic for anæsthetics, or for doctors to give physic when repentance of sin is needed . . . To carry it [mental therapeutics] into the noisy market place, and exploit its merits with the waving of banners and the blare of trumpets, will cause more invalids to suffer fresh torments and create more new patients with serious disorders, than many a doctor can cure. To get up a spectacular procession, to flourish gorgeous standards, and to shout aloud to the crowd, ‘Come all ye that are sick and be mentally healed’—to follow this course is to invite seven devils to enter and take possession where only one previously existed!”

The good old maxim, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam judicaret*, finds little favor nowadays when the newspapers and popular magazines give the public inside information about multiple personality and the like problems of abnormal psychology and pander to an unlawful and insatiate appetite for that which its stom-

* Psychotherapy and the Church. By Clarence B. Farrar: *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, January 1909.



Duncan Lodge

ach is too weak to digest and not strong enough to reject. Unheeded, too, is the wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach: "Seek not out the things that are too hard for thee, neither search the things that are above thy strength. Be not curious in unnecessary matters." Time was when it was considered an indelicacy for gentle people to know much about what, with comprehensive vagueness, was called "the insides." Now no department of human anatomy is regarded as esoteric and beyond general reach. It is all very well to enlighten the laity about the basal facts of medical science, especially in relation to the recognition and prevention of disease, but the time has surely come when one should warn the public against running after the false gods of pseudopsychology and mediæval mysticism. Minds must be taken everywhere as one finds them but the alienist of New England sometimes longs for more of that commonplace type of individual who is content to do his work in the world with singleness of purpose and without conjuring up psychic problems the consideration of which leads nowhither and which are as often as not insoluble. There is sound philosophy in a brief entry in a diary, written by an officer in Nelson's day*:

"John Roskruge, master. Dead. A very good man, one that was better acquainted with rope-yarns and bilge water than with Homer and Virgil. He said a man's ideas should go no further than the jib-boom end."

There stands revealed in pregnant biography a gallant and sturdy seaman who had a seaman's eye for

* Quoted in "Over Bemerton's" by E. V. Lucas.

the rocks of heresy in an uncharted sea of trouble. Would that the red blood of John Roskrige might mingle freely to-day with an etiolated variety that is the product of other times and thus help, by raising the pressure of sanity at the fountain head, to solve some of the problems of modern psychiatry, especially the prevention of nervous and mental diseases, which now grow apace in the rapid evolution of the complex from the simple in this latter day life of man.

State In the course of the year nine patients
Hospital. left us to continue their treatment at
 the State Hospital at Howard, R. I., and
it is a pleasure to learn that in some instances improvement has occurred, as happens not infrequently in such circumstances, as the result of the changed environment. In this context one may perhaps be permitted to express the strongest approval of the effort of Dr. Harrington to secure for the great public hospital of which he is in charge a more generous treatment at the hands of the Legislature. Particularly is it to be desired that the correctional institutions of the State should be separated in the public mind from those whose function it is to care for the sick, and all true friends of the insane will pray that eventually that separateness of conception may be definitely effected by a greater separation in space of the two classes of cases for which the State now makes provision almost side by side. There is no warrant in any civilized community for forcing the self-respecting sick to occupy buildings, no matter how commodious, that adjoin those which house the

malefactor. No pitifully strained plea of economy nor yet the counter claim of greater ease administration, should weigh for a moment against the dictates of humanity in making adequate provision for a class of sufferers whose malady and misfortune appeal to every human heart. Neither can one doubt that, in answering Dr. Harrington's prayer for other and better ways and means of meeting his problems, the Legislature of Rhode Island would not have to breast and buffet the breakers of public opinion. Nay, rather has recent history not shown conclusively that the private charity of our people does not confine itself to local objects of beneficence whenever a cry from Macedonia pierces the ear and heart, and will not the response be equal to the demand when, the needs of our dependent and semi-dependent insane having been made widely known, they are called upon as taxpayers to succor those who are weary and heavy laden nearer home? Nothing short of ultimate removal of the plant for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases to a distant place that shall bear no local name of unpleasant association will ever fully satisfy either the exigency of humanity or the pride of a prosperous and philanthropic body of citizens.

**The
Training
School.**

The closing year of the school's work marked the completion of the twelfth course of training in the history of the Butler Hospital Training School for Nurses.

In the curriculum used little of the novel will be found. As in years past conservatism in arrangement

has been the determining factor, the harmonizing of the largest service to the patients of the Hospital with the greatest good to the pupils in training, the dominating plan. That a creditable standard of competency in attainment is possible when founded upon a proficient technique in the several acts of nursing, a working knowledge of the symptoms of disordered function, and a *savoir faire* in approaching the patient in routine service, is evidenced by the continued success of the graduates of the school.

The affiliation of the Training School with the Providence District Nursing Association stands, as in the past, for one of the most valuable features of our present method of education. The opportunity to labor in this field of practical work is given yearly to the senior nurse, a privilege which is eagerly anticipated and abundantly utilized in every instance. Gratification must be noted in so far as there is an increasing enthusiasm among the graduates of the school for that branch of district nursing work which is assigned for the prevention of tuberculosis. During the past year a greater number than ever before have found their life's mission in this open field of preventive medicine.

Miss Lily M. Dodge, of the class of 1907, and Miss Hazel K. Woodman, of the class of 1908, are in the service of the Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis in Pawtucket and vicinity.

Workshops. The work in the handcraft shop was regularly resumed in November, systematic activity in that department having been sus-



The Weld House

pended by reason of the temporary absence of Miss Jessie Luther on a mission of philanthropy to Labrador under Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, to which reference was made in my last Report. I cannot speak too highly of the value and importance of this department of the Hospital's activities as a means of treatment.

The men's workshop has been constantly used by patients, as in former years, to their great advantage.

Finance. What has been called "the day-book and ledger plan" of caring for patients does not find favour with the Trustees of Butler Hospital, and with them the rude touchstone of expense has never been regarded as a test of the desirability of new provision for the sick. Reconstruction has gone on apace during the past year, involving large drafts upon current funds. But happily, the profit and loss statement is a satisfactory exhibit, for, although we have paid for fire protection, new construction and the Duncan Ward repairs nearly \$24,000.00, it has been possible to pay these bills out of our regular income, including, of course, the income from Permanent and Isaac Ray Funds, with a loss of but \$1,996.28.

New Work and Improvements. My quarterly reports to your Board, on file at the Hospital, deal with the minutiae of repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, which have been made upon the buildings from quarter to quarter, and refer also to new construction. By rising a little higher on this annual occasion one may take a somewhat wider view of the whole field without losing sight of salient features.

As regards new construction, I may mention as first in order of time and importance the addition to the Shepard conservatory, made possible by the continued generosity of the original donor, Mrs. T. P. Shepard. The extension consists in a commodious workroom for potting plants, etc., a propagating house containing two benches, together with a roomy basement affording storage for plants and tools. The whole constitutes not only a useful but an attractive addition to the conservatory. The total cost as paid by the cheque of Mrs. Shepard, was \$2,597.08.

Mrs. William G. Weld, of Boston, has been similarly generous in providing a structural addition to the memorial building which was erected at her expense eight years ago, in the shape of a handsome brick wall, defining the formal garden of the Weld House and thereby adding much to the attractiveness of its grounds. For this new work Mrs. Weld gave the Hospital \$1,000.

A lumber shed was built near the stable in accordance with recommendations sanctioned by the Board in the early part of the year, thus enabling us to remove all lumber which, for lack of a better place, had been stored in the basements.

The old receiving basin for sewage at the north end of the stone bridge was abolished and a new sewer, eight inches in diameter, built from the river, beginning about one hundred and fifty feet south of the wharf and running thence to the intersection of the house sewers and suitably provided with man-holes.

At the river a new float of the scow type was built, as well as a shelter for the naphtha launch.

A large amount of work has been done in repointing the brick work around the buildings. Several corners of cornices have been relaid. All chimneys have been examined and several of them retopped, and the gutters and roofs have received the usual attention.

The Weld house has been refinished throughout. Cracks in the plaster have been repaired, ceilings whitened, woodwork painted, floors refinished and part of the hall and one dining room have been papered. The bathrooms have been renovated, some of the marble reset and repaired with cement grouting and put into excellent condition. A new and attractive suite of rooms has been acquired in this house, to meet the growing demand for that class of accommodation, by removing a partition between two single rooms on the east side of the lower floor, thus making one large room, and by cutting a door into a third single room, which has been converted into a private bathroom with modern fittings. The bathroom is provided with an outside door, which leads to a private veranda. As a whole this makes an attractive suite of rooms and has the advantage of giving the occupant the privacy of a special entrance if desired and his own veranda.

Rooms have been refinished in the Sawyer House, Lower South Female, Upper South Female and Upper South Male Wards, as well as in the Goddard House.

The work on fire protection has been continued

and some of the objectionable features of old construction have been removed. The attics over the main building and East Duncan Ward, with foul air uptakes, have been connected with galvanized iron ventilators. In the North Female Ward the heating flues, which before had taken air directly from the basements, have been connected with the outside air by galvanized iron intakes. I recommend that the East and West Wards and the attics of the North Male and Female Wards, as well as the attic of the Sawyer Ward be similarly treated. Several fire resisting doors have been placed in the Duncan Ward and the work will be continued through the basements. The wooden dumb waiter well in the South Female Ward has been reconstructed with brick and fireproof doors, in connection with which work it became necessary to reconstruct the serving rooms above, including that of the officers' dining-room. At the same time the dining-rooms of these wards were thoroughly renovated and papered.

Of course, the most important work done during the year has been the repairing — one might almost say rebuilding, so thorough has it been — of the Duncan Ward. This department of the Hospital was built in 1874 as a memorial to Mr. David Duncan and had had exceptionally hard usage for thirty-four years. As the whole building could not be placed in the hands of workmen at one time, the work has progressed slowly, but will be completed in a few weeks. The first floor has already been occupied by patients since Thanksgiving, an appropriate day on which to inaugurate the new quarters.



Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard House, Showing River View

On the first floor all the woodwork and plastering were removed before the new work was begun. An addition was built to the dining-room, and the water section was rebuilt and equipped in the most thorough manner. These rooms have been constructed with a special view to strength and permanency. Their floors, as well as those in the dining-rooms, are constructed of steel beams and brick arches. The marble work in the water sections extends seven feet up the wall and by the use of Portland cement grouting has been made practically integral therewith. The dining-rooms are attractive with an abundance of light and handsome tile floors. The serving rooms have been built with an eye single to absolute cleanliness. With the exception of the door casings, there is no wood within three feet of the floor. The front hall has been tiled with Terazzo marble laid upon brick arches. The stairways, of iron with slate treads, have been constructed from the basement to the attic in a fire-proof well. All doors leading from the wards have been made fireproof, the sills being slate imbedded in cement in the brick wall. Two toilet rooms have been constructed in rooms upon the south side of the building, thus adding much to the sanitary conveniences of the ward. In these changes additional clothes room has been acquired and all closets have been supplied with chests for keeping linen and clothing in the most convenient manner. A novel feature in this ward has been the construction of two patients' rooms in such a way as to make them non-absorbent. They have been lined with ornamental tile seven feet above the floor and provided with Terazzo floors, with concealed drain and water supply.

In renovating the second floor of the Duncan Ward it has not been found necessary to remove as much of the plastering from the walls. The ceilings have all been removed, as well as the old wainscoting. In the main hall the door frames and doors will be replaced with new ones, and new windows and window frames will be supplied throughout. In that part known as the East Duncan the old doors and frames have been allowed to stand; the floors, however, will be renewed. The water sections and dining-room will be structurally similar to those on the floor below.

We have supplied several of the bathrooms, the two hydrotherapeutic baths and the baths in the Duncan Ward, with special hot water mixers to prevent the accident of scalding.

Steam traps have been placed upon all the return mains. We now heat the wards somewhat more easily than before and are relieved of our troubles with the boiler feed pump arising from steam in the return water.

A new blower has been placed in the laundry, and the old air pipe of sheet metal has been replaced by iron pipe, and all connections of burners with air and gas have been made with the latter, replacing rubber tubing and its attendant care and annoyance.

A new telephone switchboard has been constructed and placed in the front hall, thus greatly facilitating the work of administration.

A granolithic walk has been laid on the Boulevard parkway for the convenience of those who use the electric cars.

The trees around the drives and for some distance into the forest have been trimmed, and all the fruit trees have been pruned and sprayed twice during the year. The old greenhouse at the farm, used in connection with the garden, has been repaired and made sufficiently strong to pass through this winter. Thought should be given before next spring to the advisability of building a new greenhouse. The present building is not only too small for our work but has about reached the limit of life of the materials used in its construction.

**Farm
and
Grounds.**

The story of the farm may be told in a brief paragraph without going into the details of production. On the whole the crops have been good, and for those who demand some prosaic statistics of agriculture in support of such general statement, I may say that the Hospital has produced 98,292 quarts of milk, 1,471 bushels of potatoes, 4,680 dozen of sweet corn, 2,220 boxes of strawberries, 1,200 pounds of grapes, 1,617 dozen eggs, to mention only a few of the major items constituting our annual harvest.

Mr. Charles E. Johnson, the farmer, with his men, has been busy not only in strictly farm work but in road building, forestry and in many other kinds of work not usually performed by the ordinary farmer.

Mr. Hendrik P. Bout, the florist, has laboured with success in maintaining the standard set by his predecessor in the work of the greenhouses and in beautifying the grounds. The wards have been abundantly supplied with plants and cut flowers at all seasons of the year.

Gifts. In addition to the new buildings already referred to, the Hospital has received other gifts, for which it makes grateful acknowledgment. Among these mention may be made of cheques from four of the Trustees for band concerts, a useful carriage from Mr. Frank E. Richmond, magazines from Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Metcalf, twenty dollars from Mr G. M. Browne for an addition to the nurses' library, a communion service from Miss Katherine J. McGrath, and fruit from Mr. Lloyd C. Eddy.

Religious Services. The Rev. Frank Appleton, of Trinity Church, Pawtucket, and the Rev. Owen F. Clarke, of the Church of the Holy Name, Providence, have, each to his own communion, held religious services during the year, and we have also been placed under renewed obligation to the Rev. Marion Law, of Pawtucket, for full choral services at Easter and Christmas. The Hospital is likewise indebted to Mrs. Allen Anderson, of Pawtucket, for violin solos at several services.

Entertainments. Entertainments have been provided by the following good friends of the Hospital: Professor Thomas Crosby, Mrs. Daniel Webster, The Einklang, Sock and Buskin of Brown University, Miss Emma Noyes, Miss Mary W. Brooks, Miss Helen Grant and Mr. Gene W. Ware, Miss Florence H. Slack with Hope Street High School pupils.



Farm Entrance, Showing One of the Oldest Houses in Rhode Island

**The
Staff.**

Dr. Charles A. McDonald resigned February 29th, to become an interne of the Rhode Island Hospital, after having given this Hospital good service as a junior assistant for eight months. On the following day his duties were taken up by Dr. William Lorne Irvine, who came to us fresh from a two years' service at the Rhode Island Hospital. The new incumbent is a graduate in arts and medicine of Yale University. His work shows the quality that goes with intelligence and good training when a background of character ensures general efficiency.

For three summer months Dr. Mary Lawson Neff filled a temporary engagement while in pursuit of special studies; and from July 14th to October 1st, pending fulfilment of an appointment elsewhere, Dr. Harold G. Calder, formerly house officer of the Rhode Island Hospital, rendered most acceptable service as a special assistant.

Dr. William McDonald, Jr. resigned December 31, 1908, to enter upon special practice in Providence as an alienist and neurologist. This officer has done much to promote the prestige of Butler Hospital, as well as his own reputation, during his seven years of service. To him is due the credit of having established a system of thorough case-taking, largely his invention, which has made it possible for Butler Hospital to secure a body of carefully recorded data such as, I believe, few institutions can equal and none excel. His interests and work have had to do with the strictly scientific aspects of psychiatry and his zeal as a scientist has not only brought the rewards that flow

from intelligent industry in a chosen field but has also reflected itself in the stimulus which original research by original methods gives to the younger men of a medical staff. Dr. McDonald is well equipped for the kind of practice upon which he has embarked, and carries with him the good will and Godspeed of his former colleagues.

Mr. Lewis L. Kemp, supervisor of the male department, died February 25th, deeply regretted by the entire household, after thirteen years of faithful and efficient service. He was succeeded by Mr. Bertram C. Kemp, while the position of assistant supervisor thus vacated was filled by Mr. Elbridge Allen, a graduate of the Butler Hospital Training School and that of the Boston City Hospital.

Miss Alice Balfour, Superintendent of the Training School since September, 1906, resigned June 30th, to resume private practice as a nurse. The duties of this important position were performed by Miss Sophia K. Urquhart, Assistant Superintendent, pending the appointment of Miss R. Helen Cleland on December 1, 1908. The new Superintendent is a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital and McLean Hospital Schools, was formerly Assistant Superintendent of the latter, and later organized and superintended the training school of the Michigan Asylum at Kalamazoo. Miss Cleland has prescribed her own standard of service in a reputation gained elsewhere and has lost no time in the endeavour to justify the testimony of her sponsors.

Acknowledgment. The death of Mr. Stephen Brownell after a service of thirty-

five, and the resignation of Mr. Royal C. Taft after one of forty-two years, mean to your Superintendent much more than the mere cessation of the official activities of two gentlemen as Trustees; and in view of the personal element in the official relationship he hopes that his personal tribute of regard may be taken as included in your own appreciation of the services and worth of those venerable members of your Board.

The service of Dr. Hall calls for the usual acknowledgment, for no one has greater reason than your chief executive officer to know the full measure of his constancy or the efficiency with which, year by year, he discharges the duties of his office. Likewise to Mr. Goss the Hospital is indebted for an intelligent and faithful administration of his stewardship, within the sphere of which has been included a close and effective supervision of the important repairs and construction which have been accomplished during the year. Miss Cady, the matron, has given painstaking attention, as before, to the domestic concerns of the institution.

To mention other heads of departments by name in an annual report, when so many have contributed by their several activities to the results of the year's work, would savour of perfunctoriness, but I may be allowed to state in general terms not only my obligation to all, but to say further that no superintendent can point to a more loyal corps of workers than the men and women of Butler Hospital who are permanently enlisted in its service.

The sentiment of gratitude of a superintendent must grow with the years if he has the good fortune

to receive the support, the counsel, the sympathy and the encouragement of his Trustees; and so, gentlemen, in conclusion, I thank you more than ever for the continuance and the increment of your official favour.

G. ALDER BLUMER,
Superintendent.

27 JANUARY 1909.



The Shepard Conservatory, Showing Addition

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing .	\$163,649 62	
Allowances from income of Beneficiary Fund . . .	8,000 09	
Income of Permanent Fund .	2,770 95	
Income of Isaac Ray Fund .	4,369 83	
		<hr/>
		\$178,790 49

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$16,952 41	
Wages	56,114 94	
Provisions	35,879 96	
Drugs and Medicines . . .	2,175 86	
Furniture	5,991 90	
Repairs and Improvements .	13,155 99	
Farm	5,102 84	
Stable	2,763 67	
Contingencies	4,793 63	
Insurance	252 45	
Light	3,196 14	
Water	1,626 57	
Fuel	9,399 46	
Gas	852 21	
Duncan Repairs	20,329 60	
Fire Protection	2,199 14	
		<hr/>
		\$180,786 77

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital.

December 31, 1908.

PERMANENT FUND.....		\$52,357 31
3 Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint Bonds.....	\$2,947 50	
11 Bonds Columbus St. Ry. Co.....	11,000 00	
370 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,685 62	
80 Shrs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	14,750 00	
\$500 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. Co.....	521 67	
Western Note secured by mortgage.....	600 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage Prov. estate....	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$52,504 79	
Cash overinvested.....	147 66	\$52,357 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.....		\$21,000 00
Profit from sale of Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint Bond.....		4,825 00
		<hr/>
		\$25,825 00
12 Joint Bonds North. Pacific—Great Nor- thern Ry. Co.....	6,000 00	
10 Shrs. R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	10,000 00	
10 do. do. Subn. Recpt.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	26,000 00	
Cash overinvested... ..	175 00	\$25,825 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DONATION FUND.....		\$66,850 00
From sale of real estate.....		2,500 00
		<u>\$69,350 00</u>
34 Joint Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Ry. Co.....	\$18,447 50	
2 Bonds United Trac. & El. Co.....	2,000 00	
20 Bonds Seattle Electric Co.....	18,513 89	
\$1,700 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	1,872 13	
40 Shrs. Providence Gas Co.....	2,000 00	
260 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	13,061 88	
94 Shrs. Great Northern Ry. Co.....	14,421 75	
	<u>\$67,317 15</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	2,032 85	<u>\$69,350 00</u>
LIBRARY FUND.....		\$2,000 00
2 Bonds United Traction & Elec. Co.....		<u>2,000 00</u>
ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT BENEFICIARY FUND.....		\$7,000 00
7 Bonds Lynn & Boston Ry. Co.....		<u>7,000 00</u>
THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.....		\$12,065 25
16 Shrs. Manhattan Ry. Co.....	\$2,000 00	
50 Shrs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	9,206 25	
\$800 6% Conv. Deb. do.....	800 00	
	<u>\$12,006 25</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	59 00	<u>\$12,065 25</u>
BENEFICIARY FUND.....		\$36,300 00
2 Joint Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Ry. Co.....	\$1,965 00	
26 Bonds United Trac. & El. Co.....	26,000 00	
\$800 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	883 15	
20 Shrs. Providence Gas Co.....	1,930 00	
Western Notes secured by mortgage.....	4,950 00	
	<u>\$35,728 15</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	571 85	<u>\$36,300 00</u>

ROBERT H. IVERS BENEFICIARY FUND.....		\$65,463 50
63 Joint Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Nor-		
thern Ry. Co.....	\$31,500 00	
10 Bonds Chic. Bltn. & Quin. R. R. Co. Ill.		
Div. 34%.....	10,000 00	
16 Shrs. Providence Gas Co.....	1,544 00	
156 Shrs. Great Northern Ry. Co.....	18,934 50	
\$3,100 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.		
Co.....	3,415 50	
	<u>\$65,393 80</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	69 70	<u>\$65,463 50</u>
ISAAC RAY FUND....		\$72,090 00
41 Shrs. N. Y., Ont. & W. R. R. Co.....	615 00	
50 " United R. R. Co. of N. J.....	9,250 00	
460 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	23,123 75	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co....	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00	
90 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	9,000 00	
1 Bond Phil. & Reading R. R. Co. Conv....	1,000 00	
1 " do. Consolidated..	1,000 00	
	<u>\$72,513 75</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	423 75	<u>\$72,090 00</u>
JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.....		\$5,000 00
5 Bonds Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.....	\$4,625 00	
\$300 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.		
Co.....	330 63	
	<u>\$4,955 63</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	44 37	<u>\$5,000 00</u>
MARY C. WEST FUND.....		\$5,500 00
3 Bonds Lynn & Boston Ry. Co.....	\$3,000 00	
5 Shrs. Providence Gas Co.....	482 50	
2 Joint Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Nor-		
thern Ry. Co.....	1,965 00	
	<u>\$5,447 50</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	52 50	<u>\$5,500 00</u>



The Handicraft Shop

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.....		\$35,202 51
10 Bonds Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Co....	\$10,000 00	
60 Shrs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	10,000 00	
\$200 6% Conv. Deb. do.	221 67	
1 Note secured by mortgage Prov. estate....	15,000 00	
	<u>\$35,221 67</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	19 16	<u>\$35,202 51</u>

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.....		\$51,749 50
10 Joint Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Nor-		
thern Ry. Co.....	\$9,400 00	
207 Shrs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Co....	27,300 00	
100 " Manhattan Ry. Co.....	13,300 00	
18 " Providence Gas Co.....	1,737 00	
	<u>\$51,737 00</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	12 50	<u>\$51,749 50</u>

CONSERVATORY FUND.....		\$10,000 00
76 Shrs. Manhattan Ry. Co.....	\$10,146 87	
Cash overinvested.....	146 87	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1908.

FRANK W. MATTESON, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1908.

Examined and found correct.

GEORGE M. SMITH, } *For the Committee
to audit
Treasurer's Account.*

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod.	Millie McKeever,
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Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp.	Samuel Nicholson,
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CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
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Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,

Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catharine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.

Margaret McDougall,
Carrie B. Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,

Dummer Potter.

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod,

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond,

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproul,
M. Maud Syda,
Sophia K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Frazer,	Mary C. MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodwar

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
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CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Alexander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	



The River Bank

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,	Eleanor A. Summers,
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn,	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward.
	Hazel K. Woodman.	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 27, 1909.

Louise Diman,
Halsey DeWolf,
H. A. DuVillard,
Samuel S. Durfee,
Huger Elliott,
Henry Fletcher,
Sophie L. G. Gardner,
J. R. MacColl.

William McDonald, Jr.,
Edward Bruce Merriman,
Isaac B. Merriman.
Aram J. Pothier,
Edgar B. Smith,
Alice K. Sturges,
Paul Waterman.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Stephen Brownell,
William D. Ely,
Daniel Henshaw,
G. W. R. Matteson,

William H. Potter,
Gilbert A. Phillips,
Alfred Stone,
J. G. Vose.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION FROM 1844 TO JANUARY 27, 1909.

Charter members have the letters C. M. added to their names.
Names of deceased members are printed in italics.

<i>Benj. Aborn, C. M.</i>	<i>Thomas Burgess, C. M.</i>	<i>J. R. Bullock</i>
<i>Seth Adams, Jr., C. M.</i>	<i>John Carter Brown, C. M.</i>	<i>T. P. Bogert, Jr.</i>
<i>Philip Allen</i>	<i>Stephen Branch, C. M.</i>	<i>John C. Brown, 2d</i>
<i>Zachariah Allen</i>	<i>Rowse Babcock</i>	<i>S. S. Bucklin</i>
<i>Samuel G. Arnold</i>	<i>Cyrus Butler</i>	<i>Edward S. Bradford</i>
<i>Henry Anthony</i>	<i>Thomas M. Burgess</i>	<i>Edward D. Boit</i>
<i>Richard J. Arnold</i>	<i>Richmond Bullock</i>	<i>Amos C. Barstow, Jr.</i>
<i>John Allen</i>	<i>Truman Beckwith</i>	<i>George E. Barstow</i>
<i>Philip Allen, Jr.</i>	<i>Isaac Brown</i>	<i>Holder B. Bowen</i>
<i>George A. Allen</i>	<i>David Barton</i>	<i>Stephen Brownell</i>
<i>Samuel Ames</i>	<i>James C. Bucklin</i>	<i>Isaac M. Bull</i>
<i>Henry B. Anthony</i>	<i>Nathaniel W. Brown</i>	<i>Latimer W. Ballou</i>
<i>Frances R. Arnold</i>	<i>George Baker</i>	<i>A. J. F. Behrends</i>
<i>Robert Allyn</i>	<i>Nathan Bishop</i>	<i>Edwin Barrows</i>
<i>Crawford Allen</i>	<i>John Barstow</i>	<i>Eli W. Blake</i>
<i>Candace Allen</i>	<i>George A. Brayton</i>	<i>Julia Bullock</i>
<i>Heczekiah Anthony.</i>	<i>Richmond Brownell</i>	<i>Joseph A. Barker</i>
<i>James B. Angell</i>	<i>Allen Brown</i>	<i>Sophia A. Brown.</i>
<i>William Ames</i>	<i>Elizabeth Bridgham</i>	<i>Henry T. Beckwith</i>
<i>Edward C. Ames</i>	<i>David S. Brown</i>	<i>George W. Butts</i>
<i>John H. Appleton</i>	<i>Tully D. Bowen</i>	<i>John A. Brown</i>
<i>John B. Anthony</i>	<i>Alfred Bosworth</i>	<i>William B. Blanding</i>
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i>	<i>William J. Breed</i>	<i>Martha H. Burrough</i>
<i>William S. Arnold</i>	<i>William P. Bullock</i>	<i>Elizabeth G. Bartlett</i>
<i>Edward S. Aldrich</i>	<i>Thomas Brown</i>	<i>John N. Brown</i>
<i>William F. Aldrich</i>	<i>N. Bullock</i>	<i>T. Edwin Brown</i>
<i>Edwin G. Angell</i>	<i>Amos C. Barstow</i>	<i>Daniel Beckwith</i>
<i>Joshua M. Addeman</i>	<i>Josiah Barker.</i>	<i>Seth H. Brownell</i>
<i>Stephen H. Arnold.</i>	<i>James Birkhead</i>	<i>Harold Brown</i>
<i>George H. Ames</i>	<i>William Binney</i>	<i>Joseph Banigan</i>
<i>Elisha B. Andrews</i>	<i>Walter S. Burges.</i>	<i>George Bullen</i>
<i>James W. Atwood.</i>	<i>Charles S. Bradley</i>	<i>Charles H. Babcock</i>
<i>Hiram B. Aylesworth</i>	<i>Nicholas Brown</i>	<i>Frederick J. Bassett</i>
<i>Newton D. Arnold</i>	<i>John R. Bartlett</i>	<i>Henry Bassett</i>
<i>Walter F. Angell</i>	<i>S. Standish Bradford</i>	<i>Henry R. Barker</i>
<i>Arthur M. Aucock</i>	<i>Ambrose E. Burnside</i>	<i>Isaac C. Bates</i>
<i>Frank Appleton</i>	<i>Ethelbert R. Billings</i>	<i>Georgette Brown</i>

D. Russell Brown
 H. Martin Brown
David S. Baker, Jr.
 William C. Baker
 William H. Ballou
Winthrop W. Brownell
Moses H. Bixby
Abby G. Beckwith
 Herman C. Bumpus
 G. Alder Blumer
 Harriet F. Brownell
 Elizabeth B. Ballou
 W. M. Barr
 William O. Blanding
 William H. Bowen
 Helen S. Blumer
 Zephaniah Brown
 Nathan B. Barton
 Lester Bradner, Jr.
Robert W. Burbank
 Le Baron Bradford
 Nathalie B. Brown
 David S. Barry
 Cyrus P. Brown

Josiah Chapin, C. M.
Royal Chapin, C. M.
Amory Chapin, C. M.
Joseph Carpenter, C. M.
William H. Cooke
Edward Carrington
Lewis P. Child
Benjamin Cozzens
Nathan B. Crocker
Alexis Caswell
George I. Chace
Thomas Cleaveland
Barzillai Cranston
John H. Clarke
George Curtis
Vincent Carr
Henry Y. Cranston
Robert B. Cranston
George H. Calvert

Gilbert Congdon
Geo. H. Corliss
Thomas M. Clark
A. H. Clapp
S. L. Caldwell
J. I. T. Coolidge
Joshua B. Chapin
Zechariah Chaffee
Silas A. Crane
Charles T. Child
Wm. H. Chandler
Edward T. Caswell
Stephen A. Cook
George L. Claflin
G. L. Collins
 Johns H. Congdon
 Jonathan Chace
 James H. Chace
George W. Carr
Sylvanus Clapp
Hezekiah Conant
 James Coats
Joseph J. Cooke
 Walter Callender
Frederick Condit
 Edward P. Chapin
 Francis W. Carpenter
 H. N. Campbell, Jr.
John P. Campbell
 Arnold B. Chace
 Henry L. Cushman
 Charles V. Chapin
Thomas Coggeshall
 Adin B. Capron
 Emily A. Corliss
 George F. Corliss
 Maria L. Corliss
George C. Calef
 Louis H. Comstock
 Richard W. Comstock
 A. W. Claflin
 Charles H. Child
 Edward S. Clark
 Albert L. Calder

Andrew Comstock
 George L. Collins, Jr.
 Josiah W. Crooker
 A'fred M. Coats
 John M. Collins
 Edward F. Child
 Henry R Chace
 Frank P. Comstock
 C. A. Campbell
 Charles A. Catlin
 Howard L. Clark
 Prescott O. Clarke
Francis Colwell
 Otis F. Clapp
 Mary B. Child
 Owen F. Clarke
 Harry Parsons Cross

Elisha Dyer, C. M.
Byron Diman, C. M.
Alexander Duncan
Charles Dyer
Benjamin Dyer
Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Jacob Dunnell
Samuel Dexter
Mark A. DeWolf
James F. De Wolf
Job Durfee
Nehemiah Dodge
Nathan F. Dixon
C. H. Dabney
Thomas Davis
Francis M. Dimond
Thomas A. Doyle
Thomas Durfee
 W. Butler Duncan
David Duncan
Robinson P. Dunn
George T. Day
Walter R. Danforth
Nathaniel B. Durfee
 J. Halsey DeWolf
William T. Dorrance



By the Brook

Richard B. Duane
Lewis Dexter
 Lewis Dexter, Jr.
J. Lewis Diman
Daniel Day
 Samuel R. Dorrance
 Charles T. Dorrance
Daniel E. Day
George W. Danielson
 John W. Danielson
Elisha Dyer, Jr.
 Joseph T. Day
 Lauderdale Duncan
William D. Davis
L. B. Darling
Oliver Ditson
 William W. Dunnell
John W. Davis
 Amos L. Danielson
 J. Deforest Danielson
Nathan F. Dixon
Frederick Denison
 W. Butler Duncan, Jr.
 Alexander B. Duncan
Edwin L. Drowne
 James H. Davenport
 Sarah L. Danielson
 Joseph Davol
 Frank L. Day
 Sarah E. Doyle
 Thomas F. Doran
 James S. Davis
 Louise Diman
 Halsey DeWolf
 H. A. DuVillard
 Sam. S. Durfee

Amherst Everett
Levi C. Eaton
William D. Ely
 Amasa M. Eaton
Benjamin T. Eames
J. W. C. Ely
 Mary J. Eastburn

James Eddy
Waldo C. Eames
 Joseph T. A. Eddy
 William Ely
 H. B. Eldridge
 John W. Ellis
 Edward F. Ely
 Charles Ellis
 Stephen O. Edwards
 Annie C. Emery
 Seeber Edwards
 Huger Elliott

Chas. W. Fabyan
G. W. Fabyan
William Foster
Samuel Foster
David Field
Charles Fry
Thomas Fletcher
John Farnum
D. B. Fearing
Henry Farnum
John B. Francis
Benjamin Finch
Joseph Fletcher
George Fales
Charles H. Franklin
Alexander Farnum
A. Q. Fisher
Henry L. Fairbrother
 Wm. E. Foster
Charles Fletcher
 C. S. Frost
 Geo McClellan Fiske
 Theodore B. Foster
William F. Furnam
 John R. Freeman
 W. H. P. Faunce
 J. Herbert Foster
 Henry Fletcher

W. G. Goddard, C. M.
Albert C. Greene

S. Fowler Gardner
Richard W. Greene
William Gammell
James N. Granger
Cornelia E. Green
George Grinnell
Duty Greene
John A. Gilliatt
William Grosvenor
William Goddard
Charlotte R. Goddard
Thos. P. I. Goddard
Charles W. Greene
A. M. Gammell
Samuel S. Greene
Moses B. I. Goddard
Warren S. Greene
John Gorham
E. K. Glezen
William Greene
Wm. Grosvenor, Jr.
 R. H. I. Goddard
Arnold Green
 David H. Greer
 Robt. Ives Gammell
Francis W. Goddard
Edward A. Greene
 William Gammell, Jr.
Elizabeth A. Gammell
Henry W. Gardner
Wm. B. Goldsmith
 Edw. A. Greene, Jr.
 C. William Greene
Wm. A. Gorton
 Rathbone Gardner
 Charles H. Gould
 Charles H. George
 Harriet I. Gammell
Henry L. Goddard
 Elizabeth A. Goddard
 Theodore F. Green
 Ernest J. Glarner
 D. L. D. Granger
 Lyman B. Goff

Mary Edith Goddard
 Darius L. Goff
 Harry H. Goss
 Henry B. Gardner
 Wm. B. Greenough
 R. H. I. Goddard, Jr.
 Herlwyn R. Green
 Howard L. Gardner
 Eleanor B. Green
 Virginia Gammell
 B. G. B. Gammell
 E. A. H. Gammell
 Mary S. Gardner
 Rebecca G. B. Goddard
 Henry W. Gardner
 William Gammell, Jr.
 Sophie L. G. Gardner

G. W. Hallett, C. M.
Benj. Hoppin, C. M.
S. Hutchins, C. M.
Thos. R. Hazard, C. M.
J. P. Hazard, C. M.
Rowland G. Hazard
Edward Harris
Paris Hill
Wm. W. Hoppin
Thos. C. Hoppin
Walker Humphrey
Levi Haile
E. B. Hall
Thos. C. Hartshorn
J. P. K. Henshaw
Ezra W. Howard
Thomas Harkness
Charles Holden
Edward Hoyt
Elisha Harris
William A. Howard
Stephen Harris
Peleg Hall
Henry Howard
Thos. F. Hoppin
Francis E. Hoppin
F. H. Hedge

Cyrus Harris
Stephen Harris, Jr.
George Hail
Daniel Henshaw
Wingate Hayes
Charles Hart
Augustus Hoppin
Thos. J. Hill
Wm. J. Hoppin
Caleb F. Harris
Albert Harkness
George Harris, Jr.
Thos. F. Hendricken
Rowland G. Hazard, 2d
Eliza Hazard
Anna Hazard
Wm. S. Hayward
Henry A. Hidden
Frederick J. Hazard
C. W. Huntington
Henry C. Hall
Howard Hoppin
William A. Hoppin
Saml. W. Hopkinson
Francis A. Horton
Hiram Howard
Herbert F. Hinckley
Augusta Hazard
Sally Hay
Joseph Hutcheson
Mathew Harkins
N. Darrell Harvey
Wm. L. Hodgman
Richard S. Howland
Charles W. Holden
Eleazer B. Homer
James H. Higgins
A. H. Harrington

Moses B. Ives, C. M.
Robert H. Ives, C. M.
Hope Ives
Thomas P. Ives
C. Oliver Iselin
Hope G. Iselin

William Jenkins
Charles Jackson
Thos. A. Jenckes
Thos. A. Jenckes
H. E. Johnson
Stephen A. Jencks
Benjamin A. Jackson
Fred'k H. Jackson

G. G. King, C. M.
Edward King
John Kingsbury
Wilbur Kelly
H. L. Kendall
Jabez C. Knight
Edward P. Knowles
William J. King
Otis D. Kellog, Jr.
Arthur May Knapp
Robert Knight
B. Brayton Knight
Brayton B. Knight
James M. Kimball
Le Roy King
Webster Knight
C. Prescott Knight
Geo. Gordon King
Alice Keteltas
George F. Keene
Chas. D. Kimball
Sarah D. Kimball
John E. Kendrick
DeLancey Kane
Arthur L. Kelley

E. B. Lawton, C. M.
Henry B. Lyman
Samuel Larned
Jonathan Leavitt
E. B. Little
Joseph Lawrence
Henry H. Luther
Thos. P. Lanphear
John L. Lincoln
George A. Lecte

Russell M. Larned
Moses B. Lockwood
Amos D. Lockwood
Henry Lippitt
A. H. Littlefield
Edwin C. Larned
George F. Leete
Charles H. Leonard
Enos Lapham
J. H. Lyons
Herbert W. Ladd
Oscar Lapham
Chas. W. Lippitt
Amelia DeF. Lockwood
Geo. L. Littlefield
Henry F. Lippitt
R. Lincoln Lippitt
John D. Lewis
Augustus M. Lord
Marion Law
Sarah D. Leavitt
Caroline E. Lyon
Courtney Langdon

Amasa Manton, C. M.
S. F. Mann, C. M.
Earl P. Mason
Joseph Metcalf
Jesse L. Moss
Joseph Mauran
L. L. Miller
Suchet Mauran
Carlo Mauran
John H. Mason
Henry Marchant
Walter Manton
Robert Manton
Edwin Metcalf
Frank Mauran
Charles F. Mason
Earl Philip Mason
John W. Mitchel
Geo. W. R. Matteson
Eugene W. Mason

Jesse Metcalf
John McAuslan
Richard Montague
John H. Mason
Chas. A. P. Mason
J. Hall McIlvaine
Jesse L. Moss
C. H. Merriman
Stephen O. Metcalf
Alex. McGregor
Edward C. Moore
J. A. F. McBain
F. W. McKeever
R. M. Martin
Jesse H. Metcalf
Helen A. Metcalf
Edwin T. McGuinness
Frank W. Matteson
Robert Millar
Walter L. Monro
Herbert H. Mott
Charles Matteson
Wm. N. McVickar
C. H. Merriman, Jr.
M. S. McCord
Albert D. Mead
Fred Roy Martin
Harold T. Merriman
Esther P. Metcalf
John G. Massie
Augustus S. Miller
P. J. McCarthy
Wm. MacDonald, Jr.
J. R. MacColl
Edward Bruce Merriman
Isaac B. Merriman

Samuel Nightingale
Geo. C. Nightingale
John Norris
E. J. Nightingale
H. R. Nightingale
Saml. M. Noyes
Chas. A. Nichols

Anna E. Nightingale
Edw. J. Nickerson
Stephen Nicholson
J. K. H. Nightingale
Wm. G. Nightingale
George E. Newell
George H. Norman
C. A. Nightingale

A. H. Okie
Samuel Osgood
John H. Ormsbee
George Owen
Smith Owen
Charles D. Owen
E. C. Ostby

Wm. T. Potter
J. B. M. Potter
Charles Potter
Asa Pike
Jonathan Pike
Allen O. Peck
Usher Parsons
Wm. S. Patten
John Pitman
James Phalon
Isaac C. Pray
Edw. Padelford
Edward Pearce
Elisha R. Potter
C. G. Perry
Seth Padelford
Daniel Paine
Amasa Paine
Abraham Payne
Samuel Powel
Chas. E. Paine
Harriet Pearce
Mary B. Padelford
John S. Palmer
Sarah M. Pratt
Edward Pearce
Edward D. Pearce

Charles W. Parsons
Samuel W. Peckham
John C. Pegram
Wm. C. Poland
John M. Peters
Fenner H. Peckham
Thos. F. Pierce
Chas. H. Perkins
Wm. K. Potter
Marsden J. Perry
Geo. R. Phillips
J. C. Pegram, Jr.
Isaac M. Potter
Robert B. Parker
George Perry
Wm. H. Palmer
Henry Pearce
G. Richmond Parsons
Wm. H. Potter
Helen C. Putnam
Gilbert A. Phillips
George W. Parks
Aram J. Pothier

Nathaniel S. Ruggles
Moses Richardson
Geo. S. Rathbone
Jonathan Reynolds
Henry A. Rogers
James T. Rhodes
S. N. Richmond
C. H. Russell
W. H. Russell
Robert Rogers
E. M. Robinson
Isaac Ray
Geo. M. Richmond
Christopher Rhodes
William Rhodes
Andrew Robeson, Jr.
Joseph Rogers
Wm. M. Rodman
Frank A. Rhodes
Horatio Rogers

Horatio Rogers, Jr.
Henry G. Russell
B. Lincoln Ray
Alfred Reed
F. H. Richmond
C. A. L. Richards
Frank E. Richmond
H. W. Rugg
Alfred A. Reed
W. Gordon Reed
E. G. Robinson
Walter Richmond
Fitz James Rice
Caroline Richmond
Wm. G. Roe'ker
Samuel Rodman
Howard Richmond
Hope B. Russell
George W. Rigler
Arthur Rogers
Charles O. Read
E. S. Rousmaniere
Eliza G. Radeke
Knight C. Richmond
James Richardson

Jos. Smith, C. M.
Amos D. Smith
Gideon L. Spencer
H. N. Slater
W. S. Slater
William Sprague
T. P. Shepard
Wm. R. Staples
Nathaniel Smith
Samuel Slocum
Esther Slater
O. M. Stillman
Samuel Sanford
Thomas J. Stead
Welcome B. Sayles
Sylvester Shearman
Leonard Swain
Lewis B. Smith

Barnas Sears
William Sprague
Byron Sprague
Edwin M. Snow
Henry J. Smith
Jacob Symonds
Jonah Steere
Amos D. Smith, Jr.
Chas. Morris Smith
John W. Sawyer
H. N. Slater, Jr.
Amasa Sprague
Francis M. Smith
Pardon W. Stevens
James Y. Smith
Carlton A. Staples
Wm. P. Sheffield
Henry J. Steere
Wm. F. Sayles
Robert Sherman
Samuel S. Sprague
Geo. M. Smith
A. B. Slater
John W. Slater
Fred'k C. Sayles
Lucien Sharpe
J. C. Stockbridge
M. H. Sanford
Corda Sanford
J. H. Shedd
Elizabeth A. Shepard
B. F. Sturtevant
F. M. Sackett
Alfred Stone
Chas. Morris Smith, Jr.
Nicholas Sheldon
Walter B. Smith
Thos. R. Slicer
Samuel Snelling
Chas E. Shedd
Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr.
Chas. S. Smith
Chas. H. Smith
W. Watts Sherman



Winter Scene in Ravine

Sophia A. Sherman
 Frank A. Sayles
 Fred'k C. Sayles, Jr.
 John Shepard, Jr.
George A. Smith
Theodore S. Snow
 Willard C. Selleck
Fred'k G. Savatelle
 Howard O. Sturges
 Henry D. Sharpe
 Lucien Sharpe
Louisa D. Sharpe
 James E. Sullivan
 Alice M. Sullivan
 Thos. Shaw Safe
Robt. E. Smith
 J. Edward Studley
 Ellen D. Sharpe
William Stang
 E. G. Sweetland
 Edward S. Sanderson
 Brockholst M. Smith
 Francis M. Smith
 John H. Stiness
 Edgar B. Smith
 Alice K. Sturges

Orray Taft
Chas. F. Tillinghast
Wm. Tallman
Samuel B. Tobey
Benjamin B. Thurston
Stephen Tripp
Sarah Thompson
Benj. F. Thurston
Thatcher Thayer
Wm. B. Tobey
John F. Tobey
Edward P. Taft
Thos. G. Turner
 Chas. L. Thomas
Daniel A. Taylor
Cyrus Taft

Royal C. Taft
Mark Trafton
 James W. Taft
John E. Troup
Daniel Terry
C. W. Tomlinson
Henry Tuckley
 Robert W. Taft
Wm. P. Tucker
Mary F. Taft
 F. W. Tomkins, Jr.
 Royal C. Taft, Jr.

Wilkins Updike, C. M.
S. R. Upham
 Winslow Upton
 George H. Utter

Thomas Vernon
J. G. Vose
John W. Vernon
William Viall
Nich. Van Slyck
 Cyrus M. Van Slyck

Francis Wayland, C. M.
Mathew Walson
Rufus Waterman
Edward Walcott
Levi Wheaton
Saml. B. Wheaton
B. D. Weeden
James Wheaton
J. D. Williams
John Ward
Robert Waterston
Jeremiah Whipple
W. S. Wetmore
John Whipple
Alva Wood
Marshall Wood
Richard Waterman
Elizabeth Waterman

E. S. Williams
W. G. Ward
Stephen Waterman
Henry Waterman
Aug. Woodbury
 Henry Waterman
Chas. H. Wheeler
 Wm. B. Weeden
William Whittaker
 John C. B. Woods
 Geo. P. Wetmore
Beriah Wall
 Herbert J. Wells
Thomas Whitridge
J. M. Weld
William G. Weld
John S. West
 C. E. Woodbury
Geo. S. Weaver
Frank S. Woods
Geo. Wilkinson
 Caroline L. Weld
Geo. W. Weld
G. W. Whitford
 Charlotte R. K. Wheaton
 Charles G. Weld
 Walter R. Wightman
Benj. D. Weeden
 Alice G. West
 Asaph L. Wickes
 Geo. E. Whitehouse
 W. L. Wood
 L. S. Woodworth
 Wm. W. White
 Wm. G. Ware
 James C. Walsh
 Harold P. Waterman
 E. M. Waterhouse
 F. L. Whittemore
 Paul Waterman
 Edward F. Walker

Edward R. Young

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ..	1908-

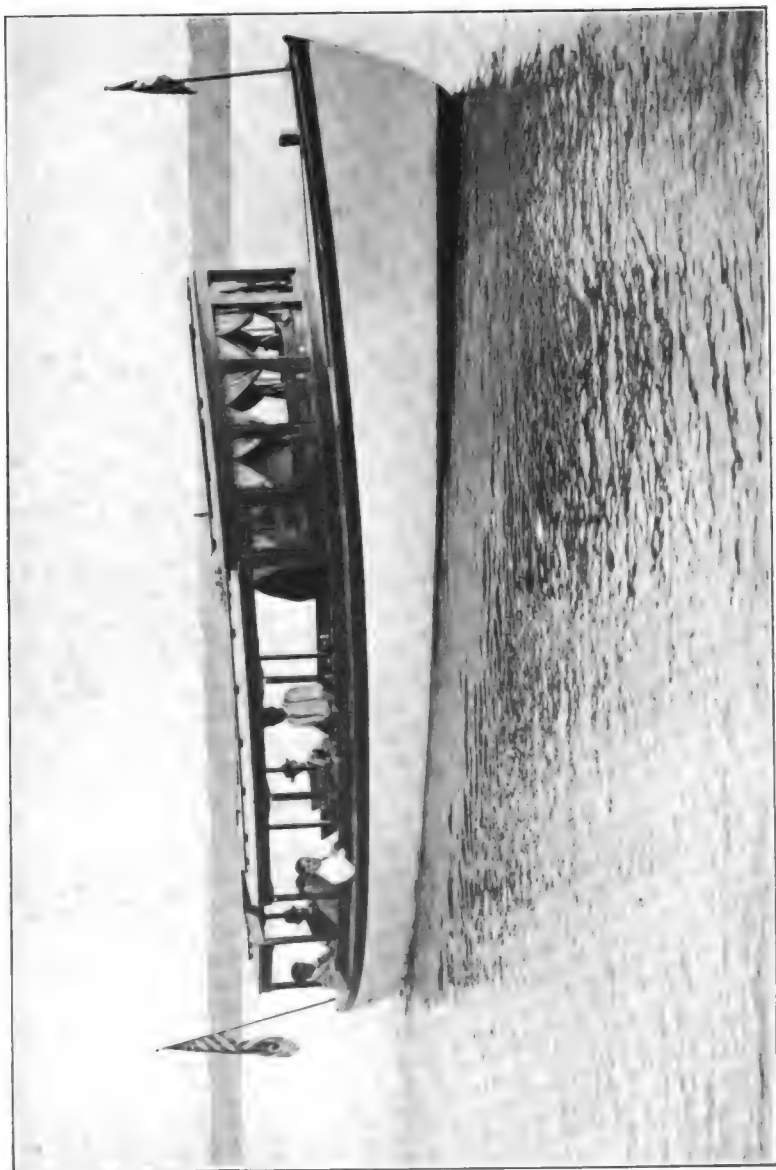
Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-1908
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	STEPHEN BROWNELL.....	1873-1908
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	DANIEL DAY	1873-1898
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...	1884-1900
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900
WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856	STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-
JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900	RATHBONE GARDNER.....	1895-
AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...	1896-1908
EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-
ELISHA DYER	1856-1857	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870	DELANCEY KANE.....	1908-
DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR....	1909-
JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.....	1909-
WALTER MANTON	1866-1867		



"Bouncer"

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES.....	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON.....	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES.....	1858-1865		

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...	1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN....	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....	1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....	1857-1875		

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER....	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH....	1886-1888		

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895
ROGER G. PERKINS.....	1854-1855	E. S. LAMBERT.....	1895-1895
JAMES R. MCGREGOR....	1856-1857	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....	1896-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER.....	1858-1859	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....	1899-1899
B. LINCOLN RAY.....	1859-1867	FRANK J. MYRICK.....	1899-1899
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	M. A. FORD.....	1899-1900
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	C. BERTRAM GAY.....	1900-1904
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
F. H. GIFFORD.....	1872-1873	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR....	1901-1908
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....	1874-1876	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....	1901-1902
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....	1877-1879	JOST D. KRAMER.....	1902-1903
HENRY C. HALL.....	1879-	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....	1903-1905
A. WARD FOLLETT.....	1884-1885	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..	1905-1907
JAMES W. CRAIG.....	1887-1888	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1905-1907
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....	1887-1888	CHARLES A. McDONALD....	1907-1908
D. H. SPRAGUE.....	1888-1889	WILLIAM L. IRVINE.....	1908-
A. V. GOSS.....	1890-1892	HAROLD G. CALDER.....	1908-1908
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....	1892-1893	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1909-

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON....	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....	1898-1901		



676,85
B99

UNIV. OF MICH.

MAR 15 1910

REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 26, 1910,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press :

SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,

63 Washington Street

1910.

Electric cars (Angell St. and Dyer Ave.) leave Market Square on the hour, and every twenty minutes thereafter, carrying passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.



REPORTS
OF THE
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The Providence Press :
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street
1910.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1910.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN, PRESIDENT.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANK W. MATTESON, TREASURER.

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN O. METCALF,

RATHBONE GARDNER,

ISAAC C. BATES,

EDWARD F. CHILD,

WILLIAM GAMMELL,

THEODORE F. GREEN,

R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.,

ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.,

WILLIAM L. HODGMAN,

HOWARD L. CLARK.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,

GEORGE M. SMITH.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

ROBERT F. NOYES, M. D.

EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D.

N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.

EDWARD S. BACON, M. D., CONSULTING LARYNGOLOGIST.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. R. C. P., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, B. A., M. B., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.

MISS R. HELEN CLELAND, SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. BATES, GARDNER, CHILD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GREEN, CLARK, TAFT, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex-officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES, 1910-1911.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND CLARK.
DECEMBER,	CLARK AND GODDARD.
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.



The Administration Building

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Butler Hospital to the Corporation finds this institution in a condition of continued prosperity and efficiency.

During the past year there have been admitted to the Hospital 107 patients; there have been discharged 108, of whom 57 were wholly or partially cured; 24 have died, leaving in the Hospital at the close of the year 143. Of those admitted 33 came of their own volition for treatment for various mental disorders. It is gratifying that so large a percentage are of this class, as it is our wish to make this a curative establishment, not simply a place of detention.

During the last year we have lost two of our number, Col. De Lancey Kane and Mr. John R. Freeman. Col. Kane resigned because of protracted illness and Mr. Freeman on account of the pressure of his many duties. In leaving us the latter expressed a willingness to assist us at any time with his advice and counsel and the Board will gratefully avail themselves of his proffered service. These resignations were accepted with regret and the vacancies thus created were filled by the election of Messrs. William L. Hodgman and Howard L. Clark as Trustees for the unexpired term.

Many generous gifts have come to us during the past year. Mrs. Henry G. Russell, who has always shown an interest in the Hospital, by her last will bequeathed us \$25,000, which sum has been paid to our Treasurer, and other bequests of a residuary character, the value of which cannot yet be determined.

The late Mr. Henry Pearce before his death gave us \$10,000, and also left us in his will \$5,000.

Mrs. T. P. Shepard who has so frequently shown her interest in our institution, has given us an automobile for the use of the Superintendent.

In our last annual report we called attention to the fact that our boiler system was inadequate and that the Board contemplated making radical changes and improvements during the coming year.

On February 11, 1909, the Board received the report of the House Committee, to whom this matter had been referred, and voted that the Committee be authorized to make the necessary contracts to erect a new power house plant, with chimney, electric lighting plant and industrial building, and to connect the same with the other buildings of the Hospital by an underground passage or tunnel. This building is located at a point about 300 feet north of the present laundry. The ground is admirably suited to the purpose being a natural depression, sufficiently low to care for all drips of steam mains from all the buildings. On the north side the ground rises in such a manner as to permit the bringing of both floors of the building to street grade.

The buildings are so constructed as to give an

abundance of air and light, and are as near fireproof as possible; and though used for a laundry and shops they avoid the appearance of a factory and are in harmony with the other Hospital buildings. They are constructed of red brick with cement stone trimmings, and are connected with the other buildings by a concrete tunnel seven feet high, thus furnishing an inside passage for use in all weather. Through this passage the steam pipes from the boilers are carried to the Hospital proper.

These new buildings which measure 176 x 60 feet contain a boiler house, engine room, workshop and laundry. The boiler house, which is in the east end of the building, contains four 78" boilers, 20 feet long, capable of generating 875 horse power of steam, and equipped with feed water heater, soot cleaners, etc. On the north side in front of the boilers is a coal pocket capable of holding 500 tons. The slope of the ground permits the coal to be dumped from the cart nine feet above the floor of the pocket. The chimney at the east end of the coal pocket is 150 feet high and 5 feet internal diameter. West of the boiler house is the dynamo room, containing one 35 K. W. 250 volt direct current generator and turbine. This generator will furnish light and power for the shops and laundry and power for the elevator and kitchen machinery. Space is available for the installation of other generator sets to complete the electrical equipment. At the south side of this room is the receiving pit and entrance to the tunnel. The steam from the boilers comes to this

point at 125 pounds pressure, passes through a reducing valve to 70 pounds, at which pressure it is carried through the tunnel to the head house, when it is again reduced for heating purposes. The return water from the heating system is brought to a tank in the receiving pit, from which it is delivered to the boiler by automatically controlled feed pumps. It is arranged to use all the exhaust steam for making hot water for the entire Hospital buildings. This heater is automatically controlled and is connected with a tank of 1,000 gallons capacity. Any surplus exhaust steam will be used for heating purposes.

To the west of the dynamo room is the industrial building. On the first floor and on a level with the dynamo and boiler room floor is a large room to be used as a shop for the engineer and carpenter. Here will be located machine tools, such as drills, lathes, circular saws and planes. In the northeast corner is a large lavatory, containing a shower bath, bath tub, lockers, etc., for the use of the mechanics. At the extreme west end of the building and separated from the other shops by a fireproof partition are the painter's quarters.

Above the shops is the laundry. The floor is of reinforced concrete, supported by concrete pillars. Access to the laundry is either by a fireproof staircase leading from the tunnel and workshop, or from a door at grade on the north side of the building. Entering by this door, which will be the service entry to the laundry, is the receiving room, where the goods to be laundered are sorted and checked for the





Infirmary of Weld House and Formal Garden

wash-room, which contains the washing machines, extractors, starchers, dry room, etc. The granolithic floor is waterproof. Leading from the wash-room is the ironing room, which contains a 104-inch mangle of latest design, and other finishing machines and electric flatirons. The goods, having been ironed, will be taken to the mending and sorting room, to be checked and placed in baskets for delivery to the wards. Nearly in the centre is a small office for the forewoman, so arranged that nearly every corner of the wash, ironing and sorting rooms is visible. Separate lavatories are provided for men and women.

The buildings are equipped with automatic sprinklers throughout and with fire-resisting doors between all rooms, and are practically fireproof. These buildings are nearly ready for use and steam is already on the boilers.

The laundry has been moved to its new quarters. It is now the intention of the Board to remodel the kitchen and old laundry building in conformity with the plan already approved.

This is the first time in the history of the Hospital that any work of magnitude has been undertaken without calling for special assistance from outside, but your Board recognized the necessity of the outlay and at the same time realized that the work was of so prosaic a character that it would not appeal to the sympathies of friends. It has required a large expenditure but we think the results will justify it.

The other work done during the year is the completion of the renovation of the Duncan Ward, which

now contains every requirement for the safety and comfort of its inmates.

We still have one need that is pressing, but having no available funds we must look to a generous public to help us out. Our nurses should have a separate home near the Hospital, but sufficiently removed to escape the noises of the wards. We all know the depressing influences that attend the service of persons mentally unbalanced, and the nurses really need a quiet home in which to recuperate.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1909.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1908, one hundred and forty-four patients, sixty-nine men and seventy-five women. There have been admitted one hundred and seven patients, fifty-four men and fifty-three women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and fifty-one. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and sixty, the minimum one hundred and thirty-nine, and the average for the year one hundred and forty-eight. The discharges numbered one hundred and eight, of whom fifty-seven were men and fifty-one women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and forty-three patients, sixty-six men and seventy-seven women.

Of the admissions forty-two were residents of Providence, thirty-two of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-four of New England States, eight of other States, and one of Canada.

Of the discharges twenty-two had recovered, thirty-five were improved, twenty-seven were unimproved and twenty-four had died.

The average admission rate for the year was \$22.02.

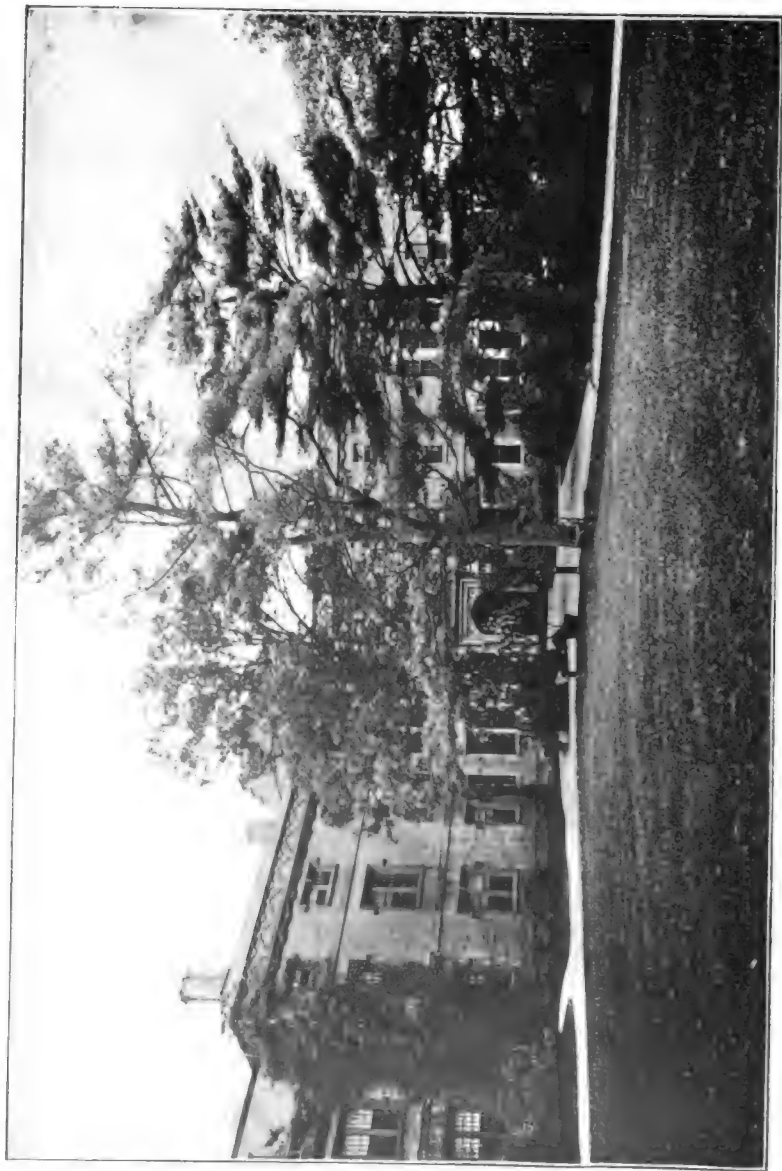
The average weekly receipts per patient, \$21.74.

The average weekly cost per patient, \$21.62.

Seventy-one per cent. of the patients in the Hospital at the end of the year were paying less than average cost.

Admissions and Discharges. Comparing these statistics with those of last year, we find that the admissions numbered one more, the discharges sixteen less, the whole number under treatment seventeen less, the maximum at any one time ten less, the minimum five less, while the average for the year was eight less. At the end of the year there were one hundred and forty-three patients under treatment as against one hundred and forty-four last year.

Commitment. The Trustees may remember that the Superintendent's Report of last year contained a reference to the subject of commitment. I ventured then to rejoice, although evidently, as the sequel proved, without taking the simple precaution which superstition prescribes as a talisman in such cases of self-gratulation, that the statutes of this commonwealth were in pleasing contrast with those of less favored States in respect to the admission of patients. It was pointed out that nothing had been more apparent to physicians who had practised their calling in institutions during the past twenty-five years than the general conviction of nervous and mental disorders as disease; that the hospital conception had superseded that of custody, and that, happily,



The Goddard House

it had come about that immediate treatment was generally regarded as of higher obligation than mere documentary forms of law. It was further suggested that too much of our legislation had been based upon the gratuitous assumption of improper motives, as if it were to be expected that cruelty and inhumanity, instead of being the rare exception, should be the normal state of things in civilized society; that no board of trustees and no superintendent could have any motive to connive at an improper commitment, even if such were effected; and that, assuming the possibility of corrupt officials in control, any conspiracy must needs involve many other persons both inside and outside of the institution. The apparently unassailable logic of this position was used at that time to fortify our complacency and self-satisfaction in contemplating the enlightened procedure governing the admission of patients to Butler Hospital, whose treatment is readily available for the sick with the minimum of delay and without the irksome and humiliating necessity of a court hearing. For many years the certificate of two reputable physicians that the patient is insane, together with a request for admission signed by his nearest relative or friend, has met the requirements of the statute. If under that humane provision of law there has ever been a miscarriage of justice; if any other purpose has been fulfilled than the righteous one of securing the blessing of immediate treatment for the sick person needing it, and, incidentally, of sparing him and his suffering, heart-broken family the pains and penalties of a pub-

lic adjudgment in court, then have the trustees and medical officers of Butler Hospital been living in a fool's paradise all these years. All this is by way of preface, and, so far as it is in substance a repetition of what was said a year ago, it must find its reason for being and apology in the melancholy sequel. For scarcely was the ink of the printed report dry when there was introduced into the Legislature of Rhode Island a bill which, had it been enacted into law, would have thrown us back into the dark ages of commitment and done incalculable harm to the cause for which Butler Hospital stands. It were not worth while to mention in detail all the revolutionary features of the proposed amendment to the law. It is enough to state that it provided that in all cases, save admissions by voluntary application, the mental condition of the patient should be passed upon in the District Court. In a word, it implied that the medical profession in general and the trustees and medical officers of Butler Hospital in particular were not to be trusted in their efforts to succor the sick and carry out the humane purposes of this institution. Incredible as it may seem to those who by personal experience know how painful to a family is the incidence of mental disease in one of its members, the bill in question provided that the sick person should be haled into court as one *charged* with insanity and found guilty or not of that charge according as the presiding judge should interpret the evidence. Unhappily, this archaic procedure, a remnant of distant days when the popular conception of mental disease and its demands as to

treatment offered some excuse for its adoption, still disfigures the statute book of Rhode Island as a prerequisite to admission to the State Hospital in cases where the patient or his family cannot pay the small cost of his maintenance as a private patient. Almost any day in the Sixth District Court may be seen poor forlorn creatures, whose sole offence is that they cannot furnish four dollars per week, undergoing trial — it is nothing less — for insanity as if disease were crime. Indeed the verdict of the court is sometimes expressed in the formula, “I find you guilty of the charge of insanity.” “Guilty,” forsooth; and a fresh accent is laid on the cruel anachronism by the prompt appearance, not infrequently with handcuffs, of a deputy sheriff, who hustles the victim of this travesty of justice and decency into a patrol wagon for transportation to the State Hospital. And this is the form of commitment which it was proposed to secure by amendment — for what reason no one has ever been able to discover — for patients about to be admitted to Butler Hospital! Members of the Board of Trustees appeared at the hearing to defeat the passage of the bill and accomplished their purpose. But as it is not prudent to assume that similar legislation will not be attempted during the present session of the Legislature, I have ventured thus to forearm the Board, and all who may read this report, with this forewarning. Even if the simple form of commitment, without court procedure, under which Butler Hospital is able to fulfil its mission so satisfactorily, is suffered to stand undisturbed, surely our activities should not be

predicated upon considerations of self-interest only. All the members of this corporation, representing as they do, an eminently respectable citizenship, could do much in this cause by joining hands with the State Hospital authorities in the attempt to do away with the distinction now made by law between the person who can pay a nominal sum for board and the wretch whose poverty, and that alone, compels his appearance in court. Not alone is such appearance fraught with risk to health and violence to self-respect, but incidentally there are furnished for the gaping idlers of the court room a diverting spectacle, and, by way of further penalizing disease, for the sensational newspaper at least an opportunity for spicy copy.

It is related in jocular vein of one of my remote predecessors in office that, his long day's work being done, he was accustomed to find his chief mental refreshment in reading by his fireside the annual reports of Dr. Ray, the first superintendent of this hospital. One can understand, and almost forgive, a taste that thus should limit itself, since those remarkable documents written, in purest English, out of the depths of a profoundly philosophic mind, may still be read with delight and profit and even to-day be taken as a safe and unerring guide in all that relates to the principles which should govern the care and treatment of mental patients in civilized communities. It is natural that Dr. Ray should have addressed himself to the perennial question which we are now discussing, and I am sure the Trustees will not only forgive me for quoting from



The Sawyer House

his writings but welcome, forty-three years after his departure from Butler Hospital, the opportunity to endorse the tribute which I have just offered, with hat in hand, to the wisdom and eminence of the master. The citation is from a paper entitled "Confinement of the Insane," written for the American Law Review, January 1869. The author had been animadverting on the vain imaginings of people who expect to find in legislation a panacea for all social evils and on the many obvious sacrifices which an open trial in court involved in the case of the insane. He had spoken of the inevitable delay in getting the patient under treatment; of the laying open to the public gaze of the affairs of the family; of the discussion in the patient's presence of subjects by those who would, in the natural course of events, regard them as something they were bound by every sentiment of honor and propriety to conceal; insomuch that when the order for admission has been signed by the judge, the patient "goes with redoubled excitement, and with tenfold hostility towards those who have never ceased to love and protect him. If the patient is really insane, — and such is admitted to be the fact in the great majority of cases, — what method could be better calculated to exasperate him to fury, and, on recovery, to fill him with mortification and bitter feeling."

Then follow words of common sense which, in their striking pertinency to our present subject, illustrate most happily the epigram, "A finger-post for future guidance is a more lasting memorial than a mausoleum of misdirected energy."

“In view of the very strong objections that lie against all these methods, it becomes a fair question whether we can do better than to retain the old one, whereby the relatives assumed the management of the case, acting according to their best judgment under the advice of friends and physicians, and legalize it by a statutory enactment. That it possesses the first two requirements above mentioned, — the prompt isolation of the patient and the relief of the friends, — is not disputed. Can it not be accompanied by conditions that would secure most effectually the third requirement? If it can be shown that this matter has been much misunderstood; that the apprehended evil, judging from the past, is one of the very smallest dimensions; and that by suitable safeguards it may be rendered as little liable to abuse as any transaction between men, then, surely, there can be no reason why a practice so natural, so consonant to our best feelings, and so conformable to our customs, should not be continued. The complaint is that under the exercise of this privilege sane men and women have been imprisoned for an indefinite time. That such a thing is possible, that it may have actually occurred, we do not deny. But, at the worst, it must have been of very rare occurrence, because superintendents of hospitals who have had charge of thousands of patients, and whose opportunities of knowing, therefore, are larger than those of all other persons put together, tell us they have met with scarcely a single case of wrongful imprisonment; and because the alleged cases when impartially investi-

gated do not sustain the complaint. The prevalent notion on this subject has been derived, in some measure, from novels and periodicals, where cases of this kind, by the license allowed to such writers, have been used to heighten the interest of the story. It only indicates that change in modern civilization whereby much of the old machinery of the poet and story-teller has become effete; and thus it happens that the castle and convent and poor debtor's prison, as places for confining luckless heroes and heroines, have given way to lunatic asylums. They have many qualifications for this purpose. Their walls are strong, their windows barred, their doors locked; and, though utterly devoid of cells and dungeons, it required no great stretch of the imagination to conjure them up. Thus, it is not strange that readers who readily believe whatever they find in print should get the impression that cases so represented are, if not literal facts, founded in fact, and express an actual reality.

But the most prolific source of the prevalent impression on this subject is, unquestionably, the stories of the insane themselves. Generally, insane people do not regard themselves as insane, and consequently can see no reason for their confinement other than the malevolent designs of those who have deprived them of their liberty. And they are all the more inclined to this conclusion by feelings of hostility already engendered towards their friends and all others who have exercised any control over their movements. Many of them are discharged, much improved, per-

haps, but before they have fully come to themselves, and regained the power of seeing their relations to others in the true light. They are ready, on the first opportunity, to spread their fancied grievances before the public, and often with a degree of ingenuity that deceives even the cautious and intelligent. And the task is not difficult. A story circumstantially and plausibly told is universally regarded as presumptively true; and, if it is one of oppression and wrong, it enlists the deepest sympathies of the hearer. The hero or heroine of the story is invested with the character of a martyr, and people are filled with indignation and wrath at the thought of an act of high-handed oppression having been perpetrated in the very midst of them. Even if the exact truth of the case ever comes to light, — even if a trial at law reveal scenes of violence occurring day after day for weeks and months together within the family circle, a wife or mother beaten and cursed, children frightened and running in terror from the house, and prove the existence of delusions as gross as ever usurped the seat of reason, — it fails to meet the eye of many who heard the original story, or, if seen, is received with a stronger feeling than mere distrust. Many are reluctant to admit that they have been deceived, and many are loath to give the lie to what has afforded them a thrilling sensation."

Although we are warned in Ecclesiastes, "God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few," I could not resist the temptation to quote thus extensively the burning words of another



New Power House and Industrial Building

to clinch an argument in view of the perils of ill-considered legislation. There may always be found in any State House some member of pernicious activity "wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason" and it is sometimes true, even of our own, that "Wisdom crieth without : she uttereth her voice in the street."

**Voluntary
Admissions.**

Of the total number of admissions thirty-six persons entered on their own volition after signing a request, duly witnessed, as follows: "Being desirous of submitting myself to medical treatment, I request admission to the Butler Hospital. I promise, if admitted, to obey the rules and regulations of the hospital, and to give the physician and superintendent at least three days' written notice of my intention or desire to depart." Commenting upon this feature of the Rhode Island law, which is being adopted more and more in other States, and which, by the way, is in marked contrast with the practice deprecated in the foregoing remarks, Dr. Chapin, the Nestor of Psychiatry in this country, for many years Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, has this interesting paragraph in his last annual report:

"It has been with much interest that we have noted in reports of three hospitals in three States the large number of voluntary mental (?) patients admitted during one year. These hospitals were not State Institutions, but are administered under powers of incorporation similar to those that prevail here and

elsewhere. In one hospital sixty-seven per cent. of the admissions were voluntary, in another forty-six per cent. and in the third forty-six per cent. The average per cent. of recoveries was twenty-five. We have not learned that a discharge by a writ of habeas corpus was asked in a single instance. Is not personal liberty as priceless a boon and as carefully safeguarded in these as in other States? Are we to witness the development of a new cult and that the doors of our hospitals are to be thronged with persons actuated by some principle of auto-suggestion to seek admission? The statute laws in the States referred to are probably framed to dispel some of the prejudices that exist and to bring the admissions to special hospitals for mental cases in accord with admission to general hospitals. These reports are of exceeding interest and are suggestive of unexpected possibilities. They show an enlightened spirit of toleration and confidence in the administration of hospitals on the part of the communities where these institutions are located which is worthy of study and imitation."

**The
Training
School.** The importance of the Training School of Butler Hospital as an arm of the service has been a subject of comment in these Reports for the past thirteen years. As much as, if not more than, anything else the school has served the useful purpose, not only of fostering the medical spirit within the hospital itself, but also of impressing the public mind with the real function

of institutions of this character. It goes without saying that the maintenance of a school whose curriculum requires attendance at lectures and demonstrations, practical instruction in the manifold departments of nursing, lessons in cooking for the sick, the administration of baths, massage, surgical dressings, dispensing, etc., implies a larger corps of nurses than otherwise would be necessary. The unreflecting casual visitor sometimes expresses surprise that the nurses of Butler Hospital seem, to judge by the ubiquitousness of uniforms, to outnumber the patients themselves; but this superficial view would soon vanish if he could see behind the scenes and witness the many-sided activity of the nurse's daily life. The advantage to the hospital of training its own nurses, even if after graduation the results of that training become the asset of the public, cannot for a moment be questioned. The patient is unmistakably the primary beneficiary, and the zeal of the student nurse cannot but reflect itself at the bedside as well as in her general attitude towards her charge. A serious attempt—and like all serious attempts, a successful one—has been made to raise the standard of teaching all along the line and so to equip the graduate that she shall be able to give a good account of herself anywhere. The Trustees know to what extent our official connection with the Providence District Nursing Association has made possible, on the part of the hospital, a valuable contribution to the cause of charity, and they are also aware how greatly the nurses have gained in practical skill, and *savoir faire* by their ex-

perience in that beneficent work. During the past year we have been able to go a step further by effecting an affiliation with the Training School of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, an arrangement whereby the nurse, after having had two years' training in Butler Hospital, including District work, may proceed to one of the great hospitals of the metropolitan system and there have nine months' special training in her art. This service entitles the student to a certificate, which having obtained, she returns to Butler Hospital for three months, whereupon, at the expiration of this final period of tuition, and having passed her examinations, she receives the diploma of our Training School.

Of like significance as an earnest of the progressive spirit of the School is the recent organization by the nurses themselves of The Butler Hospital Nurses' Educational Club. The primary object of an undergraduate society is, or should be, to extend the pupil's intellectual horizon not by offering a pabulum of the arts and sciences but by inculcating habits of lawful thinking upon subject matter related to her everyday life and upon correlated problems in current literature which are of general interest to the public as well as to the nurse herself. Already several papers have been read and discussed not only by the active members (undergraduates) but also by graduates of the School (associate members) and the medical staff. Not the least of the advantages accruing to the nurse from this attrition is a certain confidence in self which she acquires by the process of giving utterance to her



New Power House and Industrial Building

thoughts, while the pupil who is already over confident is profited by the opportunity thus to find her true level in the timely discovery of her own limitations. In direct sequence of this purpose a course of Sunday afternoon lectures has been established, following the regular chapel service in Ray Hall. The topics chosen have a definite relation to general education in that particular attention is directed not alone to bedside indications of disease as they appear in the individual but also to abnormal conditions of physical and mental disorder as they attack society or the state. The initial course was arranged as follows: "Historical Epochs of Medicine," by Henry C. Hall, M. D.; "The Mouth as a Factor in Disease," by A. L. Midgley, D. M. D.; "Practical Pediatrics," by Halsey DeWolf, M. D.; "Practical Orthopædics," by M. S. Danforth, M. D.; "Contagion," by B. L. Richardson, M. D.; "Traumatic Neuroses," by Wm McDonald, Jr., M. D.

The advantage of this improved instruction is too obvious to call for comment. The objection (for which, however, there was never a valid basis of fact,) that stress is laid upon the nursing of nervous and mental cases with inadequate opportunity for general clinical work, especially surgery, is no longer tenable; and if hereafter, in view of these exceptional opportunities, the nurse does not emerge armed *cap-à-pie*, it will not be reasonable to lay the fault at the door of the schools whose varied instruction she has enjoyed. By this important change, too, the Training School of Butler Hospital enters the ranks of those giving a three years' course, thus affording a happy solution of

the vexed question of State registration for its graduates.

**New Power
and
Industrial Plant.**

It is never easy to decide what topics in an Annual Report shall be reserved for the Trustees' message to the Corporation and which of them are more appropriately included in that of the superintendent, but the general rule that those of the first magnitude, the so-called "big things," shall be presented by your Board having been followed in this instance, any extended reference by me to the new Power and Industrial building were the mere echo of your own voice. It is sufficient therefore that I announce here in deepest gratitude that the new heart and lungs of the service, as it were, are ready for their circulating media. The extent to which the mechanical department had outgrown the capacity of its vital organs is an old story with which every progressive institution is familiar. Butler Hospital is now, after patient waiting, in possession of a plant which it is a pleasure to contemplate as equal to the best of its kind anywhere, and it requires much self-control in the circumstances not to exult vain-gloriously in the possession. Steam is already made by the new boilers, and, at the present rate of progress, it is likely that the mechanics will all be in their new quarters in the course of a few short weeks. The commodious, one-floor laundry establishment, with its new machinery and modern appurtenances, is now in commission and soon all will be ready to carry out the

transformations included in the original plan. These latter, it will be remembered, are the conversion of the old laundry into sleeping quarters for male employees, and the change of the old kitchen into a capacious storeroom after the old boiler room space shall have been utilized for the construction of a new culinary department on a large scale.

Nurses' Home. Here is work enough for the new year, but not enough to satisfy all our longings.

For the Nurses' Home is still a pleasant dream of unfulfilled desire, whose realization can only be a question of time. I mention it anew, and shall continue to call attention to it as a desideratum in the sanguine hope that some well-disposed and free-handed friend of the institution will ultimately suppress the recurrent paragraph, with its annual importunity, by seeking at the hands of the Trustees the privilege of giving such a building as thank offering or memorial.

Other Work. The construction of the power house involved incidental work in several directions.

For instance, the tunnel having intercepted the sewer running from the North Male Ward and Weld House, it became necessary to build another extending from the site of the new building, parallel with the tunnel, under which it passed at a point near the Weld House. There has been much and effective re-grading of the banks, necessitated by the cutting of the tunnel, as well as readjustment of the

road grades. At the rear of the building a road to the coal pockets has been built. An alteration in the steam mains was also necessary in order to avoid a roundabout circuit from the new plant. In connection with this work provision has also been made whereby the heating of each ward can be locally controlled, in the ward itself, by means of valves which extend at convenient points to the first floor. Each supply is also controlled by a separate trap which delivers the return water into a common return. It is believed that this device will remove a great many of the troubles which have existed in the past.

**Fire doors
and
Ventilators.** Mention may be made here of the extension of our system of fire protection. Several fire doors, equipped with automatic closing devices, have been installed in the basements.

The ventilating flues discharging into the East, West and Sawyer House attics have been connected with galvanized iron intakes communicating with the outside air.

The bathrooms in the North Male wards have been partially reconstructed, experience having demonstrated the apparent futility of the attempt to lay a tile or other stone floor upon a wooden foundation where there is constant contact with water. The bath section of these rooms was entirely torn out and the floors were constructed with a slab of reinforced concrete and finished with terazzo. Advantage was taken at this time to install a continuous bath apparatus in the Lower North ward bathroom.

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Showing Coal Bunkers and Entrance to Laundry

**Removal
of
Tracks.** In the basement danger and annoyance have been avoided by the removal of the car tracks. There is now a smooth granolithic passage-way where formerly great unevenness of surface impeded traffic.

**Carpenter
and
Painter
Work.** It would be difficult to itemize the multitude of jobs of one kind and another done in the carpenter's and painter's departments. Special mention may be made, however, of a second story verandah at Duncan Lodge to be used for out-door sleeping quarters. The carpenter has also laid several parquetry floors in the wards of the Hospital.

**Patients'
Workshop.** The upholsterer's department, which is also the male patients' workshop, has been in active operation. Here mattresses have been made over for almost the entire hospital, and a large amount of furniture has been re-upholstered and refinished. Many useful articles have been made in this shop, some of them of a high quality of workmanship, and the patients have shown their customary interest in and response to this phase of treatment by occupation.

**Handcraft
Shop.** Until last September Miss Luther presided over the handcraft shop with her old-time enthusiasm and with the usual excellent results. Many a patient has a warm spot in her heart for this department of Butler Hospital since to it may so often be traced the starting-point of those processes which are the prelude to recovery.

The cure by work, wisely directed and adapted to the patient's needs, is very often a better thing than that by rest, which the patient may think is indicated by the supposed causation of her illness and which in her inertia she may at first prefer.

Helping Miss Luther's services were begged
Dr. Grenfell with so much fervor by Dr. Grenfell for his great work in Labrador that we were persuaded that his was the greater claim. Accordingly Miss Luther left last autumn for the frozen fields of that bleak country, in which, for the third consecutive year, she is teaching a primitive people the great lessons of self-help. This time her main purpose was to teach the art of brick-making, so easy is it apparently for her to turn from crafts which are regarded as woman's sphere to enter, without fear or favor, the field of men who labor hard with their hands in clay. It is expected that Miss Luther will return to Providence next autumn and resume her work with us. Meanwhile we have been fortunate in securing the substitute service of Mrs. Mabelle A. C. Frazee, whose intelligent and painstaking conduct of the shop I desire thus to acknowledge. In this place I may report that a sale of goods made by patients in the shop, held for the benefit of the Providence District Nursing Association, realized the net sum of \$162.34.

The I cannot report enthusiastically of the
Farm. crops this year. The farmer had to contend with a severe drought and many of the vegetables which are ordinarily harvested in July and

August for table use were practically a failure. Those which had a chance to ripen later in the season made a better showing. Among larger items one may enumerate the following: Hay, 88 tons; potatoes, 1,275 bushels; celery, 5,000 heads; squash, 6,675 pounds; cabbage, 5,600; corn, 1,270 dozen; asparagus, 1,745 pounds; strawberries, 722 quarts; gooseberries, 414 quarts; grapes, 5,375 pounds; milk, 99,199 quarts; pork (dressed), 476 pounds; fowl, 476 pounds; chicken, 315 pounds; eggs, 922 dozen.

The farm water supply consisted of one $3/4$ " connection. This being quite inadequate to the demand, a large service pipe has been installed and a 2" main run from the meter to points of distribution.

Three cold frames which had undergone decay have been replaced with pits built of concrete, the work having been done by our own men.

Like the farmer, the florist suffered by the dry weather and it was only by lavish and persistent watering that he was able to keep a large supply of flowers for the patients' use during the season.

Gifts. For a list of gifts reference is made to the Trustees' report. To those under which your superintendent is a special beneficiary his own acknowledgment may be added in grateful supplement. Year after year it has been my privilege to mention the open hand of Mrs. E. A. Shepard, whose interest in Butler Hospital is constant and all-inclusive. This year that interest has expressed itself in the purchase, for the use of the superintendent and

his family, of a touring car of latest design. Society being now organized upon the basis of the possession of an automobile and the relegation of horses and carriages to an inferior rank in intra- and suburban transportation, the generous gift of Mrs. Shepard has furnished the means of accomplishing the transition from the old to the new in a most agreeable and effective manner. I am profoundly grateful to the thoughtful donor for this latest token of her bounty.

Your superintendent has also been laid under particular obligation to Mr. Isaac C. Bates for having converted an old frame building, formerly used as a tool house and still earlier as part of the original gate lodge, into a refuge of great attractiveness. This diminutive structure, beautified without by a field stone chimney and stuccoed walls and within by equally appropriate treatment, including comfortable furniture, makes a pleasant asylum in which the superintendent may enjoy occasional solitude. Mr. Sidney Burleigh was untiring in his coöperation with Mr. Bates in effecting this transformation, and to both these gentlemen I make this public expression of gratitude for "The Hermitage."

Other gifts which in modesty are omitted from the Trustees' report are cheques received from several of your number to pay for band concerts. A Trustee, who suffers from the phobia of publicity, has also sent books for the Nurses' Library. To Messrs. Charles Morris and George M. Smith we are greatly indebted for a Chickering grand piano. The President of the Board, apparently on the principle of *similia a simili-*

bus curantur, has been sedulous in giving picture puzzles for the patients. Magazines have been received from Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. S. O. Metcalf and Mr. Joseph E. Shippee, while the Medical Library has received accessions from Dr. Westcott. As usual Mr. Lloyd C. Eddy has brought us the kindly fruits of the earth and with them the cheer of his presence to the patients who in due time have enjoyed them. Here, too, I make grateful mention, last but not least, of the gift of Mrs. George H. Ames and Mrs. Thomas A. Jenckes of an oil portrait of their father, the late Mr. Stephen Brownell, a former Trustee.

Entertainments. We are indebted for entertainments to The Apollo Club of Pawtucket, Mrs. Daniel Webster, The Einklang, Miss Jessie Luther, Sock and Buskin of Brown University, the pupils of The Lincoln School, and and Miss Florence H. Slack and pupils and alumni of Hope Street High School.

Religious Services. The usual services have been held during the year by the Rev. Frank Appleton, of Trinity Church, Pawtucket, and the Rev. Owen F. Clarke, of the Church of the Holy Name, Providence. We are under obligation to the Rev. Marion Law, of Pawtucket, for Easter and Christmas services, and also to Mrs. Allen Anderson, Mr. Fries, Mr. Green and Mr. Pollard for special music on several occasions during the year.

The Staff. Dr. Wm. L. Irvine, a capable officer, left the service May 31st to enter the medical corps of the United States Navy. Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, after completing his term of two years at the Rhode Island Hospital, re-entered, and was again welcomed to, the service of this institution as assistant physician. Dr. Niles Westcott filled acceptably, from July 8 to October 31, a temporary position as interne pending appointment on the Rhode Island Hospital house staff. Dr. James A. Campbell, formerly of the Torontò Hospital for the Insane, a graduate in Arts of Queen's University, Kingston, and in Medicine of Toronto University, reported for duty November 17, 1909, with credentials of a high order and is justifying the confidence of his sponsors.

The consulting staff have responded most generously to all calls for assistance.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Dr. Frank B. Sprague, consulting laryngologist, on November 17, 1909, from blood poisoning. Many glowing tributes have already been paid to the memory of Dr. Sprague both as physician and man, but nowhere was he more appreciated than as a member of the consulting staff of Butler Hospital, and nowhere is his premature death more sincerely mourned.

Miss S. K. Urquhart, assistant superintendent of nurses, resigned January 31, 1909, to take up private work, — a preference which has already been fully justified by the success of her venture. She is followed by Miss Margaret S. Belyea, a graduate of

the Massachusetts General and McLean Hospitals, who came to us March 1, 1909, from the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, L. I.

Acknowledgment. "The charge against ingratitude is very general," says Dr. Johnson "Almost every man can tell what favours he has conferred upon insensibility, and how much happiness he has bestowed without return." Fearing always that he may be included among such ingrates, a superintendent is tempted each year to itemize his obligation to his co-workers while each year the task grows with the cumulating burden. All names cannot be mentioned since there are now too many men and women in the service to whom your superintendent and chief executive officer is indebted. Among preferred creditors he may specify: Dr. Hall, senior officer of the medical staff, who has always relieved him, wherever possible, of cares and responsibilities; Mr. Goss, the steward, who has wrought during the year with zeal and intelligence as purveyor, and, as an old term runs, clerk of the works; Miss Cady who, as matron, has been vigilant in all that relates to good housewifery; Miss Cleland and Mr. Kemp, the active heads, respectively, of the nursing departments. And while these individuals are "mentioned in the despatches," the Trustees know that there are many others in the Hospital, wearers of "unseen crowns of honourable estimate," in charge of important work on the farm and grounds, in the mechanical departments, and elsewhere, whose diligence and efficiency, as com-

ponent factors in a loyal service, one fain would similarly acknowledge. To yourselves, gentlemen, members of the Board of Trustees, I beg leave to remain, and to sign as, in the old spirit of obligation,

Your obedient servant,

G. ALDER BLUMER.

January 26, 1910.



The Hermitage

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

1909

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing .	\$160,360	36
Allowances from income of		
Beneficiary Fund . . .	7,486	34
Income of Permanent Fund .	2,680	00
		\$170,526 70

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$16,274	54
Wages	55,769	05
Provisions	35,765	82
Drugs and Medicines	1,592	11
Furniture	6,774	05
Repairs and Improvements	7,839	54
Farm	5,923	24
Stable	1,915	80
Contingencies	4,635	70
Insurance	498	88
Light	2,776	84
Water	1,386	26
Fuel	8,149	12
Gas	824	46
Duncan Repairs	10,383	53
Fire Protection	2,321	35
New Construction	3,558	51
		\$166,388 80

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1909.

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital

December 31, 1909.

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....	\$52,357	13	
Gain from sale of Pennsylvania Rights.....	1,577	35	
do. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Rts....	442	20	\$54,376 68

Investment of Fund.

3 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co., Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$2,947	50	
11 Bonds Columbus Street Railway Co.....	11,000	00	
\$500. 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	521	67	
370 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,685	62	
80 Shrs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	14,750	00	
1 Note secured by mortgage Prov. Estate...	4,000	00	
	\$51,904	79	
Cash uninvested.....	2,471	89	\$54,376 68

DONATION FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....	\$69,350	00	
Gain from sale of New Haven Rights.....	88	40	
do. Pennsylvania Rights.....	1,109	04	
do. Providence Gas Co. Rights.....	546	00	
Sale of 4 lots of land part of the gift of the late Wm. H. Potter, Esq.....	1,274	00	
Gift from Henry Pearce, Esq.....	10,000	00	
Transferred from Superintendent's Office.....	16,000	00	\$98,367 44

Investment of Fund.

34 Bonds Northern Pacific Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral...	\$18,447	50	
2 Bonds United Traction & Elec. Co.....	2,000	00	
20 " Seattle Electric Ry. Co.....	18,513	89	
\$1,700 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	1,872	13	
1 note secured by mortgage Prov. estate.....	800	00	
260 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	13,061	88	
94 " Great Northern Ry. Co.....	11,421	75	
40 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,000	00	
16 " do. Sub. Rec.....	\$800	00	
Rights.....	546	00	1,346 00
	\$69,463	15	
Cash uninvested.....	28,904	29	\$98,367 44

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....	\$65,463 50	
Gain from sale of New Haven Rights.....	161 20	
do. Prov. Gas Co. Rights.....	218 40	\$65,843 10

Investment of Fund.

63 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral....	\$31,500 00	
10 Bonds Chicago, Bltn. & Quin. R. R. Co. Ill. Div. 3½%.....	10,000 00	
\$3,100 6% Conv Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	3,415 30	
156 Shrs. Great Northern Ry. Co.....	18,934 50	
16 " Providence Gas Co.....	1,544 00	
8 " do. Sub. Rec. ... \$400 00		
do. Rights.....	273 00	673 00
		\$66,066 80
Cash overinvested.....	223 70	\$65,843 10

ISAAC RAY FUND

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....	\$72,090 00	
Gain from sale of Pennsylvania Rights.....	1,962 17	\$74,052 17

Investment of Fund.

41 Shrs. N. Y., Ont. & Western R. R. Co...	\$615 00	
50 " United Railroad of New Jersey.....	9,250 00	
460 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	23,123 75	
142 " Boston & Albany Railroad Co.....	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Co..	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa Railroad Co.....	1,250 00	
90 " Boston & Maine Railroad Co.....	9,000 00	
1 Bond Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. Conv.	1,000 00	
1 " do. Consolidated.....	1,000 00	
		\$72,513 75
Cash uninvested.....	1,538 42	\$74,052 17

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.	\$36,300 00	
Gain from sale of New Haven Rights.	41 60	
do. Providence Gas Co. Rights.	273 00	\$36,614 60
Investment of Fund.		
2 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.	\$1,965 00	
26 Bonds United Traction & Elec. Co.	26,000 00	
\$8:0 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	883 15	
Western Note secured by mortgage.	3,950 00	
20 Shrs. Providence Gas Co.	1,930 00	
8 " do. Sub. Rec.	\$400 00	
Rights.	273 00	673 00
	\$35,401 15	
Cash uninvested.	1,213 45	\$36,614 60

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.	\$5,000 00	
Gain from sale of New Haven Rights.	15 60	\$5,015 60
Investment of Fund.		
5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.	\$4 625 00	
\$3:0 6% Conv. Deb. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	330 63	
	\$4,955 63	
Cash uninvested.	59 97	\$5,015 60

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund as of December 31st, 1908.	\$5,500 00	
Gain from sale of Providence Gas Co. Rts.	68 25	\$5,568 25
Investment of Fund:		
3 bonds Lynn & Boston Ry. Co.	3,000 00	
2 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.	1,965 00	
5 shares Providence Gas Co.	482 50	
2 " " Sub. Receipts.	\$100 00	
" Rights.	68 25	168 25
	\$5,615 75	
Cash overinvested.	47 50	5,568 25



In Midwinter

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....		\$25,825 00
Investment of the Fund:		
12 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry.		
Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$6,000 00	
20 shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	20,000 00	
	<u>26,000 00</u>	
Cash overinvested.	175 00	<u>\$25,825 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

As of December 31, 1908.....	\$2,000 00
2 bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	<u>2,000 00</u>

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

December 31st, 1908.....	\$7,000 00
7 bonds Lynn & Boston Street Ry. Co.....	<u>7,000 00</u>

CONSERVATORY FUND.

December 31, 1908.....		\$10,000 00
76 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$10,146 87	
Cash overinvested.....	<u>146 87</u>	<u>10,000 00</u>

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....	\$12,065 25	
Gain from sale of New Haven Rights.....	<u>301 60</u>	12,366 85
Investment of Fund:		
16 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$2,000 00	
50 " N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	9,206 25	
\$800 67 Con. Deb. "	<u>800 00</u>	
	<u>\$12,006 25</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	<u>360 60</u>	<u>\$12,366 85</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1908.....	\$35,202	51	
Gain from sale of New Haven Rights.....	322	40	\$35,524 91
<hr/>			
Investment of the Fund :			
60 shares N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. C.....	\$10,000	00	
\$200 6% Con. Deb ".....	221	67	
1 note secured by Mortgage Prov. Estate.....	15,000	00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$25,221	67	
Cash uninvested.....	10,303	24	\$35,524 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOPE R. RUSSELL FUND.

Amount bequeathed to the Hospital.....	\$25,000	00	
Cash uninvested.....	25,000	00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1808.....	\$51,749	50	
Gain from sale of Prov. Gas Co. Rights.....	245	70	\$51,995 20
<hr/>			
Investment of Fund :			
10 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry.			
Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	9,400	00	
100 shares Manhattan Ry. Co.....	13,300	00	
207 " Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co...	27,300	00	
18 " Providence Gas Co.....	1,737	00	
6 " " sub. rec.....	\$300	00	
" " Rights.....	204	74	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$52,241	75	
Cash overinvested.....	246	55	\$51,995 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1909.

FRANK W. MATTESON, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20, 1910.

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	}	<i>Committee to audit Treasurer's Accounts.</i>
GEORGE M. SMITH,		

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod,	Millie McKeever.
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Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp,	Samuel Nicholson.
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CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
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Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,

Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catherine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.

Margaret McDougall
Carrie B. Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,

Dummer Potter.

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod,

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond.

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproul,
M. Maud Syda,
Sophia K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.



As Seen in January

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Frazer,	Mary C. MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodwar.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
-----------------	-----------------

CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Alexander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,	Eleanor A. Summers.
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn.	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,	Edith Louise Smith,
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
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MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 26, 1910.

Gaius Glenn Atkins,
Anne C. A. Brown,
Sidney R. Burleigh,
Zechariah Chafee,
Samuel M. Conant,
Lloyd C. Eddy,
Arthur Amory Gammell,

Gertrude B. Gardner,
Adelaide K. Hodgman,
George Pierce Metcalf,
Charles C. Mumford,
Rush Sturges,
Walter K. Sturges,
Orray Taft.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

William Binney,
Sophia Augusta Brown,
J. DeForest Danielson,
Lewis Dexter,
Joseph Davol,
D. L. D. Granger,

Robert Millar,
Henry Pearce,
John C. Pegram,
Hope Brown Russell,
Henry J. Smith,
Alice M. Sullivan.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1908-

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867



After the Storm

Trustees. — (Continued.)

ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-1908	RATHBONE GARDNER.....	1895-
TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869	CHARLES II. MERRIMAN ...	1896-1908
AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-1909
GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
STEPHEN BROWNELL.....	1873-1908	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
DANIEL DAY	1873-1898	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-
WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889	DeLANCEY KANE.....	1908-1909
WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.....	1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.....	1909-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...	1884-1900	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN.....	1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK.....	1910-
STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES.....	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON.....	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES.....	1858-1865		

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...	1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD...	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN...	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....	1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....	1857-1875		

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER....	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH...	1886-1888		

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	E. S. LAMBERT.....	1895-1895
ROGER G. PERKINS.....	1854-1855	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....	1896-1899
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.....	1856-1857	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....	1899-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER.....	1858-1859	FRANK J. MYRICK.....	1899-1899
B. LINCOLN RAY.....	1859-1867	M. A. FORD.....	1899-1900
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	C. BERTRAM GAY.....	1900-1904
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR....	1901-1908
F. H. GIFFORD.....	1872-1873	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....	1901-1902
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....	1874-1876	JOST D. KRAMER.....	1902-1903
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....	1877-1879	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY.....	1903-1905
HENRY C. HALL.....	1879-	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..	1905-1907
A. WARD FOLLETT.....	1884-1885	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1905-1907
JAMES W. CRAIG.....	1887-1888	CHARLES A. McDONALD....	1907-1908
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....	1887-1888	WILLIAM L. IRVINE.....	1908-1909
D. H. SPRAGUE.....	1888-1889	HAROLD G. CALDER.....	1908-1908
A. V. GOSS.....	1890-1892	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1909-
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....	1892-1893	JAMES A. CAMPBELL.....	1909-
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895		

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....	1898-1901		



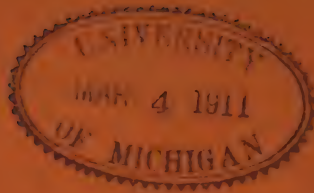
GENERAL VIEW OF BUTLER HOSPITAL





The Stone Bridge

216.28-
B99



REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

BUTLER HOSPITAL,

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 25, 1911,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Angell St. and Dyer Ave.,) leave Market Square at ten minutes past the hour, and every twenty minutes thereafter, carrying passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.

REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,
Presented to the Corporation
AT ITS
SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 25, 1911,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press :
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street.
1911.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1911.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN, PRESIDENT.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
FRANK W. MATTESON, TREASURER.
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN O. METCALF,	THEODORE F. GREEN,
RATHBONE GARDNER,	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.,
ISAAC C. BATES,	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.,
EDWARD F. CHILD,	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,	HOWARD L. CLARK.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	GEORGE M. SMITH.
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BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

ROBERT F. NOYES, M. D.	EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D.
N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.	
JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.	
EDWARD S. BACON, M. D., CONSULTING LARYNGOLOGIST.	

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., L. R. C. P., PHYSICIAN AND
SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, B. A., M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JAMES A. CAMPBELL, B. A., M. B., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.
MISS R. HELEN CLELAND, R. N., SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.
MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. BATES, GARDNER, CHILD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GREEN, CLARK, TAFT, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES, 1911-1912.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND CLARK.
DECEMBER,	CLARK AND GODDARD.
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The year just ended has witnessed marked progress in the development of the physical plant of the Hospital. The new building containing the heating, power and industrial plants, and the laundry, together with the tunnel connecting such building with the Hospital proper, has been completed at a total cost of \$86,179.78. The erection of this building we regard as fully justified by the results attained. It affords facilities for heating much more effective and reliable than we have had before and removes all danger from possible defects in boilers and heating apparatus directly under the buildings occupied by patients. It makes adequate provision not only for all the heating we shall ever require but for all possible increase in the demand for power which we can now foresee. The industrial department and the laundry are much better equipped than formerly and are capable of expansion should future needs call for it, and most important of all, the noisy and disturbing operation of all these departments has been removed from the centre of the Hospital wards to such a distance that it cannot be a source of annoyance to any patient.

Work upon the buildings formerly occupied by the laundry and the kitchen, which, as reconstructed, will

furnish dormitory accommodations for the male employees of the Hospital, has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible and is nearing completion, at a cost of a little more than \$20,000. As soon as this building is ready for occupancy, the quarters formerly occupied by the men will be similarly reconstructed and fitted for the exclusive occupancy of the female employees, also at an estimated cost of \$20,000. When this provision shall have been made, we shall be able to house our employees in thoroughly modern and sanitary buildings, containing small bedrooms, each for one person, with ample bathing facilities, and attractive sitting rooms for men and for women. These buildings will supply perhaps the most pressing need of the Hospital as the old servants' quarters were inadequate, inaccessible and unsanitary.

The next need to be supplied is a nurses' home, and the trustees have voted to erect a building for their use out of the money bequeathed to the Hospital by the will of the late William H. Potter. This building will bear the name of Mr. Potter, whose gifts to the Hospital, both during his life and by the terms of his will, entitle him to recognition as one of its foremost benefactors. We hope to be able to erect this building at such a distance from the hospital wards and on such a site that the wearied nurses may enjoy their hours of rest and recuperation free from any reminder of their trying duties. These faithful women, who perform a service more trying and nerve-racking perhaps than any other that can be named, deserve all that the Hospital can give them. The

necessary repression under which, by reason of their proximity to the patients, they now pass their hours of leisure is detrimental to the service.

The year has also been marked by a continuance of the generous gifts which have come to the Hospital from men and women who recognize the value of its work. In addition to the specific bequest of \$15,000 given by the will of Mr. William H. Potter, we have received upwards of \$60,000 on account of our share of Mr. Potter's residuary estate. Mr. Henry Pearce by his will gave the Hospital \$5,000, having shortly before his death made it a gift of double that sum. By the will of Mrs. Thomas P. Shepard we receive \$10,000 now and in addition a fund of \$25,000 upon the death of a life beneficiary. All these gifts are unconditional and may be used for any purpose of the Hospital.

In the death of Mrs. Shepard the patients of Butler Hospital have lost their truest and most thoughtful friend. No year has passed without some contribution by her to their enjoyment and her gifts have been of such a character as to brighten the daily lives and contribute to the keenest pleasure of the appreciative patients. She gave to them not only her money, but her thought, her love, herself; and her benefactions have seemed to bring with them a richer blessing than those from any other source.

The work of the Hospital has gone on quietly and without marked incident. The trustees have been glad to accord to the superintendent a vacation of three months, which he has spent abroad, returning

to his duties with renewed strength and enthusiasm. Not only has Dr. Blumer continued to render effective service in the discharge of his duties as superintendent, but the constantly increasing recognition of his pre-eminence in his profession has helped to give to the institution of which he is the head a reputation and standing greatly to its advantage. It is the wish and purpose of the trustees to afford him at Butler Hospital every facility for doing the best work of which he is capable and to convince him that nowhere else could he render a greater service to suffering humanity.

During the absence of Dr. Blumer, as on many other occasions, Dr. Hall has discharged the responsible duties of the Superintendent's office to the entire satisfaction of the trustees. It has been a genuine pleasure to the members of the board, as they have accompanied Dr. Hall through the wards on their weekly visits, to note the pleasure with which many of the patients welcome his coming and the real affection which they appear to have for him. Well may they do so, for no man ever gave himself more willingly and lovingly to the service of the unhappy than he has for many years given himself to their service.

The other officers and physicians have served faithfully and are entitled to the thanks of the corporation. The trustees believe especially that there has been a marked improvement in the standard of service of the women nurses since Miss Cleland has been at their head.

The trustees have during the year submitted themselves to a somewhat rigorous self-examination as to whether they were accomplishing all the good that it is possible for them to accomplish with the splendid equipment which has been provided for them and the ample means at their command. The situation has undergone a marked change in its every aspect since the Hospital was founded. The resources of the corporation have increased out of all proportion to the number of patients; both the average amount received from patients and the average cost of caring for patients are much greater than they were a few years ago. Many of the patients in the Hospital are well-to-do financially and pay large sums for board and treatment. We have asked ourselves whether this indicated a mistaken policy or any change of policy at all; whether it evidenced a forgetfulness of the claims of some who are entitled to our aid and a tendency to pamper unwarrantably the few who paid us liberally; whether by any possibility Butler Hospital had grown more anxious to display the most beautiful grounds, the most imposing buildings, the most luxurious furnishings and the finest possible equipment, rather than to minister to the largest possible number of the needy and unfortunate. Having asked these questions honestly, we have found it possible to answer them to our own satisfaction, and we feel that the answer may be of interest to the members of the corporation and to the public.

Our answer is "No." Butler Hospital is to-day, perhaps more scrupulously than ever, discharging its

proper function and carrying out the real purpose of its founders. The function of this Hospital is to supplement the work of the State for the insane and those suffering from mental disease. When Butler Hospital was founded the State did nothing. The unfortunate victims of mental weakness were chained and confined in barns or attics, or sheltered in town poor houses. The immediate and evident duty of Butler Hospital then was to take under its care the largest possible number of these unfortunates, serving them as best it could with its limited means. It was at first by necessity primarily a custodial asylum and its function as a curative hospital was necessarily subordinated. For many of its inmates no medical skill could have done anything. They were given merely decent surroundings and humane treatment and they were welcomed because nowhere else could they receive even these. This, however, was not the ultimate purpose of Butler Hospital. In the Annual Report of the Trustees, written in the year 1847, it was stated that while the Board necessarily established an almost nominal rate of charges at the outset, they looked forward to the time when an increase in the number of patients able to pay liberally would permit the real purpose of the institution to be accomplished. That real purpose was the treatment of mental disease with a view to its cure. The eminent physicians who have been at its head from the beginning until now have refused to be considered as the custodians of persons imprisoned, even though it was for their own good, and have insisted that they be permitted

to practice their profession in the treatment of disease and to contribute to the advancement of human knowledge in their chosen department of labor. In this demand they have the fullest sympathy of the trustees and it early became the endeavor of both to give the preference to cases susceptible to benefit from therapeutic treatment, while neglecting no one whose needs were imperative.

To do this was difficult while Butler Hospital was the only asylum for the insane within the borders of the State, and the opening of the State Hospital for the Insane at Howard, although at first it was simply an asylum for incurables, was hailed with satisfaction by those responsible for the management of Butler Hospital, in that it relieved them of a burdensome duty to many whom they could not ultimately help and set them free to devote their energies and their skill to the higher service which they were equipped to render. Butler Hospital became then what it is now and what we trust it ever will be, primarily a curative hospital. The State Hospital also has now become a curative as well as a custodial institution. There is at the head of it an alienist who stands among the leaders in his profession. This change has relieved us of the exclusive responsibility for the care of another large class of patients.

A few years ago Butler Hospital, by the action of the trustees, with the full concurrence of the members of the corporation and with the sympathy, as we believe, of the public, dropped from its legal name the words "for the Insane." It had become unjust to

brand with this injurious epithet all, or even a majority of the invalids for whom we cared, many of whom left us restored to perfect health and with no more taint of reproach than if they had left the Rhode Island Hospital with a mended leg or arm.

But it costs more to cure people than merely to confine them and a different and vastly more expensive equipment was demanded; large and airy buildings, cheerful surroundings, baths, an increased corps of nurses rendering possible the elimination of bolts and bars, workshops, amusements, band concerts, dances, flowers, and on the part of our physicians opportunity for study and research and especially for a close watchfulness of the individual patient. The buildings have been given us by philanthropic men and women who approved our course and the current expense has been met and must continue to be met in part at least by the high rate for board and care paid by wealthy patients, many of them from without the State. Many of this class of patients are themselves subjects for the highest degree of medical skill which the Hospital can command and their payments, while sometimes far in excess of the actual cost of caring for them, are always inadequate compensation for the benefits which they receive. But even in the case of wealthy patients who do not require and cannot greatly benefit by medical treatment, the comforts, yes, the luxuries, even, if you will have it so, are legitimate as a needed service to others than the patients themselves who are entitled to consideration, namely, the family and friends of the patients. It constantly happens

that some member of a family living in comfort and perhaps in luxury becomes mentally afflicted so that his or her presence in the home exercises a depressing influence, especially upon the young. There is the knowledge that even with every effort and every sacrifice, the care the invalid needs cannot be adequately bestowed at home. His welfare, however, is more to be desired than all else, every sacrifice must be made for him at whatever cost to others, rather than to run any possible risk of neglect or violent change of scene or close association with uncongenial companions. It seems to us no unworthy charity to lift the burden from these loving hearts, to receive their suffering father, mother, brother, sister, child, to give them the personal individual care to which they have been used and to enable them to live in the comfort, yes, in the luxury, if you say so, to which they have been accustomed, and none the less a charity because it is liberally and perhaps from some points of view extravagantly paid for, and if the pecuniary profit from this charity enables us to do better work for some poor man or woman who cannot pay us a cent but whom our physicians can cure, so much the better. After thinking the matter over seriously we have concluded that there is no occasion for us to apologize for the comforts, or even the luxuries which we have been enabled by the generosity of the men and women who built the Sawyer, the Goddard and the Weld Houses to offer to sufferers whose friends desire that they should enjoy them.

But it is nevertheless to be remembered and we

cannot state it too emphatically, that wealthy patients constitute a very small proportion of those whom we serve. We have under our care many more of the humble than of the exalted. The improved conditions of the old wards, the better light, heating and ventilation, the sanitary arrangements and bathing facilities in the old south rooms, for instance, are to us a much greater cause for congratulation than the elegance of the Goddard or the Weld Houses. For patients in these old buildings our present policy has enabled us to care infinitely better than we could even a few years ago and to exact from them a payment in almost every case less than the actual cost of caring for them, a payment which is often merely nominal, sometimes no payment at all. As a matter of bookkeeping, we aim to fix the rate at actual cost at least in every case, but allowances from beneficiary funds often serve to whittle it down, even to the vanishing point. A very few definite statements, supported by statistics, may serve to impress the truth of what we have said.

The average rate paid by Rhode Island patients is less than the average cost of maintenance.

Patients of foreign parentage number but very few less than those of American parentage.

Forty-three per cent. of all Rhode Island patients receive aid from our beneficiary funds, from the state or from both.

The average charge to Massachusetts patients at the McLean Hospital is more than double the average charge to Rhode Island patients at Butler Hospital.

The School for Nurses, which is maintained at large expense and rendered possible by the policy which we have pursued, is of great public benefit and in itself a worthy charity.

Butler Hospital has never refused a patient, however poor, who, there was reason to believe, could be more hopefully treated here than at the State institution.

Removals to the State Hospital have been made only in the case of entirely unappreciative patients, who could be served as effectively there and whose presence was detrimental to the other invalids in our Hospital.

This being the truth, we can hardly regret that the average yearly admissions to Butler Hospital, in spite of the new buildings and increased facilities, have been less during the past decade than during that preceding, while at the same time we wish it to be fully understood that every deserving inhabitant of Rhode Island, who needs the help which Butler Hospital can give him more effectively than it can be given elsewhere, is welcome and welcome if his circumstances require it, "without money and without price."

In July last in anticipation of the holding of a meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society at the Hospital, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution :

VOTED, That the Superintendent be requested to call the attention of the members of the Rhode Island Medical Society at their meeting at this Hospital in September to the fact that the Hospital has funds the income from which can be used in assisting patients who cannot pay the whole cost of their

treatment at the Hospital, and that the Hospital is always ready and willing to apply the income of these funds in helping any person who can be benefited by its treatment by paying partially or in full the cost of such treatment.

It is the wish of the trustees that their attitude in this respect should be made known as widely as possible. It would be treason to the memory of the men who founded and who have endowed this Hospital to refuse to grant or to grant grudgingly to any person the help which it was created to render. We rejoice that we have the means to give it to the poorest and the humblest. We rejoice also that we are able to furnish a quiet, comfortable and almost happy home to afflicted men and women of gentle birth and dignified breeding, and to lighten the heavy burdens of their scarcely less afflicted friends. It will still be the aim of Butler Hospital to supplement the work of the State, to give to the mentally afflicted what the State cannot give and to use for their benefit not only the highest medical skill, which, however, the State may sometime equal, but also a tender personal care and thought for their happiness and a desire for their comfort, in rendering which the State is not likely to compete.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

RATHBONE GARDNER,
Committee.



The Administration Building



REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1910.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1909, one hundred and forty-three patients, sixty-six men and seventy seven women. There have been admitted one hundred and twenty-two patients, fifty-nine men and sixty-three women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and sixty-five. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and fifty-seven, the minimum one hundred and forty-three, and the average for the year one hundred and fifty-one. The discharges numbered one hundred and eighteen, of whom fifty-four were men and sixty-four women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and forty-seven patients, seventy-one men and seventy-six women.

Of the admissions forty-six were residents of Providence, thirty-three of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-two of New England States, twenty of other States and one of Canada.

Of the discharges twenty-six had recovered, thirty-five were improved, thirty-three were unimproved,

and twenty-four had died. The causes of death in these cases were as follows: General paresis, four; fibroid phthisis, one; suicide, two; general arteriosclerosis, one; Graves's disease, one; pernicious anaemia, one; tuberculosis, one; pneumonia, one; heart lesions, two; senile marasmus, three; post-apoplectic marasmus, one; interstitial nephritis, six.

The average admission rate for the year was \$23.32; the average weekly receipts per patient were \$22.55; and the average weekly cost was \$21.32.

Sixty-seven per cent. of the patients in the Hospital at the end of the year were paying less than the average cost of maintaining.

The question is often asked whether

The Outlook. there is any basis of fact for the widespread belief that nervousness among our people is more prevalent than a generation or so ago, and the frequency with which "rest cures" are suggested or prescribed is quoted in support of that contention. Ever since the questionable practice was first avowed, many thousands of years ago, men have been going to and fro in the earth and walking up and down in it, but it was that same arch-enemy of mankind who then further declared in sober truth, thus for once shaming himself, "Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." What and whither is the drift? John Ruskin, who seemingly foresaw the coming of the telephone and the motor car, in the growing "facilities"—unhappy word—of his own times, says, with all the solemnity of prophecy, "To

talk at a distance, when you have nothing to say though you were ever so near; to go fast from this place to that, with nothing to do either at one or the other—these are powers certainly. Much more, power of increased Production, if you indeed had got it, would be something to boast of. But are you so entirely sure that you *have* got it—that the mortal disease of plenty, and afflictive affluence of good things, are all you have to dread?” On the other hand, a prominent American citizen has for several years been preaching a doctrine which leads unfortunately, when accepted by disciples who are incapable of productivity, to nothing better than the sterile restlessness of which the seer complained. The injunction to “get busy,” as said in vulgar slang, is heard everywhere as if mere busyness and toiling in the mill were a preventive of every ill and the certain road to all human prosperity. We are apt to forget these days that the criterion of wealth is not objective but subjective, life being interpretable in terms of quality rather than of quantity. Few there be, for Pastor Wagner’s voice is no longer heard in the mart, who still preach moderation and proclaim the happiness of a life that may be one of modest or even obscure usefulness. And yet, after all, and happily, our experience at Butler Hospital is that patients are rarely admitted whose illness is traceable to the strenuousness of the times, and our inference is that men in the mass adjust themselves quickly to the new strains which arise from the ever-growing complexity of modern conditions of life. It is still true, too, that

there are more brains that rust out than wear out, and here the indication is rather for some carefully devised form of activity than the vacuous idleness which so-called "rest cures" often connote. And in this context one may add that it is fortunate for the race that our people are becoming educated more and more in personal hygiene. Indeed popular opinion nowadays demands it, almost as a condition of his existence, that man before all else shall be a healthy animal. Metchnikoff, in his scientific optimism, is teaching us to lengthen the span of our years; Stanley Hall has recently declared that the man who is chronically well avoids much temptation and sin; while, long before the day of either, Samuel Johnson, pleading the value of exercise by "frequent and violent agitations of the body," said, "It was a principle among the ancients that acute diseases are from heaven, and chronical diseases from ourselves: the dart of death, indeed, falls from heaven, but we poison it by our own misconduct." And so, in conformity with these views, old and new, it has come about that the modern hospital for nervous and mental diseases is a school of health in which the patient learns how to live and often recovers while getting his lesson.

During the year two patients died by
Suicides. their own hands. Into the details of these casualties one need not enter. One of the patients came to us voluntarily for treatment and was on parole. Suicide is an ever-present danger in all mental hospitals and can never be wholly prevented, notwithstanding the most elaborate schemes

of precaution. My own belief is that it is commoner in institutions where the restrictions are great than in those in which a large measure of freedom prevails. Constantly to dog a patient's footsteps is not only to do serious mischief by obtruding upon consciousness the very idea which we would banish, but it is to make life not worth living at the high price which such ceaseless protection, oftentimes futile, exacts as cash payment. In some hospitals the fear of suicide, or maybe of the censure which its occurrence sometimes brings, and the meticulous avoidance of what are deemed risks, dominate the administration and obsess the administrator in a way that militates against the welfare of the individual patient and still more against that of the mass who stifle needlessly in the pervasive atmosphere of repression which is thereby engendered. One of the ablest of living alienists is on record as saying, "It is a bad asylum which has no accidents." Accidents due to downright carelessness of officer or nurse are reprehensible surely, but when they are the occasional result of a humane policy that seeks to promote contentment and, through contentment, the chances of recovery, no just man will find fault with the administration in which they occur. May there never be undue irony for our patients in the legend which is blazoned on the arms of the Weld House, "*Ubi libertas, ibi patria!*" But let it be distinctly understood, in view of a tragedy which yesterday shocked and grieved the public in the death by violence of a productive man of letters, that these reflections are pertinent only to the sick

undergoing treatment in hospitals and not by any means to homicidal men at large in the community.

**Health by Faith
and
Faith Fakers.**

We have heard less during the past year of cure by faith, and that blessed word psychotherapy, erstwhile so dear to magazine readers and searchers after new things, seems to be losing its vogue. One may say so much and yet remain without the ranks of the scoffer. For there are still many good and intelligent men who believe that there inheres in spiritual inspiration, as such, a specific quality even towards repair of the central nervous system. Indeed one of the wisest of physicians, Sir Clifford Allbutt, a British Commissioner in Lunacy, declared not long ago that "in many a severe functional malady, to arouse latent reserves by a rekindling of hope and courage [might] compass a marvelous cure and a lively rally even in some by nature incurable," although he believes that the doctrine should be "accepted with some reserve in respect to those highest cerebral films which are more especially the seat of that 'innermost' wherein lie conscience, spiritual freedom and the vision of God." But the movement which we are here considering has certainly been useful in emphasizing the importance of getting at the mental and spiritual, as well as the bodily, conditions of one's patients. A man when sick likes to be regarded not merely as a case but also as a living soul. It is only against the fakers in faith healing—and their name, like the devils they would exorcise, is legion—that one's grievance lies and

whom one would fain hold up to the obloquy they deserve for their unholy traffic in morbid human minds. On several occasions the victims of such charlatanry have come from the offices of mental healers to find more helpful conditions in the kind of hospital where as mental patients they properly belonged. They all tell a tale of fraud and of a purse emptied to no other purpose than that of filling another. And thinking that it may interest the Trustees to know how the trick is done, here, for instance, are copies of letters which had been received by a woe-begone gentleman who came to Butler Hospital during the past year full of delusions of despair and crying aloud in his deplorable perturbation of mind :

DEAR SIR :—Yours duly received. The condition which you describe has often been removed through this means and doubtless could be with you. I enclose printed information. It would be a help in planning the specific work if you could give any particular reason for the apparent fear.

Was there a particular time when something went wrong to establish an abnormal thought of fear? A scare by any occurrence or an unusual or unexpected fear? Were you always afraid of people? Or of a gathering, or an audience? Are you afraid of persons, usually? Have you been shocked or overweighted by censure, etc., at any time? Did you fear persons, as a child?

These points will help me in planning specific work for your own case and condition. The right proceeding will be to give concentrated attention to the particular features of the fear, once each day for five days in succession; then let this work develop by itself for two days, thus applying the mental force five days of each week for a while according to what the causes prove to be by the answers you give to the questions above asked. This work, with the general application of principles that I can make should set you free of the difficulty and I confidently think that it will do so. Just how much work will be needed for it we cannot tell to a certainty but I will, of course, work as closely to the point as possible and do it in as short a time as may be for thorough work and lasting results. The charge is for the time expended \$2 each time—\$10 per week. Awaiting your advice, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

....."

"MY DEAR MR.....:

Yours duly rec'd and all the points carefully considered.

There are several points in the experiences beginning with early childhood each of which needs special attention for a few days. This requires some definite time to do the work and the general condition at the present time also must have its own particular attention and care to adjust and restore the normal condition of mind.

All this can be done all right but not in a few days or in any desultory way of applying the influence. I appreciate fully your position as regards expense and am willing to aid you in it in fair ways. To this end I would suggest that I will give you the full concentrated attention required for such cases, once each day for five successive days of each week for two months for \$20 each month, \$40 in all, which will be less than half my usual fee. There is work enough in sight from your description of the case to require this amount of time and shall expect to cover the necessary ground of action within that time. If then we find other work that should be done we can consider its plan.

I will begin the work at once if you like, and as soon as I hear from you to that effect.

Sincerely yours,

....."

"MY DEAR MR.....:

Yours enclosing M. O. for \$20 duly received. I have begun the mental work as planned from the outline you have given me and will do the best possible with the case in all ways. I think it will be all right.

Please keep me informed of changes as you may notice them, particularly of any disturbing features that need special attention at times.

Sincerely yours,

.....

I have examined the photo, which is a very good one, and as I will not need it more I return it for you to use.

....."

You will pardon me, gentlemen, for taking so much of your time in exposing a fraudulent practice upon which corrupt men fatten while their victims pine and wither away. It seemed to me worth while to pro-

duce the evidence in black and white, for here is a pitiful case of malpractice brought home right under our own roof. It is the fashion nowadays to arraign men in high places, oftentimes upon insufficient evidence of wrong-doing. The cry is ever "higher up." Let us for the nonce descend lower in the scale of human existence and put upon their guard those whom we are charged to succor against predatory practitioners whose activities are the more pernicious, not only by reason of the despicable nature of their traffic, but because of the apparent intelligence of method whereby fraud is made to minister to cupidity while it wrecks the minds of men.

**The
Training
School.**

It is a genuine pleasure to speak of the Training School for Nurses, which during the year has advanced in efficiency and prosperity almost as if by leaps and bounds. There have been a distinct improvement in the quality of the material which the School has undertaken to mould to its purposes, a greater stability of organization, a more effective service, a more wholesome discipline, an increased zeal and a marked enhancement of *esprit de corps*. To say that this happy state of affairs has been brought about in the main by the intelligent enthusiasm of the Superintendent of Nurses is but to give credit where it is due. Of Miss Cleland's successful administration your own Report has taken due cognizance. That officer's work has been made if not easier at least more agreeable by the improved status of the School

in respect of the greater facilities for thorough training, to which reference was made last year. It will be remembered that in addition to the training offered by the Providence District Nursing Association, which all our pupils enjoy as part of their course, an affiliation has been effected with the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York City whereby at a certain stage in their studies, now occupying three full years, the nurses proceed to the metropolis for instruction in branches of the work for which the general hospital offers greater clinical advantages. We may possibly be prejudiced witnesses at Butler Hospital, but the conviction has been borne in upon us that the nurse who begins her studies in a hospital for nervous and mental diseases has stamped upon her brain an impress in ideals that stands her in stead for the rest of her professional life and fits her in a peculiar way for nursing activities in every form of sickness. The main reason for this superiority, not apparent at first blush, was happily stated by Dr. Cowles in his admirable address to the School at the graduation exercises last May. The statement was in the form of the opinion of Miss Woodward, of the McLean Hospital, the teacher of our own Superintendent and herself a pupil of Miss Nightingale of happy memory, who, when she had returned from service at the Boston City Hospital to that for mental diseases said, "In the general hospital the patient must mind the nurse; here the nurse must please the patient."

In our work at Butler Hospital the appeal at the outset—and this was the keynote of Dr. Cowles's

address — is not so much to the nurse's knowledge of the objective thing to be done for cure, as in bodily nursing; in mental nursing the appeal is first to her sympathy for the suffering she sees. "The common fear soon fades, if ever there is any; and there comes the daily and hourly practice of the Christian graces; of their growth the nurse, in the making, is quite unaware. The thought is thus infinitely kind, and as she thinketh in heart so is she. What is the source from which such inspiration comes? Here is the supreme debt: it is to the woman and her universal motherliness."

But in the restrictiveness of concept imposed by our English speech in the matter of the possessive case of its personal pronouns, and perhaps also in that excessive chivalry which *place aux dames* too often prescribes, it must not be supposed that the whole nursing field at Butler Hospital is pre-empted by the gentler sex. There will always be an honorable career open to properly qualified young men in the hospital of this character, however much women nurses may encroach upon what once was the exclusive domain of the other sex. Under the management of Mr. B. C. Kemp, and as part of the general movement upward to which I have already referred, there has been a corresponding improvement in the male department. Several of our best young men have taken advantage during the year of the opportunity to vary and extend their training in the general hospitals of Boston and New York or to enter upon private practice outside. It is significant of the greater sta-

bility in a service which in times past has occasionally been recruited from the ranks of men of wandering habits and uncertain purpose in life, that of thirty-eight men who entered during the year, nineteen are still with us. Moreover, of the last graduating class each male member either had at the time of leaving the School, or had had while still a pupil, a private case outside from each one of which report has reached me of excellent work done and appreciation felt.

I cannot speak too highly of the pains taken by the members of the medical staff and of the officer-nurses who teach, to give their pupils their best work in instruction, and the hospital is also under very great obligation to the medical men of Providence who have not only lectured on special subjects, but also given them edifying talks on Sunday afternoons,

New Kitchen. The new work undertaken this year has been conducted under discouraging conditions of delay. Whereas all should have been completed by November 1st, the end is barely in sight at the present time. A beginning was made in June by dismantling the old boiler room and laundry and constructing a tunnel to the basement of the North Female Ward, although an accepted plan for the work to be done was not received until about September 1st. The scope of the new undertaking consists mainly in the provision of a kitchen in the space formerly occupied by the boiler plant and in the conversion of the old laundry build-

ing into a dormitory for men. The kitchen proper is a room 40 x 32 feet located in a one story building, with the floor approximately level with the basement. The peak of the roof is 25 feet above the floor, and the room is lighted by skylights and well ventilated. The walls are lined with glass brick; the floor is of terazzo. This room is to be used for cooking alone. Contiguous to the kitchen is a storeroom for kitchen supplies, a room where vegetables will be prepared for cooking, and a scullery. Arrangements are such that all food to be sent to the wards converges naturally to one point, from which delivery should be prompt and without confusion. The service space is connected directly with the North Female Ward and the Weld House by tunnels and with the South Wards through the passage now used. Thus, wards that were farthest from the kitchen are now nearest and the slight additional distance to the South Wards will be more than offset by the disuse of the lift. It seemed wise to provide increased cold storage space, to which end excavation was made to the west of the rear centre building, a room 40 x 16 being the result. In this room is a refrigerator for the kitchen departments, leaving the remaining space available for future use.

**New Dormitory
for Men.** The men's dormitory consists of two floors of nine rooms each, with closet space, lavatory with bathtubs and showers, etc., and a sitting-room at the end. The basement is to be used as a storeroom.

**Repairs
and
Improvements.**

Although no other new work of magnitude has been undertaken, it has been a particularly busy year with the mechanical departments.

Fitting up the new shop and laundry has necessitated the construction of racks for pipe and lumber, closets, benches, tables, storeroom and shelving and the installation of the necessary shafting for the machine shop. There has also been added to the equipment of the machine shop a saw table, a joiner and an emery wheel.

To transfer the hot water supply from various locations in the basement to the new power house required a rearrangement of some of the mains. A return pipe, was connected at the extreme end of each main, all being brought together at convenient points, carried to the power house and there connected with a pump. This pump keeps the water in constant circulation, so that water at a high temperature is obtainable at any point almost instantly. So efficient has this system proved that closets heated by hot water for heating dishes and keeping food warm in serving rooms have operated perfectly.

On the completion of the power house the water supply was taken from the high pressure service in order to save the expense of running the long main from the low pressure service. A subsequent connection with the low pressure service was authorized by the Trustees to meet the exigencies of the laundry, and a three-inch pipe has been run to the power house and properly connected.

With the completion of the tunnel to the North Female Ward a change in the mains supplying steam to the entire east wing was made possible. The supply for this portion of the Hospital buildings had been increased, when necessary to provide for radiation in new buildings, until there were three mains from the boiler room to the various wards. These independent mains have now been removed and a single main of ample capacity has taken their place. Beginning at the head house of the tunnel an eight-inch main runs through the kitchen corridor and tunnel to the North Female Ward, from which point the size is reduced as the various supplies are taken off. It has been possible to simplify various other connections and to place the heating of each building on a footing of independence and control.

A large amount of pipe covering has been necessary, and as this work is not being done for a day, the best and most durable materials have been used.

The Gate Lodge has been papered and painted, and a bathroom, as well as steam heat, have been provided there. A fireplace and chimney have been built at Duncan Lodge. A new floor has been laid in the stable. The Weld House piazza has been reconstructed. The serving rooms in the Weld House have been reconstructed and largely paid for by Mrs. Weld's generous contribution for that purpose.

**Fire
Protection.**

Little has been done in the work of fire protection this year. Several fire doors have been constructed and stands

of small hose have been connected at various points in the basement. Several extinguishers have been purchased.

Cold Storage. The time has perhaps arrived for considering the advisability of providing cold storage. The ice houses have been in use a great many years and present conspicuous evidence of age. It will be absolutely necessary to provide either a new ice house or a cold storage plant before next winter.

Needs. Recommendation previously made as to the advisability of replacing the old slate on the roofs of the old buildings with new material is renewed. The entire Hospital buildings should be painted on the outside. This work would cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Farm. On April 9th the large barn and wagon shed and contents were destroyed by fire. In the barn were twenty-seven cows and one bull, hay and grain, and the shed housed the farming machinery and wagons. With the loss of the herd of cows it became necessary to obtain milk from another source and a contract was made with the Cedar Spring Farm at Wickford, R. I., to furnish milk and cream. The product of that dairy was of high grade and every effort was made to make the service satisfactory. The arrangement continued till October 1st, when it seemed more advantageous to Butler Hospital to buy milk nearer home. Accordingly, a contract was made

with Mr. George S. Baker, of Rehoboth, to furnish three hundred quarts of milk daily. By the use of a cream separator, which has been installed in the milk room, the necessary amount of cream is obtained from the milk.

As our farm wagons, etc., with the exception of one wagon and a cart, were burned and all of the other machines, some embarrassment was caused for a time, but the needs of the farm were met as soon as possible by new purchases, involving an expenditure of \$718.87. The operation of the farm this year has been attended with a large degree of success, the value of the farm products being estimated at \$8,206.

The propriety of building, after the fire, an inexpensive shed to house the wagons and other farming implements was considered, but a temporary building, even of cheapest construction, would have cost nearly \$700, an expenditure which it was thought best to save. As the piggery is not what it should be, it would seem that a beginning might be made by building a new one, when a place for housing the wagons and implements could then be obtained in the building now used as the piggery.

Finances. By examining the Financial Statement it will be observed that the year has been one of prosperity. The total board bill for the year was over \$177,000, which is \$7,000 more than in any previous year.

The increase in the Provision account is caused by the purchase of milk.

Fuel account shows an increase of \$5,637.48. There are now in the bunkers 600 tons of coal, costing \$2,700, which leaves an excess value of coal burned of \$2,937.48. Conditions have not been normal during the past year, as during the winter, while the transfer to the new power plant was being made, the operation of both plants was necessary, thus calling for the consumption of an extra amount of coal. The amount of coal burned in the future will exceed past consumption, but it must be remembered that it was impossible to heat the buildings properly from the old plant. With the new plant the buildings are comfortably heated even in the most severe weather, because it is now possible to generate as much steam as may be needed, but in order to do this the amount of coal burned is increased proportionately.

The launch, which for several years has made trips every summer to the great enjoyment and profit of the patients, was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, a few days after it had been housed for the winter. The boat was insured for \$2,000, which sum will provide largely for a new launch. There should be no delay in placing our order for a new craft.

Mrs. Shepard. It is not enough that the Trustees' Report contains an eloquent and feeling reference to the loss sustained by Butler Hospital in the death of its good friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Shepard. Your reporter is accredited spokesman for the benefits which came to the institution in ways innumerable through that lady's bounty, but your

superintendent must claim the privilege of acknowledging in this place in deepest gratitude all that her beneficence has meant to him officially during the past eleven years. Scattered sentences here and there in previous Reports fall far short of telling the full tale of Mrs. Shepard's wise benefactions. It was never necessary to make a direct or even an indirect appeal to her large heart, which was always at leisure from self-interest, for our benefactress was ever on the lookout for means of helping the sick and unfortunate, thus, by anticipating requirements, making all suggestions from the outside unnecessary. In the last years of her useful life nothing gave her more evident pleasure than to perceive how fully her purpose in building, equipping and endowing the conservatory which bears her name had been realized in the provision of a blessed means of moral treatment for patients. Her memory will endure with all the fragrance of the flowers—emblem of her life—with which that generous gift is associated; and surely in the contemplation of her lovely character, her gracious personality and the good which she wrought on earth, one may instantly recognize the likeness of the kingdom of heaven "unto leaven which a woman took."

Chapel services have been conducted and Mass has been said, as usual, by the Rev. Frank Appleton of Trinity Church, Pawtucket, and the Rev. Owen F. Clarke of the Church of the Holy Name, Providence, to whom, as well as to others who have kindly officiated during the year, the Hospital makes renewed expressions of gratitude. No efforts have been spared

by these faithful ministers of religion to bring spiritual comfort to the sick whom they have visited in their hour of need.

Many good friends have furnished music, vocal and instrumental, for Sunday vespers and special thanks are due to the Rev. Marion Law of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, for the use of his vested choir for festival celebrations.

Entertainments were given nearly every week during the winter, and our thanks are due to Lucian Newell, The Einklang, Miss Slack and pupils of the Hope Street High School, and The Sock and Buskin Society for those which they have furnished. A game of baseball was played nearly every week during the summer, to the intense satisfaction of the Hospital family. The Butler Hospital team was well organized and made a good record for itself during the season.

Gifts. In addition to the large bequests already mentioned, record should be made of sundry gifts. Among these I wish particularly to acknowledge for the Hospital a cheque for five hundred dollars, the receipt of which was a most gratifying experience in that it showed not only great filial piety but touching appreciation of what Butler Hospital for twenty years had tried to do for a patient who died here in 1908. Upon the sale of a piece of property, long after all pecuniary obligation had been discharged by the family of the deceased, the son of the latter in recognition of what he regarded as a debt that must still remain unpaid, insisted that we

should receive that amount as an expression of overflowing gratitude.

A lady sent us similarly, five years after the death of a brother who had been with us as a patient for fifty-three years, a valuable picture painted by her daughter, in token of her affection for the deceased and of her thankfulness to those who ministered to him in his protracted helplessness.

Mrs. Wm. G. Weld, always quick to respond to any suggestion looking to the structural completeness of the Weld House, kindly gave her cheque for five hundred dollars for needed alterations in the serving rooms of that building.

Mrs. H. B. Cushing gave twenty-five dollars for the occasional entertainment of patients who might appreciate an outing at her expense. Governor Taft did not fail to send his usual contribution for lawn music, neither did Mr. Lloyd C. Eddy omit his customary baskets of fruit and words of cheer and comfort. To Miss Blanche E. Parmentier we are indebted for books. And, finally, I must acknowledge the useful and much appreciated gift of a handsome carriage and harness from the Trustees of the Estate of Mrs. Henry G. Russell.

The Staff. The medical staff remains the same as last year. From July 23rd to September 28th Dr. Ira Hart Noyes served as interne and did good work.

During Miss Luther's absence in Labrador with Dr. Grenfell, Mrs. Frazee conducted the work of the

arts and crafts department with skill, tact and efficiency.

After thirty years' service at Butler Hospital, most of it as head farmer, Mr. Charles E. Johnston resigned on September 30th on account of ill health, to take up elsewhere duties calling for lesser activity and a less exacting responsibility. He carried with him the good wishes of the many friends whom his long service had made for him.

In reviewing the many occasions for gratitude which always suggest themselves for acknowledgment at the close of the year, I wish to mention particularly a furlough of three months which by your generosity I was permitted to enjoy in Europe and from which I have recently returned refreshed in body and spirit. For this signal token of your good will and sympathy I am deeply grateful.

Your Report refers feelingly to the substitute service of my colleague, Dr. Hall, to whom I am this year under more than usual obligation for his unfailing efforts to promote the objects of the institution of which he is so loyal an officer. To Drs. Ruggles and Campbell, assistant physicians, I am likewise indebted for faithful service in the cause, while to Mr. Goss, the steward, now with a goodly record of achievement to his credit, my many thanks are also due and hereby given. Miss Cady, the matron, Miss Cleland, the superintendent of nurses, and Mr. Kemp, the supervisor of the men's department, have also earned the reward of your approval, as well as my own sincere acknowledgment. The heads of departments

in other branches of the Hospital's many-sided activity have also borne themselves well in the common cause, of which this report is the inadequate record. We begin the new year full of cheer and hope, for it seems full of promise, with the prayer that all our ambitions may be realized in the elevation of Butler Hospital to a higher plane of efficiency and the procurement for the institution of the confidence of the public whom it is my privilege, by your favor, to serve.

Respectfully submitted,

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Medical Superintendent.

January 25, 1911.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1910

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing .	\$169,778	47
Allowances from income of		
Beneficiary Fund . . .	7,509	84
Income of Permanent Fund .	2,650	00
		\$179,938 31

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$18,201	38
Wages	57,647	26
Provisions	39,739	86
Drugs and Medicines . . .	1,668	61
Furniture	7,182	34
Repairs and Improvements .	7,194	99
Farm	3,348	84
Stable	1,746	82
Contingencies	3,855	52
Fuel	13,786	60
Water	1,672	79
Gas	722	76
Electricity	2,622	87
Garage	1,266	70
Cement floor in basement .	1,107	11
Machinery	971	63
Steam and water system . .	3,273	21
Chimney at Duncan Lodge .	492	37
Fire Protection	497	11
New Water Supply	446	89
		\$167,445 66

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1910.

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital December 31, 1910.

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....		\$54,376 68
Investment of Fund.		
3 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Railway Co., Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Col- lateral.....	\$2,947 50	
11 Bonds Columbus Street Ry. Co.....	11,000 00	
\$500 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., 6% Conv. Debenture.....	521 67	
370 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	18,685 62	
80 " N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co	14,730 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	4,000 00	
	<hr/> \$51,904 79	
Cash uninvested.....	2,471 89	<hr/> \$54,376 68

DONATION FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....		\$98,367 44
Received from Insurance of Buildings.....	\$9,311 00	
Income of sundry funds transferred.....	16,097 77	
Gain from sale of 14 Bonds Northern Pacific- Great Northern 4's C. B. & Q. coll.....	5,885 60	
" from sale 185 Shrs. Penn. R. R. Co.....	2,846 23	
" from sale 94 " Great Northern Ry. Co.	445 75	
" do. 2 Bonds United Traction and Electric Company.....	80 00	<hr/> \$34,666 35
		<hr/> \$133,033 79
Less cost of Power and Industrial Building		86,179 78
Investment of Fund.		<hr/> \$46,854 01

20 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$10,893 10	
20 Bonds Seattle Electric Co.....	18,513 89	
\$1,700 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	1,872 13	
75 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	3,767 48	
40 " Providence Gas Company.....	2,000 00	
16 " do. Sub. Rec. Fully paid...	1,346 00	
	<hr/> \$38,392 60	
Cash uninvested.....	8,461 41	<hr/> \$46,854 01

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....	\$65,843 10
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Investment of Fund.

63 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral....	\$31,500 00	
10 Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Illinois Division 3 1/4%	10,000 00	
\$3,100 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures	3,415 30	
156 Shares Great Northern Railway Co.....	18,934 50	
16 " Providence Gas Company.....	1,544 00	
6 " do. Subn. Rec. fully paid..	673 00	
	<hr/>	
Cash overinvested.....	223 70	<u>\$65,843 10</u>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....	\$74,052 17
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Investment of Fund.

41 Shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00	
50 " United Railroad of New Jersey....	9,250 00	
460 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	23,123 75	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co..	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa Railroad Co.....	1,250 00	
90 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	9,000 00	
1 Bond Philadelphia & Reading Consolidated Company.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$71,513 75	
Cash uninvested.....	2,538 42	<u>\$74,052 17</u>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909..... \$36,614 60

Investment of Fund.

2 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$1,965 00	
26 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co....	26,000 00	
\$800 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	883 15	
Western Notes secured by mortgage.....	3,750 00	
20 Shares Providence Gas Company.....	1,930 00	
8 " do. Subn. Rec. fully paid.	673 00	
	<u>\$35,201 15</u>	
Cash uninvested....	1,413 45	<u>\$36,614 60</u>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909..... \$5,015 60

Investment of Fund.

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co....	\$4,625 00	
\$300 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	330 63	
Cash uninvested.....	59 97	<u>\$5,015 60</u>

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909..... \$5,568 25

Investment of Fund.

3 Bonds Lynn & Boston Railway Co.....	\$3,000 00	
2 " Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	1,965 00	
5 Shares Providence Gas Company.....	482 50	
2 " do. Subn. Receipts fully paid	168 25	
	<u>\$5,615 75</u>	
Cash overinvested..	47 50	<u>\$5,568 25</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....		\$25,825 00
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Investment of Fund.

12 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Col- lateral.....	\$6,000 00	
20 Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	20,000 00	
	<u>\$26,000 00</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	175 00	<u>\$25,825 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....	\$2,000 00
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Investment of Fund.

2 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co....	\$2,000 00
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ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....	\$7,000 00
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Investment of Fund.

7 Bonds Lynn & Boston Railway Co.....	\$7,000 00
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CONSERVATORY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....	\$10,000 00
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Investment of Fund.

76 Shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$10,146 87	
Cash overinvested.....	146 87	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....	\$12,366 85
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Investment of Fund.

16 Shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$2,000, 00	
50 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206 25	
\$800 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hart- ford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures....	800 00	
	<u>\$12,006 25</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	360 60	<u>\$12,366 85</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....		\$35,524 91
Investment of Fund.		
60 Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	\$10,000 00	
\$200 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	221 67	
1 Note secured by mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	15,000 00	
20 Shares Great Northern Railway Co.....	2,525 00	
60 " Pennsylvania Railway Co.....	3,937 50	
4 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Railway Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Col....	3,840 00	
	<u>\$35,524 17</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	74	\$35,524 91

HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1909.....		\$25,000 00
Investment of Fund.		
10 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral..	\$9,600 00	
2 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	2,080 00	
100 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	6,562 50	
54 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	6,817 50	
	<u>\$25,060 00</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	60 00	\$25,000 00

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Fund as of December 31st, 1909.....	\$51,995 20	
Gain from sale of Rights of Chicago & North- western R. R. Co.....	2,691 00	
Investment of Fund.		\$54,686 20
10 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q Collateral..	\$9,400 00	
100 Shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	13,300 00	
259 " Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co...	35,204 13	
18 " Providence Gas Company.....	1,737 00	
6 " " Subscription Receipts fully paid.....	504 75	
	<u>\$60,145 88</u>	
Cash over invested.....	5,459 68	\$54,686 20

HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Amount bequeathed to the Hospital		\$5,000 00
Investment of Fund.		
25 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	\$1,640 63	
20 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	2,525 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,965 63	
Cash uninvested.....	34 37	\$5,000 00
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WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Amount bequeathed to the Hospital in Cash..	\$15,000 00
Amount bequeathed to the Hospital in Secur- ities	58,559 00
	<hr/>
	\$73,559 00

Investment of Fund:

23 Shares Capital Traction Co.....	\$2,760 00
6 " Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co...	390 00
32 " Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., Common.....	3,040 00
15 " Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., Pfd.....	1,425 00
21 " Allis Chalmers Co., Pfd.....	420 00
60 " United States Steel Cor., Com....	3,900 00
25 " Southern Pacific Co., Com.....	2,750 00
26 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., Pfd.....	3,640 00
4 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., Com.....	460 00
4 " Chicago & Great Western Ry. Co., Preferred.....	120 00
13 " Chicago & Great Western Ry. Co., Common.....	195 00
8 " Proctor & Gamble Co., Pfd.....	1,400 00
32 " Proctor & Gamble Co., Com.....	10,880 00
6 " P. Lorillard & Co., Pfd.....	690 00
9 " Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.....	1,440 00
5 " Southern Railway Co., Com.....	100 00

Investment Fund:

12 shares Chicago Junction Rys. & U. S. Yds. Co., Pfd.....	\$1,320 00	
2 " Chicago Junction Rys., & U. S. Yds. Co., Com	300 00	
1 Bond Terminal R. R. Ass. of St. Louis....	1,000 00	
1 " Galveston Wharf Co.....	800 00	
1 " Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	850 00	
1 " American Cotton Oil Co.....	900 00	
1 " New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.....	800 00	
1 " Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
1 " Oregon Short Line Railway Co....	1,000 00	
4 Bonds United States Steel Corporation....	4,000 00	
1 Bond Oregon Railway & Navigation Co...	850 00	
1 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	475 00	
1 " Central Branch Union Pacific Ry. Co.	800 00	
1 " Northern Pacific Ry. & Land Grant.	950 00	
1 " St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Company.....	1,000 00	
1 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	1,000 00	
1 " Northern Pacific Terminal Co.....	1,000 00	
1 " Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.	1,000 00	
1 " Minneapolis Union Railway Co....	1,000 00	
1 " Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co....	1,000 00	
1 " Missouri Pacific Railway Co.....	1,000 00	
1 " Wabash Railroad Co.....	1,000 00	
1 " Pacific Railroad Co. of Missouri....	1,000 00	
1 " Tri-City Railway & Light Co.....	900 00	
1 " Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood R.R. Company.....	1 00	
3 Bonds Yankee Fuel Co.....	3 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$58,559 00	
Cash uninvested.....	15,000 00	\$73,559 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20, 1911.

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, } *Committee to audit the*
 GEORGE M. SMITH, } *Treasurer's Accounts.*

FRANK W. MATTESON. *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1910.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod,	Millie McKeever.
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Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp,	Samuel Nicholson.
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CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
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Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,

Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catherine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.

Margaret McDougall,
Carrie B. Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,

Dummer Potter.

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod,

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond,

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproul,
M. Maud Syda,
Sophia K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Frazer,	Mary C MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodwar.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
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CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Alexander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynnott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,	Eleanor A. Summers.
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn.	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,	Edith Louise Smith,
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1910.*

Women.

Flore Alberte Dumas,	Margaret Peacock,	Rose Mary Walsh.
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Men.

Paul Carl Dickert,	Francis James Hatton,
Arthur John Hatton,	Helenus Hill McColl.

*Curriculum changed to three years' course. Condition of graduation accepted by eight members of class of 1910.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 25, 1911.

Edward S. Bacon,
Walter R. Callender,
Frank Warfield Crowder,
Henry W. Greenough,

William F. B. Jackson,
Richard E. Lyman,
Robert F. Noyes,
James De Wolf Perry, Jr.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910.

Emily A. Corliss,
Henry B. Eldridge,
J. Herbert Foster,
Lady Sally Hay,

R. Lincoln Lippitt,
Amelia De Forest Lockwood,
William Neilson McVickar,
Henry W. Rugg,
Elizabeth A. Shepard.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1908-

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867

Trustees.—Continued.

ROYAL C. TAFT.....1866-1908	RATHBONE GARDNER.....1895-
TULLY D. BOWEN.....1867-1869	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...1896-1908
AMOS C. BARSTOW.....1867-1894	ISAAC C. BATES.....1896-
ROWLAND HAZARD1870-1898	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....1898-1909
GEORGE I. CHACE.....1870-1883	EDWARD F. CHILD.....1899-
STEPHEN BROWNELL.....1873-1908	WILLIAM GAMMELL1900-
DANIEL DAY1873-1898	THEODORE F. GREEN.....1900-
WILLIAM GAMMELL1875-1889	DELANCEY KANE.....1908-1909
WILLIAM GODDARD1875-1894	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.....1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....1877-1884	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.....1909-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...1884-1900	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN.....1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD.....1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK.....1910-
STEPHEN O. METCALF.....1889-	

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES.....1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON.....1907-
THOMAS P. IVES.....1858-1865	

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN...1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....1857-1875	

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER.....1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH...1886-1888	

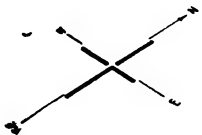
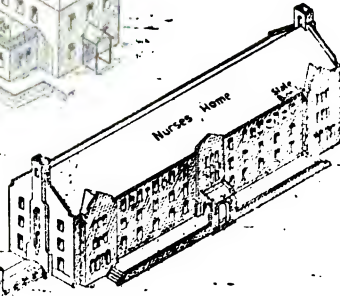
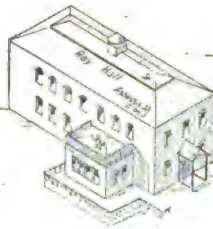
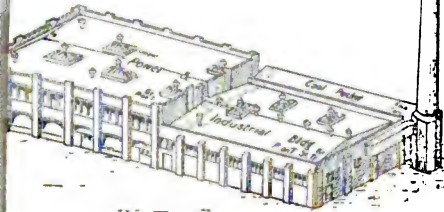
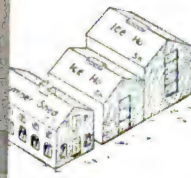
Assistant Physicians.

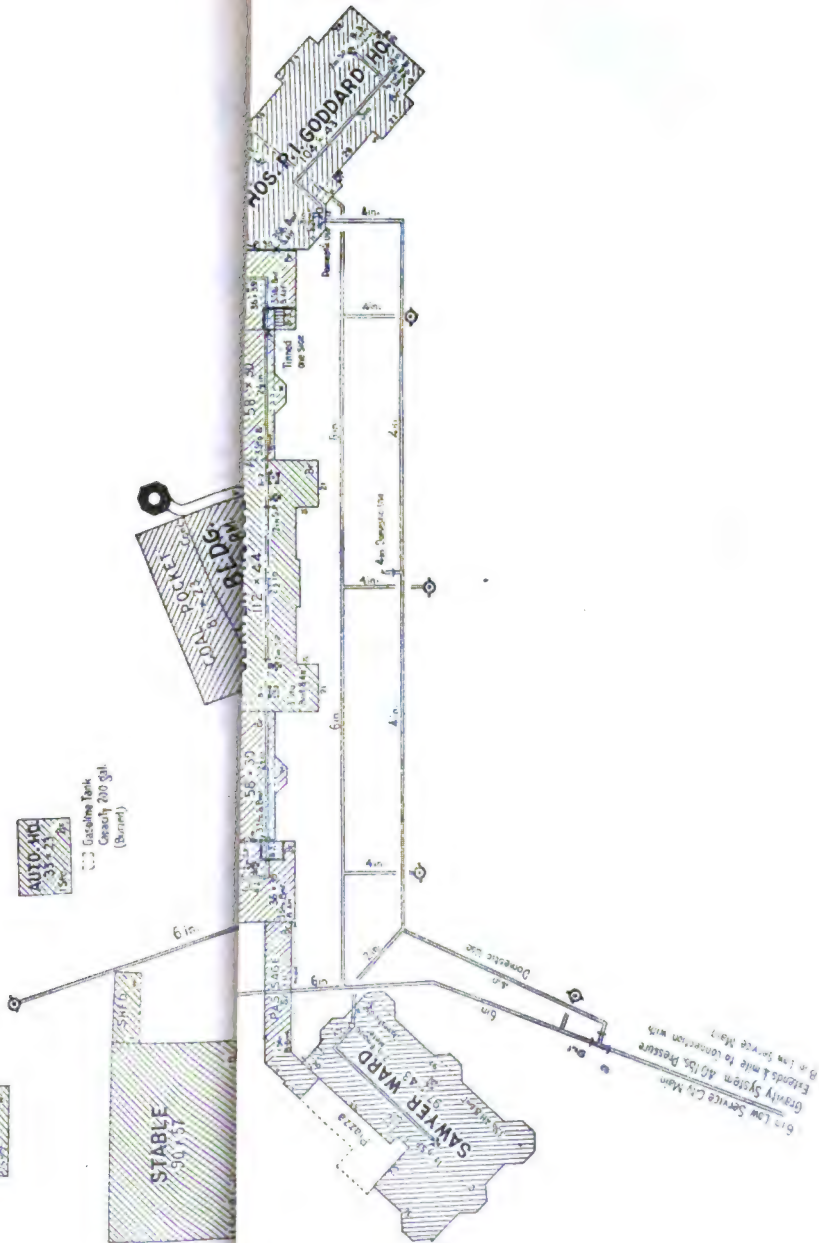
MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	HAROLD J. MORGAN.....	1896-1899
ROGER G. PERKINS.....	1854-1855	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....	1899-1899
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.....	1856-1857	FRANK J. MYRICK.....	1899-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER.....	1858-1859	M. A. FORD.....	1899-1900
B. LINCOLN RAY.....	1859-1867	C. BERTRAM GAY.....	1900-1904
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR....	1901-1908
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....	1901-1902
F. H. GIFFORD.....	1872-1873	JOST D. KRAMER.....	1902-1903
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....	1874-1876	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....	1903-1905
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....	1877-1879	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..	1905-1907
HENRY C. HALL.....	1879-	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1905-1907
A. WARD FOLLETT.....	1884-1885	CHARLES A. McDONALD....	1907-1908
JAMES W. CRAIG.....	1887-1888	WILLIAM L. IRVINE.....	1908-1909
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....	1887-1888	HAROLD G. CALDER.....	1908-1908
D. H. SPRAGUE.....	1888-1889	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1909-
A. V. GOSS.....	1890-1892	NILES WESTCOTT.....	1909-1909
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....	1892-1893	JAMES A. CAMPBELL.....	1909-
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895	IRA HART NOYES.....	1910-1910
E. S. LAMBERT.....	1895-1895		

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....	1898-1901		









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STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. BATES, GARDNER, CHILD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GREEN, CLARK, TAFT, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES, 1912-1913.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND CHILD.
MARCH,	CHILD AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND BATES.
JULY,	BATES AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND GREEN.
SEPTEMBER,	GREEN AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND CLARK.
DECEMBER,	CLARK AND GODDARD.
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

 **Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.**, and all who desire to make personal enquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The perusal of a number of annual reports of mental hospitals of the class to which Butler Hospital belongs, both in this country and England, discloses the fact that this institution is almost alone among its contemporaries in its custom of offering to its corporators and supporters an annual address written on behalf of the trustees by some member of the board.

How this custom came to obtain here is not difficult of explanation to anyone familiar with the recent history of the institution. Our late president, Mr. William Goddard, was not only quite as well acquainted with the treatment of the mentally diseased and the conduct of curative hospitals as most alienists, but as a writer of terse and pregnant English was the peer of the best modern essayists. His reports of this Hospital are well worthy of collection and republication for their literary merit alone. He highly appreciated a capacity of this sort in others and it is perhaps an open secret that possible candidates for the superintendency of Butler Hospital were quite as apt to be judged by their ability to coin an epigram and neatly turn a phrase as by their more distinctly professional attainments. Many of the trustees recall, I am sure, the reading by our former president of a characteristic letter from our present superintendent

which taken in connection with one other recommendation, far from professional in character, made his calling and election sure. They also remember more than one annual meeting, some of them held many years ago, in the reports of which the president and the superintendent engaged in a contest of wit and wisdom which excited the enthusiastic admiration of every listener.

But this explanation calls for another. It may well be asked why if Col. Goddard's literary ability was the occasion for our unique practice it should be continued now that his trenchant pen has fallen from his grasp. There are two reasons. We Rhode Islanders hate to abandon a precedent. We cling to a custom as we cling to a constitution, for the very reason that other communities refuse to tolerate it. And this custom has at least the effect of calling upon one trustee to make a yearly study of the situation which may be of potential benefit to the hospital.

I have this year, under the guidance of the superintendent and with material which he has furnished me, found intense interest in considering the function of such a hospital as ours in ascertaining and removing the causes of insanity and its adaptability to this use.

In general medical practice the truth is recognized that it is not only more humane but more economical to discover and root out the causes of disease than it is to alleviate the sufferings or even to accomplish the cure of its victims. The State and private charity have expended great sums in the treatment of suffer-

ers from tuberculosis. The money has been wisely spent, for the walls of the most substantial hospital will crumble before the white plague is entirely stamped out, but we are now spending smaller sums much more wisely, in the employment of investigators to discover and make known the conditions which make our city tenements and our mill villages breeders of consumption, and we will show our wisdom supremely when at a larger initial cost we adopt the requisite reforms. It is coming to be recognized that the maintenance of hospitals for the treatment of preventable diseases, while creditable to our hearts, is a reproach to our intelligence. The process began with us in the movement for the hospitalization of asylums, to which reference has frequently been made in these reports, and has progressed along natural and inevitable lines. Not many years back, few people thought of mental disease as being preventable. Insanity is still regarded as in some sort a visitation from the Almighty. We attribute it, if we seek its cause at all, almost uniformly to heredity. We fail to realize, also, how general and indefinite an expression the term "insanity" is. It is as inadequate a statement to say that a person is insane as it is to say that he is sick. The term insanity covers as wide a range of disorders, manifesting as many diverse symptoms, and attributable to as many and as varied causes as exist between a cold in the head and paralysis. Let us listen briefly to what the wise men to whom Dr. Blumer has referred me have to say about it.

Hospitals for the insane are no longer known as

asylums. Within a few years, hundreds of institutions have dropped the misleading designation which branded them merely as places of refuge and detention ranking scarcely above the almshouse and the prison and have asserted their right to the name of hospital, emphasizing the medical character of their activities. In like manner suppressive and custodial measures have yielded to active treatment. The patients are classified according to their needs and special provision is made for the care of every class. The best institutions have, as we have, infirmaries for those who are feeble in mind and body or suffer from chronic illness. Provision of the most advanced character is made for sufferers from acute physical disease and those requiring surgical attention. Patients are received in a condition of acute delirium, which is merely a feature or episode of some familiar physical disorder which would ordinarily be treated at a general hospital. During my recent visit to the Hospital in the discharge of my duty as a trustee I witnessed a most remarkable recovery of a patient brought to us in a condition of acute delirium of an extreme type attending an attack of pneumonia, the fatal result of which was predicted by all, and I observed the preparations for at least two operations for appendicitis. It is not too much to claim today that nearly all disorders, from chronic bed cases at the one extreme to cases of acute physical disease at the other, are as well cared for at the best hospitals for the insane as at any other public institution.

It is manifest that this being the case, not only are the services of the best consulting surgeons and

physicians and a highly skilled resident medical staff called for, but the nurses and attendants must be of a different and much higher type than those whose duty has merely been to control unruly patients and to preserve order. The latter class did very well for an asylum. A very different sort is required to co-operate with the physician in the endeavor to bring about in the patient mental readjustment and restoration to normal activities, which is the main purpose of hospitals for the insane, and at the same time to assist in the treatment of the cases calling for general medical or surgical attention to which I have referred. And such a type of nurse is being evolved through the training schools for nurses which are a feature of the modern hospital. The men and women who are thoroughly trained in these schools are equipped for even a higher and more important service than those who are educated to care merely for patients suffering from physical disease. It is a nobler task, calling for a higher grade of man or woman to minister to a mind diseased than to a disordered body. It is true, undoubtedly, that all real physicians and all competent nurses regard the minds as well as the bodies of their patients but the capacity for ministration to mental sufferers can be best attained in an institution the main purpose of which is to cure mental disease. No profession should appeal more strongly, to women especially, who desire to make their lives in the highest degree useful to their fellows and at the same time to earn a certain and sufficient income in the exercise of a dignified and respected calling than that for which

our school among others fits its graduates. The more general employment of women so equipped outside the hospitals in cases of incipient mental or nervous disorders would be of vast benefit to the community.

But highly educated physicians or even nurses whose business it is to minister to the mentally diseased, who are imbued with an enthusiasm for their profession and who wish to extend its usefulness to the utmost, no more than their brethren who are specialists in other departments of healing, are content to merely alleviate the sufferings or even to effect a cure of the sick. They, too, seek to learn and to aid in removing the causes of sickness. The hospital becomes a laboratory for the study and investigation not only of the phenomena but of the causes of all forms of insanity. Much has already been accomplished in this direction and preparation is being made for a much more thorough, detailed and systematic investigation and study than has heretofore been possible. For what I am able to say upon this subject I am indebted very largely to a little pamphlet, which seems to me as admirable as it is brief, by Homer Folk and Everett S. Elwood, published by the State Charities Aid Association of New York.

Many forms of mental diseases are preventable and their causes are well understood and are open to present attack. Nearly one-fifth of all the insane are suffering from paresis or as it is popularly called, softening of the brain. It is an incurable disease resulting indirectly in almost every instance from an immoral life. It is the most obvious illustration

which can be conceived of the truth of the adage, "The wages of sin is death." Its ravages can be decreased by a franker acknowledgment and more general knowledge of its cause, the teaching of sex hygiene and more adequate moral and religious education.

Allied to paresis in so far as they find their cause in self-indulgence are those forms of insanity which follow the habitual use of alcohol even to an extent not leading to intoxication. Recent investigation has established a relation between alcoholism and insanity not before realized and the sins of the fathers are in this respect likely to be visited upon the children. Similar in their effect to alcohol are those patent medicines, nearly all having alcohol as their base and with it such drugs as opium, morphine and cocaine, to which the less intelligent of the community are so generally addicted. The diseases resulting from such indulgence are to be lessened again by broader knowledge and by an appeal to enlightened self-interest and by the cultivation of the moral and religious instincts.

Many cases of insanity, characterized by a long continued mental breakdown, result from such diseases as typhoid fever, influenza and diphtheria. A more acute form of mental disease often attends tuberculosis, pneumonia and disturbances of the heart, arteries and kidneys. The prevention of mental troubles attendant upon such physical ailments is of course to be sought in the prevention of the diseases themselves; protection of food and water and healthful

home and factory life, but the mental suffering could be more effectively allayed and the recovery hastened and made permanent if victims of physical disease involving mental disturbance were willing to lay aside their prejudices and convalesce in a hospital such as ours.

Heredity undoubtedly accounts for some cases of insanity. Mental instability is communicable to offspring, as is a weak constitution, and a person who suspects such an inheritance should guard against mental as against physical disease by special care to secure proper surroundings, to practise healthful activities and to cultivate sound mental and physical habits, and should be willing to submit themselves at an early stage of their troubles to hospital treatment.

The most interesting form of insanity, both in its phenomena and its cause, none the less interesting to study because the most painful of all to witness, is that which is characterized by delusions, often of the most distressing character such as distrust of friends and relatives, belief in persecution and fear of violence and death, and this we are told results largely from wrong mental habits which are at first, to some extent at least, under the control of the patient.

There is great danger in an attitude of habitual dissatisfaction with life and brooding over troubles and difficulties which come to everyone in some form and which can be made either a stimulus to healthful endeavor and activity or an excuse for despair and sullen despondency. There is great danger, also, in undue sensitiveness in brooding over slights or lack

of appreciation and in suspicion of the motives of others. Such habits often result in delusions which constitute a very real form of insanity, and such tendencies should be guarded against as we guard against smallpox or cholera. The remedy is healthful work, simple pleasures and an interest in the welfare of others, and in extreme cases a hospital can render perhaps its best service in treating and restoring such sufferers. Work, hard, steady, interested work, done as well as we know how to do it, without worry, in its course or over its results, is the best preventative. Those in danger of this form of mental disease are entitled to the early care of specialists and of properly trained nurses. There are, of course, many who by inherited disposition or trying experience are peculiarly subject to the habits to which I have referred, and all such are entitled to the utmost consideration and tenderest care of those who are near them. Mental ill health, insanity perhaps, may be and often is caused by indifference and lack of consideration and even by brutal treatment on the part of others.

Butler Hospital is equipped for the care of many more patients of each of the classes which I have mentioned, as well as for those suffering from other forms of insanity which, while not now regarded as preventable, are yet curable, or the suffering from which can be alleviated by the Hospital environment and the ministration of its medical staff and nursing force; and it desires to care for all such whom it can benefit. It is rendering an inestimable service to this community and can render an even greater. To do

this it must evidently be relieved of the responsibilities of a mere asylum, of the simple custody and restraint of imbecile, unappreciative, noisy and constantly violent cases, of whose cure there can be no hope, who in spite of all possible care disturb and retard the recovery of other patients and who call upon the class of nurses whom we are trying to develop for services which are distasteful and which they ought not to be required to render, and the Hospital makes no apology for declining such responsibility whenever possible.

I fully realize how trite and commonplace, how puerile indeed, all that I have written must appear to the physician, but I cherish the hope that some laymen will not be entirely without appreciation of a statement, however elementary, which at least is true and clothed in language which the least experienced layman can understand.

I have left myself but little space for a recital of the year's progress at the Hospital, which in some directions has been important. The Potter Home for Nurses, which was made possible by the generosity of Mr. William H. Potter, has been erected in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. F. Ellis Jackson. The building is covered in and it is expected that it will be ready for use during the coming summer. The trustees regard it as one of the most satisfactory buildings upon the grounds. While it has a distinctive character of its own suggesting its use, it fits in admirably with the older structures. When completed it will fill the greatest need that the Hospital has felt

and will be of great value in making Butler Hospital even more attractive to the best class of nurses who seek the advantage of its school. The building of the nurses' home on the site of the old greenhouse has made necessary an addition to the Shepard conservatory to be used chiefly as a palmhouse. This has been constructed with a portion of Mrs. Shepard's bequest and fills its purpose admirably. The new kitchen and employes' building has been completed and is in use as is the men's new dormitory, which was formerly the laundry building. Both of these buildings are an immense improvement over the old and unsanitary quarters of which they supply the place. The basement of the old laundry building has been converted into a commodious storeroom with the most modern appliances. A new ice house has been built. Mrs. Delancey Kane has presented the Hospital with the money needed to procure a new motor boat and tender to take the place of those destroyed by fire. An insurance of \$2,000 upon the old motor boat paid part but not all of the expense of the new one. The space in the rear of the center building has been graded and paved and presents a dignified appearance which is a pleasing contrast to its condition in the past. The continued generosity of Mrs. Weld has enable the trustees to construct at a cost of \$400 a veranda in connection with the infirmary of the Weld house, which is of great practical use. A squash court for the use of officers and patients is in course of construction, the expense being defrayed by subscription without use of the Hospital funds. Under

the advice of Mr. Olmstead a plan has been adopted for the planting of trees and shrubs along the main avenue leading from the entrance on Blackstone Boulevard. Butler Hospital has continued to prosper, as in former years, through the generosity of members of this community and others who have had occasion to learn of the value of the work which is done. The trustees desire above all else to show their gratitude for this generosity and for the appreciation with which the institution is regarded, by continually increasing its usefulness. We again call attention, especially of physicians, to the fact that the Hospital possesses beneficiary funds the income of which, while now largely used, can be used to an even greater extent to minimize the charge made to those who can hope to secure recovery or relief from mental suffering through its ministrations.

For the Board of Trustees,

RATHBONE GARDNER,
Committee,

sis, seven; endocarditis, two; general paresis, three; pulmonary embolism, one; cerebral hemorrhage, one; cancer of pancreas, one; septicaemia, two; renal tuberculosis, one; chronic nephritis, one; pulmonary tuberculosis, one; general peritonitis, one; colitis, one; aortic stenosis, one; erysipelas, one; senile marasmus, one.

The admissions this year exceeded those of last year by six and the discharges by nineteen. The average weekly number of patients under treatment was six less than during the previous year.

Of the one hundred and twenty-eight admissions forty-eight were voluntary.

The average admission rate for the year was \$22.42; the average weekly receipts per patient were \$22.02; and the average weekly cost was \$22.16.

In this context I may remind you of your statement of last year that the Trustees had submitted themselves to a somewhat rigorous examination as to whether they were accomplishing all the good that it is possible for them to accomplish with the splendid equipment which has been provided for them and the ample means at their command. An analysis of the admissions, from the point of view of the pecuniary consideration involved, seems this year, as it did last, to give point to the complacent answer which you permitted yourselves then to make to the serious question. For it appears that of the 128 patients admitted 68, or 53%, paid less than the average cost of maintenance. Of those 68

persons there were 55 who paid less than \$15.00 a week, 27 paying less than \$10.00, while among the latter are included 4 who paid a weekly rate of \$2.00 and 6 who were entirely supported by the Hospital and the State.

Thirty-three per cent of the admissions received aid from the beneficiary funds of the Hospital (38 patients receiving as much as \$5.00 per week and 2 even more), while 25 were State beneficiaries, 22 at \$70.00 per quarter and 3 at \$3.00 per week.

Of the 39 patients who recovered 19, or 48.28%, paid less than average cost, 18 paying less than \$15.00, and 13 less than \$10.00, of which latter 3 paid but \$2.00 per week and 4 were supported entirely by the Hospital and the State. Seventeen of the recovered patients received beneficiary aid from the Hospital, 15 at the rate of \$5.00 per week, and 11 of them were State beneficiaries, 10 being in receipt of \$70.00 per quarter.

Your superintendent may venture to doubt, in the light of such effusion of beneficence, whether any board of trustees anywhere could give a better account of its stewardship than is here presented by these striking figures. Nor is this a new policy. Never has it been in accordance with the facts to characterize this institution as exclusively a hospital for those who are rich and of high degree. For, to repeat the words of your report of last year. "Butler Hospital is to-day, perhaps more scrupulously than ever, discharging its proper function and carrying out the real purpose of its founders."

The death during the year of four persons who had been under care and treatment for upwards of thirty years is calculated to excite thoughts that will vary with the emotional reaction of the individual to so remarkable a statistical fact. But whatever may be the views held by some persons as to the survival of the unfit, those of Maeterlinck among others, it is creditable to our nursing staff that the breath of life had been kept in those broken bodies all those years. In the rough-and-tumble of the world those four human beings would doubtless have fallen by the wayside long ago, but Butler Hospital, whose high mission is to shelter and succour the sick, need not apologize for having brought about their protracted survival in apparent contravention of what Darwin's doctrine implies.

Happily, there are no serious accidents to patients to record. Last year, it may be remembered, something was said of suicide in relation to personal freedom, and as a sequel to our attempt to justify the going abroad, in certain circumstances, without insisting that each footstep be dogged, of him who once may have made "his heart a prey to black despair," I venture to quote from a private letter the opinion of a former patient whose testimony is worth recording: "That part [of your report] in which you referred to the two cases of suicide was specially noticeable to me. I am gratified to know you were not seriously disturbed over the matter—at all events, not enough moved to lead you to change at all your policy of parole. You are aware that I speak as one who has

“trodden the wine press” and I want to urge you to continue in that humane practice. If all those who are afflicted with that awful mania, and who are on the road to recovery, could have a voice in the matter, I am sure it would be unanimous for the parole to be given whenever the physicians at the hospital deemed it expedient. Never mind if you lose a patient occasionally, don’t let that worry you a particle, for the risk is well worth taking and ought not to cause any greater feeling than the loss of a patient from a necessary surgical operation. Criticism, of course, must be expected when one of those events occurs, but it is only from those who are thoughtless or ignorant of the disease and of the means essential to recovery. You can never realize in full what a tonic a parole given at the proper time is to a sufferer unless you have passed through the experience yourself.”

Since last April investigations in sero-
The logical diagnosis have been undertaken
Laboratory. in the laboratory by Dr. Frederic J.

Farnell, of Providence, who brought to that expert work a careful training acquired in the laboratories of the New York State Hospital service. For several years lumbar puncture has been practised at Butler Hospital as an aid to diagnosis, but a noteworthy advance is the so-called Wassermann reaction. This latter serum and blood test serves a useful double purpose. Not only does it offer information concerning the possible causation of the disease-process in certain cases, but, the cause having been established,

it helps to indicate the progress of treatment. Thus the clinician is aided not only in diagnosis but in his treatment of the case. But inasmuch as a positive reaction in the blood serum indicating specific infection does not imply that the central nervous system is necessarily involved in the disease-process, the diagnostic conclusions are only of value when in addition to the blood serum the spinal fluid is examined cytologically, chemically and for what is called the complement deviation.

During the past nine months one hundred and sixty-five reactions were tested, of which number seventy-five were spinal fluids and the remainder blood sera. Of the total number of reactions twenty-six spinal fluids and twenty-six blood sera were examined from cases in Butler Hospital. Thirty-eight spinal fluids and twenty-nine blood sera were examined for the State Hospital at Howard. Six spinal fluids and four blood sera were examined for the Rhode Island Hospital Out-Patient Department, while fifteen blood sera were examined for the City Hospital. The remaining nineteen blood sera and five spinal fluids were sent in by other hospitals, dispensaries or by practitioners. In addition, all spinal fluids were examined cytologically and chemically.

The clinical laboratory work has included a variety of analyses, examination of blood, and the preparation of cultures from abscesses from which vaccines were made and used in the successful treatment of furunculosis.

The laboratory of Butler Hospital has served a useful purpose in still another way. The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Randall J. Condon, appreciating the important results to be obtained by the scientific examination of backward children, and acting in conjunction with the Superintendent of Health, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, recommended to the School Committee last spring the appointment of a mental examiner. Dr. Farnell having received the appointment, it was found convenient to carry on the work at Butler Hospital in a room set apart for that purpose. Surely no more important service, from the point of view of prevention and the early recognition of nervous and mental symptoms, could be rendered by this institution to the community. Heretofore, in dealing with abnormal and defective children, attention had very properly been directed to their physical condition, the maintenance of nutrition, the removal of tonsils and adenoids when necessary, the correction of sedentary habits and the regulation of play. But no attention had been devoted to the abnormal processes and their adequate control. For the best results it is essential to determine whether the difficulty is one of malnutrition, prenatal or infantile; whether the disorder is of the nerves or brain, congenital or acquired; and whether these disturbances are remediable or permanent. And all this work acquires added interest in view of the possibility of detecting, while yet in their nascency, such asthenic types of childhood as might develop, in retrograde evolution,

into insane persons or become members of the criminal class.

In all, eighty children have been seen, of which number the parents of ten refused examination. Seven children were found to be of normal mental capacity. Eleven were classified as imbeciles and recommended to home care or institutional life. There were seven cases of epilepsy with marks of incipient deterioration; two cases of eroticism in psychopathic personalities; two psychopaths with criminal tendencies; one cretin with mental deficiency, improving rapidly under treatment; one case of achondroplasia without mental defect; four cases of pre-dementia praecox; one of dementia praecox; while the remaining thirty-five were classified as feeble-minded children presenting acquired defects such as speech difficulties and nutritional disturbances, from which ultimate improvement might be confidently expected.

Examination of the comparative

Financial statements for the year 1910 and 1911
Considerations. shows a shrinkage in income of practically \$10,000. This is accounted for not only by the lower census but by the discharge of patients, long under treatment, who had been maintained at the higher rates. One of these patients had reimbursed the Hospital for many years at an annual rate of \$5,200.00. Moreover, as the incidental result of the advertisement last year of Butler Hospital's readiness to receive patients at unremunerative prices, there has perhaps been a disposition on the part of

the public to plead for inclusion in that bounty even when something nearer to *quid pro quo* might have been paid with a little sacrifice.

Although income has fallen off, it is gratifying to note that expenditure has not exceeded that of the year 1910, notwithstanding many large items charged to current account for extraordinary repairs and betterments. Had these latter been omitted our receipts would have exceeded expenditures by nearly \$9,000.00.

The most notable events of the year in reconstruction and extraordinary repairs were the completion and occupancy of the new kitchen and the reconstruction of the quarters for employees, both which important structural changes were mentioned in last report. It may suffice now to say that the kitchen as finished and in operation has justified all our expectations as regards convenience, comfort and improved service. So much may be claimed in sober truth towards that further justification, concerning which prudence may impose a certain reserve, namely, the large cost involved. The remodelled rear centre building, capable of housing twenty-seven employees, has also given great satisfaction in use. The work consisted in the main of completely clearing the old building of lath and plaster, of strengthening the centre and refinishing throughout. Four steel columns were run from the basement to the fourth floor and at each story longitudinal beams were placed to carry the centre load. The posts and girders were wrapped with wire netting and plastered with cement as a fire retardent. The main floor is reinforced concrete with

terazzo finish, making a complete fire cut-off between the bakery and the floor above.

The bakery occupies the same location in the basement but with increased floor space, a room for stores, apparatus for making ice cream, and a bread cooling room.

The commodious employees' dining-room is on the main floor, on which are also a smaller room for sub-officers and a diet kitchen. These rooms are all light and airy, have terazzo floors and serve their several purposes admirably.

The second floor has a suite, consisting of a sitting-room, two bedrooms and a bath, for the occupancy of the housekeeper in charge and the forewoman of the laundry. Rooms for storing linen and blankets are also on this floor. On the third and fourth floors are the sleeping quarters for women employees, each floor having modern bath and toilet arrangements with slate wainscoting and terazzo floors. The rooms have been newly furnished throughout. The stairs are built of iron with slate treads and reinforced concrete landings, and enclosed in a brick tower. Each entrance to the stair tower is protected by an automatic fire door, and the entire building is equipped with automatic sprinklers. The Hospital is indebted to Mr. Knight C. Richmond, C. E., for his intelligent and devoted service in putting this important reconstruction through.

I will not weary you with an enumeration of minor repairs, for the items are many, as they must ever be in the year's catalogue of improvements if wear and

tear shall be made good without and within. However, I should be recreant to a sense of gratitude to an old-time giver of good things did I fail to make official acknowledgment of the receipt of \$400.00 from Mrs. Wm. G. Weld for the purpose of building a veranda in connection with the Weld Infirmary.

A room on the fourth floor of the administration building has been set aside for use as a laboratory and equipped with the necessary scientific apparatus.

Outside the Hospital buildings the following work has been done: Diversion canals have been constructed at the head of the pond to control the flow of the stream in times of flood. All the three houses on the farm, each occupied by two tenants, have been provided with bathrooms and other modern conveniences.

An ice-house, capable of storing five hundred tons of ice, was built under contract at a cost of \$1,596.49. The Hospital built with its own labor a small fold to house a dozen sheep, as well as a shelter for the launch to replace the one destroyed in 1910 by fire.

A new steam heater has been installed at Duncan Lodge, and the outside work has been painted.

The roadways in the rear of the administration building have been repaved with asphalt as far as the tunnel and in places where there is heavy teaming granite blocks have been used. This latter pavement has also been laid on each side of the tunnel in front of the industrial building.

A large addition has been made to the Shepard Conservatory by the erection of a building measuring

29 ft. x 42 ft., the removal of the old greenhouse to make room for the new Nurses' Home having compelled this extra provision. The new house is used chiefly in caring for the palms and other tropical plants which line the approach to the Hospital in the summer months. The addition was built by Messrs. Lord & Burnham and cost \$3,230.00.

**The
Potter
Home
for Nurses.** The most important addition made to the present group of buildings at the Hospital during the year 1911 is the Potter Home for Nurses, now in course of erection from plans drawn by Messrs.

Jackson and Robertson, architects of Providence. This building, which is to be used as a dormitory and refectory, is on the site formerly occupied by the old greenhouse, north of the Duncan Ward. It measures one hundred and fifty-eight feet long by thirty-four feet wide. The front elevation faces east toward the Seekonk River. Built of brick, with brownstone trimmings, the new building will recall the general character of architecture which has been so successfully used throughout the entire group, though following more closely the Tudor type as exemplified in the Sawyer House. The exterior is designed to suggest the purpose for which the building is to be used, and though little decoration is manifest in the external design, some slight suggestion of a nurse's calling is to be found in the stone carving of the central motive. The inscription which appears on the seal of the Hospital, "*Miseris Succurrere Disce*," has been used

in the decorative panel in connection with the palm, the lily and the spear, together with the lamp, which emblems were suggested by the last verses of "Santa Filomena," Longfellow's tribute to Florence Nightingale:

" A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.
Nor ever shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily, and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore."

The interior is arranged to provide rooms for fifty-two nurses, though for the present there are to be accommodations for only forty-four. The open loggias on the third floor, which look out upon the river, are designed to allow the nurses an opportunity of sleeping out of doors, and are so arranged that at a later date they may be subdivided into eight sleeping rooms without great difficulty or expense. On the first floor, in addition to a large common or living room and dining-room, there are two small reception rooms, a library, coat-room, serving pantries, lavatories, baths and ten bedrooms. The dining-room is placed on the south end of the building, where there is a connection to the Duncan Ward by tunnel, through which all food is brought from the main kitchen to the cellar directly connected by dumb waiter with the serving pantry, opening out of the dining-room. The two upper stories are devoted entirely to sleeping and toilet rooms, with the exception of a large sewing-room

on the second floor. Directly over the front entrance is a suite of rooms to be occupied by the Superintendent of Nurses. And over these on the third floor a similar number of rooms is provided for the Assistant Superintendent.

In the matter of construction, care and thought have been given to protection against fire. Though the building is not fireproof throughout, the two stair wells are of fireproof construction, with fire doors opening into the different corridors, the staircases themselves being constructed of iron with marble treads.

Considerable study was given by the architects to the conditions already existing in other nurses' homes before the plans were drawn, notes having been taken at several hospitals, including the new nurses' home at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. With this information at hand, the general scheme for the building was worked out, and it is the belief of those interested in its construction that the results will be as satisfactory as in any buildings which have been built for the same purpose elsewhere.

At present work is being carried on in the interior of the building, and the Home will probably be ready for occupancy in May of this year.

Mr. Daniel Barrett, who succeeded to
Farm headship on the farm, has given a good
and account of himself for his first year. The
Grounds. results have been creditable and would
 have been much better but for the extended drought of last summer. The florist had the

same handicap of unfavorable weather to contend against but contrived notwithstanding to keep the Hospital sufficiently supplied with flowers for patients' use.

Following a scheme of treatment suggested by Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, approved by your Committee on Grounds, preparation has been made, by digging pits as prescribed on the plan, for planting trees and shrubs along the main avenue from the entrance gates to the stone bridge over the brook.

As in years past, we have had to encounter and try to circumvent the ravages of tree-destroying insects throughout a large area of our woodland. These operations are always expensive when done scientifically by competent foresters under expert direction.

With a view to the decent protection
Farm Needs. of our rolling stock and farm implements from the weather, I may here beg once more that you consider the propriety of replacing the wagon shed destroyed by fire three years ago. The present piggery, having long outlived its usefulness as such, might easily be transformed into a worthy shelter for this purpose and there would be an incidental gain for its somewhat neglected occupants in making up-to-date provision for them elsewhere. And while on this general subject I may remind you further, and in keeping with suggestions already made by the chairman of one of your committees, that the hen houses need thorough renewal if these appurtenances of husbandry shall be operated on a

more satisfactory basis of laying and hatching. Indeed, in view of what is hinted in another part of this report, it may fairly be questioned whether a reasonable sum of money should not be expended during the current year in other accessions to the farm and grounds.

It is impossible to recur year by year to this time-worn topic without telling a twice-told tale. Your own remarks on the **The Training School.** training school encourage me to believe that you appreciate not only the importance of that arm of the service but its necessary expensiveness as an institution. There is an apparent disproportion between the number of our nurses and that of our patients, insomuch that the question is sometimes asked, "Why so many?" The answer is that, as a part of its duty to the public, Butler Hospital is conducting a school which is sending out into the world a number of young men and young women who become missionaries in nursing nervous and mental invalids as cases of such illness occur in the communities in which they practice their art. Not only do they accomplish much in the field of preventive medicine as the result of their special training, but their skilled services frequently make it possible to give home care to patients who otherwise would be obliged to obtain treatment in a sanatorium or hospital. When a short time ago, in a letter to a recently retired superintendent of what is perhaps the leading hospital in the United States, with the most important

training school, I happened to deplore the growing cost of training nurses nowadays, this, in part, was my correspondent's reply: "Why do you hesitate at the cost of the Training School? The object is to train up competent nurses not only in your own hospital but also for the benefit of the world at large. * * * *

It is obvious to me that you need to make the duties less arduous and possibly to spend more money still on the training. There is not enough exercise of the minds of mental nurses. The life should be made more attractive and nurses should be encouraged to do a higher class of work. They are still not sufficiently regarded as nurses and educated persons competent to nurse the insane man and to unravel his mental kinks or at least to assist in the process. In general hospitals the original idea that a training school diminished the cost of nursing is passing away. We are, however, getting a much higher class of service and are doing infinitely more for the community."

And as bearing upon this interesting subject, Dr. W. H. Smith, late General Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and now Superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, estimates the cost to the hospital of carrying a pupil nurse through a three years' course at \$1,200. This estimate is based upon the actual cost, reduced to a per capita basis, of maintaining the nurses' residence in two institutions, which formed the principal item, plus the estimated expense of supervision, teaching, material used in teaching, and incidentals. It is at least consolatory to

learn that the greater cost of training schools is a common experience and apparently inevitable. The standard of nursing at Butler Hospital has improved immeasurably since its training school was established fifteen years ago, and with the added attraction of a three years' course and affiliation to the Bellevue Hospital Training School in New York, where our nurses spend nine months, together with opportunity for service in the District Nursing Association of Providence, there is no reason why our Butler Hospital graduates should not hold their own, and be held in equal esteem, with at least the average nurse wherever trained. And recent experience has shown that, in point of fact, our nurses have secured more than average recognition for themselves wherever they have settled in practice.

The efficiency of the school has been enhanced by the Butler Hospital Nurses' Educational Club, now in the third year of its steady growth. There is stimulus for its members in the monthly meetings, which occur from October to May, as well as in popular Sunday afternoon lectures given from January to April. Several Providence physicians have placed us in their debt for edifying addresses in this auxiliary course, and Miss Fitzpatrick of the Providence District Nursing Association and Miss Parsons, Superintendent of the Training School of the Massachusetts General Hospital have similarly befriended and obliged us by informal talks. During the past year, too, the formation of a Self-Government Association has promoted internal discipline and *esprit de corps*.

Finally, a Butler Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association has sprung into being. All these activities are due to what I hesitate to characterize in terms which in some quarters have fallen into disrepute but which nevertheless is the initiative of Miss Cleland, Superintendent of Nurses, under the referendum of Dr. Hall.

While this section has usually been written with particular reference to the female nurses in our service, it were well this year to chronicle the successes of the men under the faithful supervisorship of Mr. Kemp, supported by Dr. Ruggles. Several members of the last graduating class have taken up private nursing and made an excellent record, while others have either remained here as charge nurses or been preferred to places of responsibility in other hospitals. It is significant of greater stability in the male nursing staff, as well as of the increased attractiveness of the work, that during the past three years we have had a goodly number of candidates on our reserve list ready to fill vacancies as they should occur. The standard of efficiency among the men has never before been so high, and, measured by the reported experience of other similar hospitals, changes in the personnel have been exceptionally few.

It is an unusual year the teaching of
Need for whose experience does not suggest at its
Gymnasium. close something new as a potential factor
 in treatment, however much the achieved
 novelty of the past decade or so, material and thera-

peutic, may give one pause. For Butler Hospital must not only keep up with the stirring times for shame of lagging behind but, if possible, anticipate the trend of events with openness of mind and eye to what growth and progress demand of us as the exacting price of efficiency. In considering the welfare of our patients in relation to means of treatment, hardly anything is more important in the work of rescue than wisely directed muscular activity. The earning of bread in the sweat of the brow is no mere poetic concept. It is a prosaic and incontrovertible fact of personal hygiene with which every practical psychiatrist is familiar. Occupation therapy is in vogue almost everywhere nowadays and its far-reaching benefits have been widely discussed and loudly acclaimed. As a matter of practical experience it is found that men and women suffering from nervous and mental disorders lack the capacity for sustained attention and so do better work and receive greater benefit from it if they are occupied for short periods at frequent intervals and subject to regulated protraction of each attempt. After working at weaving, basket-making, carpentry or what not, for an hour or two, a patient craves, and should have, a complete change of occupation. Under existing conditions our people get such change in walking, reading or playing games. But there is a modern outlet for energizing that would be an invaluable addition to those resources, namely, the gymnasium. A building equipped with swimming pool, basket-ball floor and a small amount of apparatus, would furnish the appurtenances of most

approved treatment besides being a gathering place in which the social instinct, often subnormal in our patients, could be profitably encouraged. Such a gymnasium would be of especial value in the winter, when much of our outdoor life is prohibited, as serving not only to invigorate body and mind, but to beguile into contentment our more active young people whose natures sometimes demand a constant round of athletic activities. The baseball field and the tennis court supply this need in the open season, but the best we can do in winter, under existing conditions, is to give setting-up exercises under a physical director in Ray Hall. I am very sure that much of that restlessness which leads not infrequently to departure from hospital care before patients have acquired strength to stand would be prevented by the provision of this fresh means of diversion and cure. Nor need the consideration of expense greatly deter, for already we possess a building which could be transformed into a gymnasium at comparatively small cost in almost ideal fulfilment of every requirement. And at the risk of being regarded as a special pleader, I suggest the stable as such place. All the physical possibilities are there, for it is a substantial building, strongly put together, with large floor space and admirably situated. Even had not the time come for reducing the number of our horses and carriages in view of the motor vehicle's advent, it has long been a question whether horses should be stabled in close proximity to quarters occupied by patients. Recent science has taught us that the ordinary

house-fly is as great a menace to health as the malarial mosquito. During the past year careful investigation at several of our large hospitals has shown beyond a doubt that flies are carriers of infection and oftentimes responsible for serious epidemics of disease in our institutions. The stable being their favorite breeding place always, it were well if our horses should be stalled on the farm at a greater distance from patients, in which event the latter would gain by acquiring that protection for which progressive sanitarians, including our local Superintendent of Health, are nowadays persistently pleading. Furthermore, I may be permitted to state, from a recent experience in collecting funds for a kindred purpose, that a gymnasium, appealing as it does to the judgment of the public as a means of health, would be quite likely to make its corresponding appeal to the impulse to contribute. This statement is the more opportune in view of a whole-hearted response to a recent invitation to a few well-known friends of Butler Hospital to coöperate in the erection of a building for squash tennis. Indeed, one gentleman, the ownership of whose right hand may not be here identified, seeming to regard almost as an affront the circumstance that he had not been asked to do more, charged me, who had diffidently approached him, to go ahead at once with the building, to collect subscriptions in the meanwhile, to call upon him to make good any deficit, and, above all, to hold him in reserve for some other occasion. The gymnasium might well be the "occasion" for that generous giver,

as well as for like-hearted friends of our institution who fain would have us lack for nothing that is needed in practical therapy.

As for the past three years, Miss **Handicraft Work.** Luther spent several months in organizing and teaching arts and crafts for Dr. Grenfell in Labrador. Mrs. Frazee substituted very acceptably during the months of Miss Luther's absence. The work of this department has been prosecuted vigorously and been the means of helping many a patient to a sure footing on the road to recovery.

The men's workshop has also provided, as has been reported now so many times, a most valuable means of treatment.

A lively interest has been maintained **Entertainments.** in baseball. The Hospital team did creditable work during the season, finishing with a good list of victories.

The new launch, "Bouncer II," afforded many opportunities for diversion during the summer and for comfort during the excessive heat.

We are indebted for entertainment to The Komians of the Women's College of Brown University, The Bachelor Club of Pi Sigma Society, Sock and Buskin, First Baptist Church Society, First Congregational Church Society, Cranston High School, Hope Street High School, Miss Macomber, Miss Rockwell and Miss Bourne, and Mr. E. A. Moore and friends. Mr. C. L. Harrington gave an illustrated lecture on aviation.

The Rev. Frank Appleton and the Rev. **Chapel** Owen F. Clarke have ministered to our **Services.** household during the year. We are also indebted to the Rev. Marion Law for the occasional attendance of the choir of St. Paul's Church.

Gifts. Among gifts I may mention in gratitude, in addition to such as have already been acknowledged elsewhere, two carriages from the President of the Board, a set of forty-six volumes for the library from Mr. James M. Hall of Boston, phonograph records from Mrs. Theodore M. Allen, a tender for the new launch from Mrs. DeLancey Kane, fifty dollars for an entertainment from the same lady, and the usual gifts of fruit from Mr. Lloyd C. Eddy.

Outside of the official family, as represented by yourselves in numerous contributions, I wish also to acknowledge with sincere thanks generous gifts of money for the new squash court from the following friends of the Hospital: Mrs. Theodore M. Allen, Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, Mr. Henry Cope, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. R. Brent Keyser, Mr. W. Irvine Keyser, Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, besides two contributors who forbid mention of their names.

There have been few changes in the **The Staff.** medical staff. Reference has already been made to the services of Dr. Fred-eric J. Farnell, who has been assigned to important

duties in the laboratory. Dr. James A. Campbell resigned after eighteen months of faithful and acceptable service to take up private work in New York. The vacancy thus created was temporarily supplied by the engagement for six months, pending acceptance of a hospital appointment elsewhere, of Dr. William F. Cunningham, a graduate of the Yale Medical School.

To Dr. Hall, now many years in the service, and to Dr. Ruggles, already acquiring veterancy, I owe the usual debt of gratitude for faithful performance of duty as assistant physicians in immediate charge, respectively, of the women's and men's departments.

The steward, Mr. Goss, and the matron, Miss Cady, have added another year to their record of honourable service both in their separate and concurrent activities. The numerous repairs and improvements have made large drafts upon the former, to say nothing of the work of the office, while the matron has had an unusual year in reorganizing the new kitchen and its dependent departments. I mention these executive officers the more pointedly since the public apprehends but imperfectly how much the economic success of an institution like ours is dependent upon ceaseless vigilance in purchasing, as well as upon a scrupulous concern for materials and labour.

For the first time in many years of
Preventive report-writing my annual practice of
Eugenics. surveying critically the general field
 has been rendered superfluous, if not
 nugatory, by reason of the exceptional features of your

own report to the Corporation. It was a mere hand's-turn to cast upon the waters of a receptive mind the bread of suggestion in a sprinkling of crumbs and apparently it has been as child's-play to your reporter to elaborate the meagre data into a vigorous essay on the status of psychiatry, with special reference to the hopeful outlook. If, then, we gladly reconcile ourselves to a situation as once set forth by the poet,

" Cheap conquest for his following friends remained,
He reaped the field, and they but only gleaned,"

we may likewise find comfort in the avowal of a much earlier day that the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim is better than the vintage of Abi-ezer.

The case for prevention has been conceived with keen insight and stated with lawyer-like directness. It is only for the sake of emphasis that I desire to repeat the apophthegm to which you have just listened: " It is as inadequate a statement to say that a person is insane as it is to say that he is sick." There is a great deal in that sentence and great would be the good if its meaning could be brought home to the average person. We who minister to the mind diseased have been pleading for years for the recognition of that simple truth. *Insanus* means unhealthy, unsound — that is all, and the unsoundness which the term "insanity" connotes should be every bit as respectable a form of ill-health as any other. If the fathers have eaten sour grapes it is a misfortune, not a fault, that the children's teeth are set on edge. Dr. Johnson was right when he declared all power of

fancy over reason to be a degree of insanity, and, judged by that criterion of inclusiveness, who shall presume to assert himself wholly sane? I have always found this doctrine comforting alike to patients and their blood relatives, and it is but just, and generous only incidentally, for us all to concede that the more highly a nervous system is organized, the more prone is its delicate mechanism to disorder. With a modicum of oil in the movement, the tall clock of our grandfathers will tick off the seconds for centuries whereas the much-bejewelled stop-watch of the grandson is often in the shop for repairs. Of a truth, this were a sorry world to live in if men and women of nervous temperament were not in and of it to create and to do, for "the deed of love and high emprise in battle won" is more often than not the self-realization of nerves rather than that of the so-called well-balanced individual whose reputation for stability may be but the natural concomitant of a dull and commonplace mind. It is high time that the world should realize, and be grateful for, what it owes to the nervous diathesis. When the scoffer calls "cracked" him who departs somewhat from the prevailing type, let us never forget, as was once wittily suggested, that through one of those very brain-cracks the world has often been flooded with enduring light. And although one may not admire eccentricity in its grosser and obtrusive forms, at least one may always welcome the incidence of restrained originality. For Procrustes still stalks abroad in the land to mutilate his easy victims into an inflexible mold while the con-

ventions of modern life encourage and even compel a blighting uniformity. And note the pitiful anomaly ! in our present day civilization the inanimate pickle of commerce vaunts and flaunts itself in exuberant variety in the entrepôts of the world, while fifty-seven million consumers, their lives unspiced from within, bind their souls in the thrall of Philistia.

I am for prevention as earnestly as any man, but it were vain, and foolish were it otherwise, to attempt, in the multiplication of the race, to reduce mankind to the least common multiple in the effort to breed out the nervous temperament. For the evolution of the race, as of all else, is from the simple to the complex, and there cannot be complexity of the central nervous system without what the world calls nervousness. Men will learn to adjust themselves, as the history of all civilization teaches, to the exigency of progress and in course of time build up adequate resistance. That is not to say, however, that the propaganda in eugenics, to which your report makes brief reference, should not receive the encouragement of every wise citizen. Four hundred years ago Sir Thomas More, alluding to certain precautionary measures which were rigorously insisted upon in Utopia in choosing wives and husbands, wrote :

“ We laughed at this custom and thought it silly ; but they on the other hand were surprised at the folly of people of other nations, who even in buying a colt—which is merely a matter of money—are so chary and cautious that they will not conclude the deal until the saddle and harness has been taken off, for fear some

gall or sore may be hidden under them. Yet in choosing a wife, who must be either a pleasure or displeasure to them all their life, they are so reckless that they judge of her beauty merely by seeing her face and are married forthwith. . . . Every one is not so wise as to care chiefly about the good character of his spouse ; and the charms of the body enhance the virtues of the mind even in the marriages of wise men. Such deformities may be hidden as may quite alienate a man from his wife when they can no longer be legally separated. If such deformity arises by accident after marriage, of course there is no remedy but patience ; every one must take his fortune and make the best of it. But a law might well be passed by which such deceptions might be detected and avoided beforehand."

There, in a single paragraph, is the whole philosophy of eugenics, and it has taken the world just four centuries to reach and adopt the conclusions which Sir Thomas More, a dreamer of dreams and doubtless a man of nervous temperament, had proclaimed as the wisdom of Utopia to the people of his age.

An imaginative neighbour now sojourning abroad writes of the never-failing charm of the ancient streets of Florence in which the old and the new mutually interpret themselves ; and, referring to the promise of modern Italy, he seems to hear the very stones cry out, in the remembrance of past glory and the faith in things not seen, " Yes, yes, but the best is yet to be !"

It is a far cry from the birthplace of Dante to the city founded by Roger Williams, yet I boldly appropriate this sentiment in concluding this report, for, after all, in the chronology of the new world Rhode Island is relatively hoary with age and Butler Hospital, like the Italian street, an ancient institution with modern improvements. So may we too, remembering an honourable past and doing the day's work without cease, ourselves strive to realize day by day the hope inspired by the present, and justified by that past, that the best is, and ever shall be, yet to come.

Vivat, floreat, crescat !

G. ALDER BLUMER,
Medical Superintendent.

24 January, 1912.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1911

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing .	\$158,586	58
Allowances from income of		
Beneficiary Funds .	8,270	98
Income of Permanent Fund .	2,713	00
Interest	285	22
Insurance	700	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$170,556	41

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$19,861	32
Wages	57,779	80
Provisions	39,277	89
Drugs and Medicines	2,112	40
Furniture	7,998	01
Repairs and Improvements	10,322	17
Farm	1,405	75
Stable	647	71
Contingencies	4,541	09
Fuel	10,664	56
Water	1,711	29
Gas	892	92
Electricity	2,765	82
Garage	1,504	09
Insurance	126	87
Fire Protection	194	62
Machinery	77	12
Pipe Covering	657	00
Sheep-fold	187	15
Paving	1,805	57
Ice House	1,596	49
Painting Roofs and Ventilators	566	00
Boiler at Duncan Lodge	385	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$167,080	64

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital

December 30, 1911.

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$54,376 68
Value 370 Rights new stock Penn. R. R. Co..	\$370 00	
Gain from sale 35 Shrs. do.	372 23	742 23
		<hr/> \$55,118 91

Investment of Fund:

6 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Rwy. Co., Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,767 50	
11 Bonds Columbus St. Railway Co.....	11,000 00	
\$500 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture.....	521 67	
372 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	19,107 85	
80 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	14,750 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	4,000 00	
	<hr/> \$55,147 02	
Cash overinvested.....	28 11	\$55,118 91

DONATION FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$46,854 01
Received from Hospital Funds	\$12,000 00	
Gain from sale 75 Rights Penn. R. R. Co....	75 00	
Gain from sale of 10 Bonds of Northern Pacific- Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. 4% Collateral.....	4,303 45	
Income of sundry funds transferred.....	8,488 26	24,866 71
		<hr/> \$71,720 72
Less cost of alterations to old Boiler House and Laundry		64,431 22
		<hr/> \$7,289 50

Investment of Fund:

10 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Jt. 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,446 55	
20 Bonds Seattle Electric Co.....	18,513 89	
\$1,700 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Convertible Debentures 6%.....	1,872 13	
82 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,187 48	
40 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,000 00	
16 " do. Subn. Rec. fully paid	1,346 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$33,366 05	
Cash overinvested.....	26,076 55	\$7,289 50

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910..... \$65,843 10

Investment of Fund:

63 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Railway Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Col- lateral.....	\$31,500 00	
10 Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. 3½%.....	10,000 00	
\$3,100 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hart- ford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures...	3,415 30	
156 Shares Great Northern Railway Co.....	18,934 50	
16 " Providence Gas Co.....	1,544 00	
8 " do. Subn. Rec. fully paid	673 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$66,066 80	
Cash overinvested.....	223 70	\$65,843 10

ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910....		\$74,052 17
Value of Rts. attached to Boston & Maine R. R. Co. stock.....	\$225 00	
Value of Rts. attached to Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock.....	460 00	
Gain from sale of 33 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	357 93	\$1,042 93
		<hr/>
		\$75,095 10

Investment of Fund:

41 Shares New York, Ontario and Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00	
50 Shares United Railroad Co. of New Jersey	9,250 00	
473 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	24,195 68	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co...	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.	1,250 00	
120 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	12,525 00	
	<u>\$75,110 68</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	15 58	\$75,095 10

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910..... \$36,614 60

Investment of Fund:

4 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$3,880 00	
26 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	26,000 00	
\$800 Bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Deb.....	883 15	
Western Notes secured by mortgage.....	3,250 00	
20 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	1,930 00	
8 " do. Subn. Rec. fully paid...	673 00	
	<u>\$36,616 15</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	1 55	<u>\$36,614 60</u>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910..... \$5,015 60

Investment of Fund:

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.....	\$4,625 00	
\$300 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	330 63	
	<u>\$4,955 63</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	59 97	\$5,015 60

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$5,568 25
Investment of Fund:		
3 Bonds Lynn and Boston Rwy. Co.....	\$3,000 00	
2 " Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	1,965 00	
5 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	482 50	
2 " " Subn. Rec. fully paid....	168 25	
	<u>\$5,615 75</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	47 50	\$5,568 25

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$25,825 00
Value of Rights to new stock of R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	\$13,000 00	
Gain from sale of 5 Bonds Northern Pacific- Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Coll.....	2,235 00	15,235 00
		<u>\$41,060 00</u>
Investment of Fund:		
7 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	3,500 00	
25 Shares Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co...	38,000 00	
	<u>\$41,500 00</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	440 00	\$41,060 00

LIBRARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....	\$2,000 00
Investment of Fund:	
2 bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	2,000 00

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....	\$7,000 00
Investment of Fund:	
7 bonds Lynn & Boston Railway Co.....	7,000 00

CONSERVATORY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$10,000 00
Gain from sale of old greenhouses.....		31 50
		<u>\$10,031 50</u>
Investment of Fund:		
76 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$10,146 87	
Cash overinvested.....	115 37	\$10,031 50
		<u> </u>

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$12,366 85
Investment of Fund:		
16 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$2,000 00	
50 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206 25	
\$800 bond of New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.	800 00	
5 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	310 00	
	<u>\$12,316 25</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	50 60	\$12,366 85
		<u> </u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$35,524 91
Value of Rights of subscription to Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock.....		60 00
		<u>\$35,584 91</u>
Investment of Fund:		
60 shares New York, New Haven and Hart- ford R. R. Co.....	\$10,000 00	
\$200 bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture.....	221 67	
1 note secured by mortgage on Providence real estate.....	15,000 00	
20 shares Great Northern Railway Co.....	2,525 00	
66 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,297 50	
4 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral..	3,840 00	
	<u>\$35,884 17</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	299 26	\$35,584 91
		<u> </u>

HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....		\$25,000 00
Received from Executors on account of distribution of residuary Estate..	\$25,000 00	
Value of Rights on Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock.....	100 00	25,100 00
		<u>\$50,100 00</u>

Investment of Fund:

16 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	15,240 00	
2 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	2,080 00	
173 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	11,068 50	
54 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	6,817 50	
10 Bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. 4'.....	9,900 00	
5 Bonds Southern Pacific R. R. Co. 4'.....	4,725 00	
	<u>\$49,831 00</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	269 00	\$50,100 00

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Funds as of December 31, 1910.....	\$54,686 20
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Investment of Fund:

4 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral..	\$3,760 00	
100 Shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	13,300 00	
259 " Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co..	35,204 13	
18 " Providence Gas Co.....	1,737 00	
6 " do. Subn. Rec. fully paid..	504 75	
	<u>\$54,505 88</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	180 32	\$54,686 20

HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....	\$5,000 00	
Value of Rights to Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock	25 00	
	<u>\$5,025 00</u>	

Investment of Fund:

28 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	\$1,820 63	
20 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	2,525 00	
1 Note secured by Mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	800 00	
	<u>\$5,145 63</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	120 63	\$5,025 00

ELIZABETH A. SHEPARD FUND.

Fund received from Executors of the will of Mrs. E. A. Shepard, less inheritance tax.....	\$9,898 19	
Less cost of new addition to Greenhouses.....	3,751 79	
	<u>\$6,146 40</u>	

Investment of Fund:

10 bonds Northern Pacific Great Northern Ry. Co., Joint 4's, C. B. Q. Collateral.....	\$9,750 00	
Cash overinvested.....	3,603 60	\$6,146 40

WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1910.....	\$75,559 00	
Received from Executors in final settlement....	2,409 22	
Gain from sale 1 bond Minneapolis Un. Rwy. Co.	\$148 75	
" 1 " American Cotton Oil Co.	81 25	
" 1 " Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis.....	51 25	
" 1 " Northern Pacific and Land Grant.....	41 25	
" 1 " Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.....	21 25	
" 1 " Northern Pacific Termi- nal Co.....	110 00	
" 1 " Oregon Short Line Rwy. Co.....	141 25	

Gain from sale 1 bond Louisville & Nashville R.			
R. Co.....	\$181	25	
" 1 " Central Branch Un. Pac.			
Rwy. Co.....	31	25	
" 15 shrs. Atchison, Top. & Santa			
Fe R. R. Pfd.....	123	45	
" 26 " Chi., Mil. & St. P. R. R.			
Co. Pfd.....	165	23	
" 13 " Chic. & Gt. Western Ry.			
Co. Com.....	51	70	
" 5 " Southern Railway Co.			
Com.....	44	90	
" 32 " Atchison, Top. & Santa			
Fe R. R. Co. Com....	351	40	
" 9 " Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R.			
R. Co.....	39	19	
" 4 " Chicago & Gt. West. R.			
R. Co. Pfd.....	24	42	
" 25 " Southern Pacific Co. Com-			
mon.....	58	87	
" 15 " Proctor & Gamble Co.			
Common.....	824	70	
Sold Subn. Rights to stock Capital Traction Co.	29	78	
Accumulated Income added to Fund.....	3,437	43	
Gain from sale Rights Proctor & Gamble Co....	708	56	6,667 13
			\$82,635 35
Less loss from sale 1 bond N. Y. Central & Hud-			
son R. R. Co.....			12 50
			\$82,622 85

Investment of Fund:

23 shares Capital Traction Co.....	\$2,760	00
6 " Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Pfd.....	390	00
21 " Allis Chalmers Co.....	420	00
60 " United States Steel Cor. Com.....	3,900	00
4 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Com-		
mon.....	460	00
8 " The Proctor & Gamble Co. Pfd.....	1,400	00
17 " " " " Common.....	5,780	00
6 " P. Lorillard Co. Pfd.....	690	00
12 " Chic. Junc. Rys. & Union Stk. Yds. Co. Pd.	1,320	00
2 " " " " Common.....	300	00

1	Bond Galveston Wharf Co.....	\$800 00
1	" Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Rwy. Co....	850 00
1	" Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co.	1,000 00
4	United States Steel Corporation.....	4,000 00
1	" Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.....	850 00
1	" Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	475 00
1	" St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Co.	1,000 00

Investment of Fund:

1	Bond Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.....	\$1,000 00
1	" Missouri Pacific Railway Co.....	1,000 00
1	" Wabash Railroad Co.....	1,000 00
1	" Pacific Railroad Co. of Missouri.....	1,000 00
1	" Tri-City Railway & Light Co.....	900 00
1	" Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood R. R. Co..	1 00
3	" Yankee Fuel Co.....	3 00
10	" Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget So. R. R. Co.	9,550 00
		<hr/>
		\$40,849 00
Cash uninvested.....		41,773 85
		<hr/>
		\$82,622 85

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1912.

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	}	<i>Committee to Audit the Treasurer's Accounts.</i>
GEORGE M. SMITH,		

FRANK W. MATTESON, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, December 30, 1911.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer,	Millie McKeever.
	Elizabeth McLeod,	

Men.

Charles E. Guppy,	B. C. Kemp,	Samuel Nicholson.
Charles E. Johnston,	L. L. Kemp,	

CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold,	Minnie A. Handren,	Joanna Thomson,
Katie M. Coaling,	Jessie Logan,	Agnes Turner,
Emma Deane,	Rose Reddington,	Agnes M. Walsh.

Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner,	John B. Morton,
	Eugene E. Ross.	

CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie,	Kate McKay,	Violet M. Schwartz,
Margaret Fraser,	Janet McDonald,	Lottie G. Shaw,
Jennie Kingsbury,	Lucy A. Marshall,	Hannah Shepherd.

Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,

Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catherine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.

Margaret McDougall
Carrie B. Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,

Dummer Potter.

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod,

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond,

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproul,
M. Maud Syda,
Sophia K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Frazer,	Mary C MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodwar.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
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CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Alexander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynnott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,†	Eleanor A. Summers,
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn,	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.†	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,	Edith Louise Smith,†
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1910.*

Women.

Flore Alberte Dumas,	Margaret Peacock,	Rose Mary Walsh,
	Elizabeth MacKean.	

Men.

Paul Carl Dickert,	Francis James Hatton,
Arthur John Hatton,	Helenus Hill McColl.

CLASS OF 1911.

Women.

Anna M. J. Carr,	Amy McLaren,
Evelyn C. Jehan,	Mary B. Norman,
Mollie U. McGinn,	Alma E. Spurr,
	Josephine L. Spurr,

Men.

John H. Crocker,	Arthur C. Holmes,
Edward J. Glahn,	John W. McFarlane,
Peter J. Hamill,	Ernest A. Moore,
Thomas F. Hanley,	William C. Roden.

* Curriculum changed to three years' course. Condition of graduation accepted by eight members of class of 1910.

† Admitted to advanced standing as two-year graduates and graduated as of class of 1911 under new scheme.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 24 1912.

Albert Babcock,
R. Livingston Beeckman,
Samuel M. Dorrance,
Lauriston H. Hazard,

F. Ellis Jackson,
Henry Lippitt,
Henry Pearce.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1911.

Holder Borden Bowen,
Zephaniah Brown,
Adin B. Capron,
John G. Massie,
Caroline E. Lyon,

James H. Lyons,
William G. Roelker,
Nicholas Sheldon,
Charles G. Weld,
William Wurts White.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1908-

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844 1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867

Trustees. — Continued.

ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1866-1908	RATHBONE GARDNER.....	1895-
TULLY D. BOWEN.....	1867-1869	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1896-1908
AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1867-1894	ISAAC C. BATES.....	1896-
ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....	1898-1909
GEORGE I. CHACE.....	1870-1883	EDWARD F. CHILD.....	1899-
STEPHEN BROWNELL.....	1873-1908	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
DANIEL DAY	1873-1898	THEODORE F. GREEN.....	1900-
WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889	DELANCEY KANE.....	1908-1909
WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.....	1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....	1877-1884	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.....	1909-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...	1884-1900	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN....	1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD.....	1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK.....	1910-
STEPHEN O. METCALF.....	1889-		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES.....	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON.....	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES.....	1858-1865		

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...	1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN....	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....	1877-
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....	1857-1875		

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER....	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH....	1886-1888		

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....	1899-1899
ROGER G. PERKINS.....	1854-1855	FRANK J. MYRICK.....	1899-1899
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.....	1856-1857	M. A. FORD.....	1899-1900
JOHN W. SAWYER.....	1858-1859	C. BERTRAM GAY.....	1900-1904
B. LINCOLN RAY.....	1859-1867	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR....	1901-1908
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....	1901-1902
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	JOST D. KRAMER.....	1902-1903
F. H. GIFFORD.....	1872-1873	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....	1903-1905
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....	1874-1876	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..	1905-1907
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....	1877-1879	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1905-1907
HENRY C. HALL.....	1879-	CHARLES A. McDONALD....	1907-1908
A. WARD FOLLETT.....	1884-1885	WILLIAM L. IRVINE.....	1908-1909
JAMES W. CRAIG.....	1887-1888	HAROLD G. CALDER.....	1908-1908
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....	1887-1888	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1909-
D. H. SPRAGUE.....	1888-1889	NILES WESTCOTT.....	1909-1909
A. V. GOSS.....	1890-1892	JAMES A. CAMPBELL.....	1909-1911
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....	1892-1893	IRA HART NOYES.....	1910-1910
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895	FREDERIC J. FARNELL.....	1911-
E. S. LAMBERT.....	1895-1895	WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM..	1911-1911
HAROLD J. MORGAN.....	1896-1899		

Stewards.

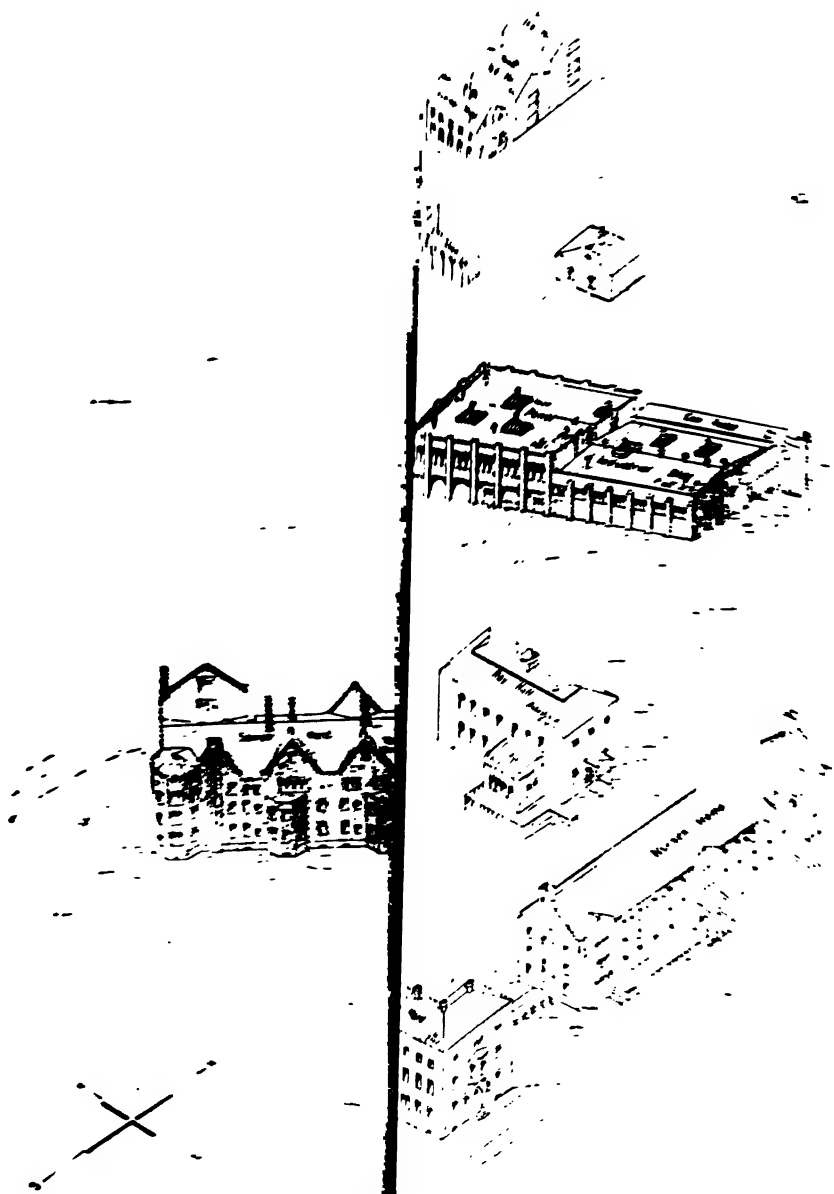
NATHAN H. HALL.....	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....	1898-1901		

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REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL,
Presented to the Corporation
AT ITS
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 22, 1913,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Swan Point) leave Market Square at ten minutes past the hour, and every twenty minutes thereafter, carrying passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.



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The Providence Press :
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street.
1913.


STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. GARDNER, HODGMAN, CLARK, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GREEN, TAFT, GODDARD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES 1913-1914.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND GREEN.
MARCH,	GREEN AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND CLARK.
JULY,	CLARK AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND HAZARD.
SEPTEMBER,	HAZARD AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND EVERETT.
DECEMBER,	EVERETT AND GODDARD.
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

 **Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,** and all who desire to make personal enquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Hospital has experienced during the past year an almost crushing loss in the death of its vice-president and two of its trustees.

Mr. William Butler Duncan, vice-president since 1869, died on June 20, 1912, having lived many more than man's allotted years.

Mr. Isaac C. Bates, a trustee since 1896, succumbed to a long and painful illness on January 1, 1913.

Mr. Edward F. Child, trustee since 1899, was stricken down with appalling suddenness while in apparently perfect health on December 24, 1912.

The trustees have adopted the following minutes expressive of their feelings and as they believe of the feelings of the members of the corporation toward their late associates:

WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.

After a short illness William Butler Duncan died at his home in the city of New York on Thursday, June 20, 1912. The grand-nephew of Cyrus Butler, whose name this Hospital bears, and the son of Alexander Duncan, its most munificent benefactor, Mr. Duncan always took the liveliest interest in the welfare of this institution. Elected in 1859, he was at the time of his death the senior member of the corporation. In 1869 he was elected vice-president and held that office for forty-three consecutive years. His home was in New York, but whenever he visited this city he

devoted much of his time to the interest of this great charity and at all times, wherever he was, cheerfully assisted with his advice and with his purse in forwarding all plans for bettering its condition.

The trustees desire to express their sorrow at his death and to make a lasting record of their grateful appreciation of his devotion and long continued service to the Butler Hospital.

ISAAC COMSTOCK BATES.

Isaac Comstock Bates died January 1, 1913, in the city of Providence, where he had for many years lived a life of public service. His public spirit found expression in so many different forms of activity that Butler Hospital joins hands with many other public institutions and numberless private individuals in holding his memory up to affectionate admiration.

He became a trustee of Butler Hospital in 1896, and from that time until his death took a hearty interest in its welfare. Many carefully chosen gifts bear witness to his personal interest in the detail work of the Hospital. A characteristic expression of this interest was the thought and money he contributed to the building and furnishing of the "Hermitage," that charming retreat for a harassed superintendent. From the time of the creation of the standing "House Committee" he has been its chairman. His most recent official work was as chairman of the committee having charge of building the Potter Home for Nurses, to which he gave his customary careful attention. His interest in the Hospital was shown even after his death by the generous bequests he made to its funds. The routine visits of the trustees sometimes tend to become perfunctory, but his seemed always not only a source of gratification to the patients of the Hospital but also a source of pleasure to himself, so much so that he very often gladly visited in the place of trustees who were prevented from making their assigned visits.

Butler Hospital, its staff, its patients, and especially its trustees will long miss his wise counsel, his generous support and his kindly sympathy.

EDWARD FREEBORN CHILD.

Edward Freeborn Child, for more than thirteen years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Butler Hospital, died suddenly at his home in Providence on December 24, 1912. During all those

years he performed his duties as a trustee with scrupulous fidelity. He regarded the position as a great responsibility, to which he gave his most careful attention and his best service. He was almost unfailing in his regular attendance at the meetings of the Board and he was always willing to take up any special task which might be assigned to him. In making the weekly visit to the wards of the Hospital for two months in every year, he entered upon the duty with his whole heart and his coming was warmly welcomed both by the patients and by the attendants in charge. Many of the patients looked upon him as a personal friend in whom they could find heartfelt sympathy in any time of trouble.

His associates on the Board deeply mourn his loss and will ever remember him as a conscientious, high-minded gentleman with whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to be associated in carrying out the philanthropic purposes for which the Butler Hospital stands.

The vacancies upon the board of trustees have been filled by the election of Messrs. Lauriston H. Hazard and Walter G. Everett. It will be the duty of the corporation to choose a new vice-president at the meeting at which this report will be submitted.

The most important event of the past year has been the completion and opening of the William H. Potter Home for nurses. This admirable building, erected with funds given to the Hospital by the will of the late William H. Potter of South Kingstown and fully described in the last annual report of the superintendent, has proved to be perfectly adapted for the use for which it was intended and is a most important part of the Hospital equipment. The opening of the home occurred appropriately on the occasion of the graduation exercises of the School for Nurses. In connec-

tion with these exercises Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health of this city and as such at the head of the Providence City Hospital, read a most valuable and instructive paper upon the development of trained nursing in America. The trustees have obtained Dr. Chapin's consent that this paper be printed with the reports presented at the annual meeting and are glad to abbreviate their own report to afford an opportunity therefor. It is to the credit of the School for Nurses that it serves to call out contributions to the literature of an important subject such as that made by Dr. Chapin's essay.

The school has continued its successful career and its graduates both men and women have conferred honor upon the Hospital.

The trustees have been advised that the will of Miss Mary H. Goldsmith, a sister of Dr. William B. Goldsmith, superintendent of the Hospital from 1886 to 1888, contains a bequest in the following words:

"I hereby give and bequeath unto the Butler Hospital for the Insane, a corporation duly incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, the crayon picture or portrait of Dr. William B. Goldsmith, deceased, and the sum of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000) to be invested by the trustees of said corporation and to be kept invested and to be held by them as a permanent fund separate and apart from the other funds of said corporation and to be known as the Dr. William B. Goldsmith Fund, the income thereof to be used and applied by the trustees of said corporation in maintaining or aiding in maintaining at the Butler Hospital for the Insane needy people under the visitation of insanity, especially those normally cultured and refined whose poverty and need have been caused in whole or in part by such visitation."

The portrait of Dr. Goldsmith will be a welcome gift to Butler Hospital, where his memory is still warmly cherished by all who were his associates and the fund thus thoughtfully provided will serve to uphold and extend what has always been a peculiar function and one of the most valued privileges of the hospital.

Mr. Isaac C. Bates has by a legacy of twenty-five thousand dollars, bequeathed to the Hospital in his will, given a final manifestation of his deep interest in the philanthropic work of this institution.

The trustees have received with peculiar pleasure a gift of five hundred dollars from the children of the late Jeffrey Hazard, made by them in accordance with the wish of their father expressed in his last hours. The trustees hope to devote this fund to some appropriate use which will be a reminder of Mr. Hazard's appreciation of the work of the Hospital.

A plan for improving the territory adjoining the new entrance drive, made by the Messrs. Olmstead, has been adopted and is in process of development and will, it is believed, in time prove the satisfactory solution of a somewhat vexed problem.

The trustees have been glad to grant to Dr. Hall a vacation of two months which he spent abroad and to Dr. Ruggles a six months' release from duty which he has devoted to study at the University of Munich.

To all the officers and active agents of the Hospital the gratitude and appreciation of the trustees, and we are sure of the members of the Corporation as well, are still due and are heartily accorded. Never has the institution been better manned or served more faithfully and intelligently. It is our sincere hope that many years may elapse before there is any break in their ranks.

For the Board of Trustees,

RATHBONE GARDNER,

Committee.

ADDRESS

BY

CHARLES V. CHAPIN, M. D., Sc., D.,

Supt. of Health of the City of Providence,

DELIVERED AT

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES

OF

Butler Hospital Training School for Nurses

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

OPENING OF THE WM. H. POTTER

HOME FOR NURSES,

November 20, 1913.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN NURSING.

BY

CHARLES V. CHAPIN, M. D.

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

When Dr. Blumer asked me to address you this afternoon my first impulse was peremptorily to decline. I have too often enjoyed the graceful English of your superintendent's well chosen sentences and been instructed by the convincing of sincerity of the eloquence of the preceding speaker not to realize how much any remarks of mine must suffer in comparison. The management of this institution realizes, as indeed must all of us, how essential it is that there should be the most hearty co-operation between institutions ministering to the sick, and realizing that probably the real reason for my invitation to be here this afternoon, is my connection with the management of our municipal hospital, I felt justified in accepting the honor.

As I saw this beautiful building which is formally opened to-day, a building with all its conveniences and fine appointments, I realized in what esteem the nursing profession is held at the present time and how important to the community is the maintenance of its high standards. Realizing also that the evolution of nursing to its present stage of development has taken place during my own remembrance it occurred to me that it might not be uninteresting briefly to review this phenomenal growth.

* Read at the Graduating Exercises of Butler Hospital Training School, November 20, 1912.

Hospitals and nursing have always been closely associated. It is in hospitals that the need of good nursing is most certain to be appreciated and it is in hospitals that instruction and training can be most easily given. Christianity, particularly as represented by various organizations in the Catholic church, has until very recent times been the chief promoter of hospitals and nursing. The origin of nursing is of course lost in tradition, but tradition has it that a Roman lady, a descendant of the Scipios and the Gracchi, in the fourth century of the Christian era, organized in the Holy Land a sisterhood for nursing among the poor, thus establishing the first district nursing association. Various brotherhoods, and especially sisterhoods, have, since the time of Constantine, maintained hospitals and practised nursing among the poor throughout Europe and wherever Christianity has spread. Some of these orders built and maintained hospitals while others devoted themselves to the care of the sick poor in their homes. Often, and perhaps usually, the care of the sick was very efficient, considering the state of knowledge of the times, due in part at least to the high character of the men and women who gave their lives to the direction of this work. For more than a thousand years the Catholic orders furnished the only nursing for suffering human kind, and even now, in Protestant as well as in Catholic lands, their good work is known in almost every city.

The first hospitals and the first nursing in America were due to the Catholics. As early as 1524 Cortes built a hospital in Mexico in which the nursing was

supplied by a brotherhood. To the north of us, almost as soon as a permanent settlement was effected, the call went back to France for nurses, and in 1635 several sisters of an ancient nursing order sailed across the ocean and laid the foundation of what is now the Hôtel Dieu of Quebec. It appears then that among Catholic peoples the church for fifteen hundred years has made the care of the sick one of its duties, and devoted men and women have given their lives to nursing. We are told that during the 17th and 18th centuries the discipline and efficiency of the nursing orders failed to reach the standard set in earlier years, but nevertheless this form of service has had an unbroken history from the earliest times.

It has been far otherwise in Protestant countries, particularly in England and her colonies. The confiscation of the monasteries under Henry VIII entirely destroyed many hospitals and placed others, such as St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's in London, in the hands of the municipal authorities. The nursing sisterhoods were completely destroyed and of course lay nurses were employed to take the place of the sisters. As customs change slowly in England the head nurse is still called the "ward sister" though instead of the ward being called after the the sisters, as Sister Mary's ward or Sister Ellen's ward, the head nurse is sometimes named for the ward and is spoken of as Sister Maternity or Sister Surgical or even, I suppose, as Sister Diphtheria.

Nursing now went from bad to worse and there was little improvement until after the middle of the 19th

century. The hospitals themselves were bare dingy and dismal structures with no conveniences, filthy and ill-kept, and with the nurses and attendants housed in the poorest quarters. According to Miss Nutting nurses were "poorly housed, or rather roomed, in dark, unhealthy dormitories or cupboards; ill-fed, overworked, and underpaid, ignorant, untaught, and unorganized, they were kept in a state of abject degradation from which there was no chance to rise, so that it cannot seem strange that no more intelligent personnel should offer itself for such service." A physician writing in the middle of the last century says of hospital nurses "we always engage them without any character, as no respectable person would undertake so disagreeable an office. He says the duties they have to perform are most unpleasant, and that it is little wonder that many of them drink. I know that a respectable woman was declined the other day, as being too good for the situation. The only conditions that are made are . . . that the nurses are not confirmed drunkards." Betsey Prig and Sairey Gamp of Dickens were not exaggerated examples of the nurse of those days.

In our own country matters were no better. In Bellevue Hospital it was reported in 1837 that everything was filthy and neglected. What can have been the nursing, if, as the report says, the patients were lying in their blankets which in some cases had not been changed for three months and were destitute of sheets and pillow cases. There had been no meal for poultices for three weeks, and, mark the word, "no

rags to dress the wounds." Gradual improvement followed these disclosures but even up to the establishment of the training school in 1873 the nurses, as well as the ward maids, were almost always persons detailed from the workhouse or just discharged from the penitentiary, and most of them like Sairey Gamp "drank fair." Aseptic surgery could never have been developed with such attendants. No wonder that in 1874 when the maternity wards had not yet been handed over to the training school, in 166 confinements 31 women died. As late as 1872 the ten day prisoners sent down as nurses from Blackwells Island, slept on mattresses on the floor of the ward, the food was dumped, without dishes, on the boards of the table, and the one old man who ran the laundry reported that he had had no soap for six weeks.

Reforms in nursing began in Germany and England before they did in the United States. One of the first modern attempts at training nurses was at Kaiserwerth in Germany where in 1836 a sort of nursing order of deaconesses was established. A little later in England under Elizabeth Fry, and also among the Quakers in Philadelphia, to a lesser degree, attempts were made to train nurses. In England, too, the community of St. John's House was established in 1848. Other similar orders were established chiefly for nursing among the poor or in private families.

Great good sometimes comes from great evils, and from one of the greatest of evils, war, has arisen one of the great blessings of modern life, intelligent and humane nursing. Although there were more or less

successful attempts at training nurses previous to the Crimean war the results were not far reaching. Some years before the outbreak of this war in 1854, Florence Nightingale had devoted herself to the study of nursing and the elevation of its status in England. The utter lack of provision for the care of the sick in that war induced her to go to the scene of conflict, and her wonderful success, the fame of which made her name a household word throughout the world, aroused the greatest public interest in the subject and laid the foundations for the modern system of training nurses in England. As a direct result of the appreciation of Miss Nightingale's labors the first hospital training school for nurses was opened in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital in London, June 15, 1860, called by Miss Nutting the most memorable day in the history of nursing.

As various attempts, showing a progressive breadth of view and efficiency in instruction, were made in the United States to teach nurses, it is not surprising that there have been conflicting claims as to the establishment of the first training school in America. By many it is said that the first school was established in connection with the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1860. The course was only one year, but it was a good one, as the success of the earliest graduate, and the promoter of many schools, Miss Richards, who has been called the "first trained nurse in America," abundantly testifies.

As in England the Crimean war gave a tremendous impetus to nursing, so in the United States the Civil

War created a great public interest in the subject, and after the conflict was over many earnest people devoted their efforts to the improvement of nursing in hospitals and private families. In 1869 a strong committee of the American Medical Association made a report in which the organization of training schools for nurses was most urgently recommended. Yet it was not until 1873 that the training school was established at Bellevue Hospital with courses of study and methods of instruction substantially as at present. Consequently this has been claimed by many as the first training school in America, a claim towards which I am inclined, as Bellevue was my own hospital. When I became interne there, six years after the school was established, the nurses had already worked wonders in the wards which were given over to their charge. The old slovenly, shiftless unreliable methods, or rather lack of method, of a few years previous, had given place to conditions such as we find in hospitals to-day. The wards presided over exclusively by untrained orderlies still showed a marked contrast, though even there matters had vastly improved owing to the all-pervading influence of the nurses. Training schools were organized in the Massachusetts General Hospital and in the New Haven Hospital the same year, and as the nurses from these institutions went out, and their worth began to be felt, the establishment of schools went on apace. Rhode Island was not far behind. The first graduate nurse was employed in the Rhode Island Hospital in 1879 and more in the succeeding years, and their success com-

pelled the trustees to organize their own school in 1882. The training school at the Newport Hospital was established in February 1886. In an institution specializing as does Butler Hospital the establishment of a training school is more difficult, and though the value of such a school was fully appreciated by the trustees it was not until the winter of 1896 that the school became an accomplished fact. Every one knows how much more difficult it is to obtain a good man nurse than it is a good woman nurse, for unfortunately the training of men nurses has been greatly neglected. Butler Hospital is one of the very few institutions which trains men as well as women and the community should be profoundly grateful to the trustees for so doing.

Nursing is as important as treatment in the warfare against disease. In fact there are many who say that if the choice lay between a good doctor with a poor nurse and a poor doctor with a good nurse, they would choose the latter. Without going so far, it may readily be granted that the success of medical practice is in large measure dependent on the efficiency of the nurse. Perhaps the physicians of half a century ago realized this more than we of the present do. We now feel confident that our directions will be intelligently carried out and that the comfort of the patient will be the constant care of the nurse. To us, living in the era of the trained nurse, the ignorant, shiftless, lazy, eye-serving, and sometimes drunken and pilfering, nurse of former days is unknown, and we forget how much harm such a person can do. It was the constant

the nurses of to-day must not be content with what has been accomplished. It will not do to rest on our oars. There are many things which the nurse must bear in mind if she would do her part in increasing the efficiency of her work and elevating the standard of her profession.

The first duty of a nurse is obedience. In the warfare against disease, as in war with arms, defeat is certain unless discipline is maintained. The physicians are the captains and the nurses are only privates. It is not theirs to reason why. It is true that some of our bright nurses know more about medicine than some unprogressive doctors, and it is true that many nurses in our best training schools pick up some of the newer bits of knowledge which many of our physicians have not yet learned. It is to be feared that in some cases this has led to a self-satisfaction which borders on insubordination. Of course grosser forms of disobedience are rare. The training school should eliminate these. If a nurse in training should fail to carry out treatment as directed by the physician she would probably not receive her diploma. Yet nurses in private practice are sometimes guilty of almost as flagrant disobedience. Thus I recently knew of a nurse who was told by the physician that the patient she came to nurse might possibly have diphtheria, but under no conditions to mention that suspicion. The doctor had scarcely left the house when the nurse gave out the information that it was diphtheria. Much trouble ensued, particularly as it later proved that it was not diphtheria.

to duty, the same desire to serve, that has been characteristic of the best of the nursing sisterhoods. It is best that our nurses work for wages, whether in hospitals or in the homes of the rich or of the poor, and there is no reason why they should not get all they can, nor should they be blamed for undue commercialism in so doing. It is necessary, however, that they earn all they get. There seems to be a rather rapid differentiation of nurses into permanent hospital nurses, district or municipal nurses, and private nurses, and it is not unlikely that the qualifications and training for these groups may also become different. The necessity for continued enthusiastic and self-sacrificing service in the first two groups is especially apparent. It is not less important both as a matter of duty and of policy for the nurse in private practice. The average family find it hard to pay their doctors' bills and the payment to a graduate nurse is a heavy burden. Unless the nurse gives real service in all such cases she is unworthy of her profession. The physician has many times to perform the most menial services, and this too often when no fee is forthcoming. The nurse must remember that she too has a service to perform. She is called in to help, not to be waited on. The kitchen is often the danger point in the relations with the family. The nurse must not separate too sharply nursing from other household duties. She must lend a hand. She must *not* show authority. If she does not have this conception of service, slowly but surely the great middle class will be forced to look elsewhere for help in time

of sickness and the graduate nurse will become a mere dependent upon the wealthy classes.

Lastly, though perhaps I might better say first, the nurse must have tact. If there were some way of accurately marking this quality as we mark proficiency in recitation or examination, it is to be feared that many a prospective nurse would fail to receive her diploma. I sometimes feel that tact consists largely in the gentle art of keeping one's mouth shut. If one says little there is little chance of saying the wrong thing. A few neurasthenics or chronic invalids may want a trained nurse as a companion, but most persons engage her to nurse and not to talk. She should recognize this and show her tact by so doing. Most patients do not like noise. Florence Nightingale's advice that the nurse must put herself in the place of the patient and try to realize his hypersensitiveness is especially necessary in private practice. Unfortunately the institutional training which professional nurses receive is calculated to smother, rather than to develop, a tactful consideration for the sharpened senses of the patient. The exigencies of hospital life necessarily prevent that constant and close attention to the details of the patient's comfort which is essential in private practice. I have known a patient to be excessively annoyed by the rustling of the stiffly starched skirt of her nurse, who fresh from her training school, could not think of setting aside the dignity of her uniform. Most sick persons dislike to have the nurse slam the door, or bang the window, or throw the firewood on the floor, or rustle the newspaper or rattle the dishes, not to mention loud talking or running the carpet

sweeper. Some sick persons like to have the room dark, others light. If the nurse has tact she will know which. What she thinks about it has nothing to do with the case. The nurse should never speak of fatal or unfavorable results in similar cases. She should not remark that the medicine is nauseous, or that she cannot eat that kind of food. Neither should she announce to a nervous patient that the cook is going to leave. You may think these foolish details but trifling though they are, attention to them will help greatly towards recovery, and their neglect makes an unsuccessful nurse and casts discredit upon the profession.

But I have preached too long and my real inclination to-day is to praise not to criticize. When we stop to consider what a lack of nursing there was a generation ago and realize what a wonderful revolution the training of nurses has wrought in the comfort of patients and in the cure of disease, we should be profoundly grateful to those far-sighted men and women who established the first training schools in this country. We in this city especially owe a great debt to those institutions in our midst which are giving us skilled men and women to care for us when sickness comes. The trustees of Butler Hospital are worthy indeed of the generous contributions intrusted to them and this last wise addition to the Hospital buildings will yield its value many fold. The men and women who will receive their diplomas to-day are to be congratulated that they have received their training in such a progressive institution so widely known abroad, and what is still better so sincerely appreciated by the community in which it is situated.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1912:

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1911, one hundred and thirty-eight patients, sixty-one men and seventy-seven women. There have been admitted one hundred and ten patients, fifty-one men and fifty-nine women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and forty-eight. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and fifty, the minimum one hundred and thirty-five, and the average number for the year one hundred and forty-one. The discharges numbered one hundred and eight, forty-seven men and sixty-one women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and forty patients, sixty-five men and seventy-five women.

Of the admissions forty-two were residents of Providence, thirty of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-four of New England States, eleven of other states, one of England and two of Canada.

Of the discharges twenty-four had recovered, thirty-five were improved, thirty-one were unimproved and eighteen had died. The causes of death in these cases were as follows: Apoplexy, three; tuberculo-

sis, one; carcinoma, two; aparche, two; mitral regurgitation, one; intestinal obstruction, one; tabo-paresis and apoplexy, one; interstitial nephritis, two; general paresis, four; rheumatoid arthritis and fibroid phthisis, one.

The admissions this year were fewer
Admissions than those of last by eighteen and the
and discharges by twenty-nine, whilst the
Discharges whole number under treatment was less
 than that of last year by twenty-seven.

It is difficult to account for this lesser activity in the movement of our population but worth while to note that the same phenomenon has been reported by similar institutions elsewhere. The growth of small proprietary sanatoria on the one hand and the raised standard of public care on the other may offer a partial explanation of what would be an altogether gratifying experience if one might attribute the reduction to a lesser incidence of nervous and mental disease in the community.

Of the patients admitted 36 1-3 per cent entered on voluntary application.

The average weekly cost per capita was \$22.29; the average weekly receipts per patient were \$24.01 and the average admission rate was \$25.45. This higher admission rate is due to the unusual number of persons who have demanded the highest grade of accommodation. The increased revenue thus accruing has redounded as usual to the benefit of the mass of the population in so far as it has permitted, together with a liberal use of the beneficiary funds

of the Hospital, a large amount of charitable work on behalf of Rhode Island patients. This bounty has also been generously supplemented in numerous cases by State aid furnished by funds disburseable by the Agent of State Charities. Thus it appears that of the total admissions during the year not less than 57 per cent were maintained at less than average cost, whilst over six per cent of these new cases were treated without cost whatever to themselves or their friends. These facts and figures are surely a sufficient commentary upon that perennial question, inseparable as a scruple from the minds of anxious trustees responsible to the people, namely, whether Butler Hospital is discharging its proper function and carrying out the beneficent purpose of its founders.

The event of the year of chief importance was the completion and occupancy of the William H. Potter Home for Nurses. This handsome and commodious building, costing, furniture included, \$79,178.10, is believed to be the peer of any of its kind elsewhere. It was sufficiently described in the previous report, to which document the curious reader is referred for details of plan and construction.

The Home was ceremoniously opened on November 19, 1912, on which occasion the graduation exercises of the Training School for Nurses were also held. A notable incident of the happy celebration was the delivery of a stirring and edifying address to the nurses by Dr. Charles V. Chapin, the long time

Superintendent of Health of the City of Providence, who has always been on terms of enviable familiarity with his own penetrating mind. As Dr. Chapin has kindly consented to the publication of his address with the Report of the Trustees, the public in general and the nursing profession in particular are fortunate in having access to his words of wisdom and counsel in the printed page. And as explaining and justifying the greater brevity this year of the messages to the corporation and trustees, respectively, of your own spokesman as well as of your superintendent, the reader is informed that both reporters, in mutual agreement and advisedly, have deferred to Dr. Chapin in the matter of space, in the hope and belief and to the end that his discourse may be the more carefully read by those to whom, obviously, annual reports to corporations cannot in the nature of things be expected to make the appeal of entertaining literature and philosophy.

The other new erection is a storage shed at the farm, costing \$4,020.26. This frame building, which is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, provides shelter for wagons and implements and storage for about forty tons of hay.

A melancholy incident of the construction of both these buildings was the connection with them, in careful consideration of plans and sympathetic supervision of the work, of the two trustees whose noble and useful lives ended with the completion of these last monuments to their official zeal and self-sacrificing labors.

Reference may here be made to the building for squash tennis which was approaching completion at the time of the last annual report, which was erected by private subscription and which serves a useful purpose of providing recreation for patients, nurses, and officers.

Repairs and Improvements Repairs and improvements have not been on a large scale. The grape arbor, 400 feet long, has been entirely and substantially reconstructed. The wiring for the telephones and watchman signals has been thoroughly repaired and modernized, a lead cable having been used. An airing veranda for patients occupying the second floor of the Weld Infirmary has been provided on the roof of the Solarium corridor. Such are a few of the betterments to the credit of our own mechanical department; but the mechanics have been constantly occupied in making good the wear and tear of time in all parts of the establishment.

Agenda If it be asked what new undertaking now seems most important, I would respectfully recommend that the work of fire protection be vigorously pushed till all reasonable demands of safety shall have been adequately met. It will be remembered that several years ago Mr. Knight C. Richmond, C. E., made an exhaustive study of this difficult problem and embodied his recommendations in a report to the trustees. Since then a great many of that engineer's proposals have been carried out and

in all repairs and reconstruction his plans have been followed. But there remains much to be done on a large scale, involving the expenditure of a sum considerably larger than the excess of receipts over expenditures as shown by this year's balance sheet. For instance, there are numerous fireproof dumb waiters to be built, floors of vacant lofts to be removed, two more staircases to be made of fireproof construction, the basement ceilings should be protected, sprinklers should be installed in sundry places, and here and there metal window frames and wire glass should take the place of existing provision. And if the removal of the Mansard roofs on the two wings flanking the Administration Building be undertaken primarily in the interests of better fire protection, as was recommended five years ago, there would be an incidental æsthetic gain in carrying up the walls in brick in so far as the Tudor-Gothic architecture of the group would be preserved in its purity. Moreover, the importance of fireproofing Ray Hall is more apparent than ever before in view of the proximity of that building to the Home for Nurses. In this connection it were well to consider at this time the propriety of removing the assembly room of that building to the ground floor as at once the better and (perhaps) cheaper way of meeting the problem of safer and more convenient congregation.

In recent years surgical operations, some of them of major importance, have been of not infrequent occurrence in our service. To perform them it has been necessary to strip the Weld solarium and convert it

into an operating room for each recurring occasion. The time has arrived when we can no longer be satisfied with this makeshift and I therefore recommend that proper provision be made for this branch of our work without further delay. A good operating room, with dispensary adjoining, could be furnished in convenient centrality, and at comparatively small cost, by taking for that purpose the two large rooms at the northeast end of the South Male Ward, both of which are now used as reception rooms. The dispensary and surgery on the south side of the corridor of the main floor of the centre building, which is ill adapted to its present use, could then be transformed into a reception room, in adequate substitution and without sacrifice to administrative convenience.

Extensive sewerage in and about Blackstone Boulevard, a region which every year is becoming more thickly settled, has restricted the water shed from which our pond and brook are supplied. At times during the summer season the pond has perilously approached the point of emptiness and on occasion the grotto brook has actually run dry. Several years ago your former trustee, Mr. John R. Freeman, independently of this consideration, recommended the boring on our premises for water. Renewed attention is now called to the opinion of that competent authority in hydraulic engineering to give weight to the suggestion that such an auxiliary water supply might incidentally fulfil the dual requirement of maintaining the pond at a uniform level for ornamental and ice-making purposes and of furnishing an overflow

whereby the beauty of our burn should be safeguarded and preserved.

Remarks under this head may be
Gymnasium brief for the subject was mentioned a year ago. Yet it is unwise to lose sight, even for a single year, of a reasonable want which has not yet been supplied, for experience has taught us (and we are grateful for many lessons) that the look-out who persistently scans the horizon for benefactions that spell welfare for the patients of Butler Hospital is in the end invariably rewarded by a welcome vision, and that sometimes from a quarter where the appearance had been least expected. Already the friends of several patients have shown a lively interest in this proposed addition to our resources. Such a gymnasium, when built, should include not only the usual equipment in apparatus, with ample floor space, but, underneath, a swimming pool. Butler Hospital is behind some other institutions of its class in not possessing this modern means of treatment. It is hoped by your superintendent that readers of this short paragraph who are what is called "interested" will see in it not an ungracious solicitation but merely a timely and helpful suggestion, since it frequently happens that potential giving needs and is grateful for such appropriate direction as may best secure a maximum of usefulness in the gift. And while waiting we shall continue our physical drill, most important of all hygienic treatment, in Ray Hall and our Marathon runs through the grounds when weather conditions permit.

Numerous repairs, some on an extensive scale, should be made to the farm stead-
Farm ing this year. A good beginning has been
and made in the erection of the new storage
Grounds shed.

The value of the farm products for the year was \$5,528.00.

Following plans made by Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, trees and shrubs have been planted on both sides of the main approach to the Hospital from the entrance gates to the brook. Road-making, grading and path-making have been done by our own force of men in connection with the Home for Nurses.

The Revd. Frank Appleton and the
Religious Revd. Owen F. Clarke have held the
Services the usual religious services in their re-
 spective communions, and the Hospital
 has incurred continued obligation to the Revd. Marion Law for the occasional attendance of the choir of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket. The Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, has also preached to our people.

Gifts have been gratefully received
Gifts from the estate of Miss Mary H. Gold-
 smith, a portrait of Dr. Wm. B. Gold-
 smith, formerly Superintendent of Butler Hospital;
 from the late Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan \$225.00 and
 the late Mr. Robert Knight \$100.00, both being con-
 tributions to the building of the squash tennis court;
 from Mrs. John W. Danielson and the estate of Mrs.

Catherine C. Wood, furniture; from Mr. Edmund G. Brooke, flowers for the wards; from Mr. Lloyd C. Eddy, fruit; from Mr. Howard L. Clark, books; from Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf; a contribution of \$100.00 for the nurses' library; from Mrs. DeLancey Kane, a set of andirons for the Wm. H. Potter Home for Nurses; from Mr. Isaac C. Bates, pictures, and from Mrs. Wm. Gammell a grand piano, both gifts for the same place.

By your permission Dr. Ruggles has
The Staff been capitalizing himself since last August in Germany by studying at the University of Munich under Professor Kraepelin and other celebrated foreign teachers of psychiatry. He reports important accessions to his professional equipment, which he is expecting to place at the service of his hospital next month. In his absence Dr. McIver Woody, a graduate of Harvard University in Arts and Medicine, has served the interests of the patients acceptably and faithfully and will remain with us till Dr. Ruggles' return.

Dr. Hall, in addition to performing his usual duties as senior medical officer, has been charged by the Governor of the State with the important duty of organizing, as its first chairman, the new State Board of Examiners of Nurses. This timely recognition of Dr. Hall's long and faithful service to Rhode Island nursing has given his associates great satisfaction. During the year, as in years past, Dr. Hall has labored zealously with Miss Cleland, our superintendent of nurses, to promote the cause to which both are so

earnestly committed, with the result that the nursing service is now on a higher plane of efficiency than ever before.

Dr. Farnell's work in seropathology has been regularly conducted in the laboratory, and included in his activities has been service for the Department of Health in connection with the examination of backward or defective school children. In all, one hundred and forty-six Wassermann reactions were performed and one hundred and two children were examined and reported upon.

The death last June of Dr. Robert F. Noyes, eminent among consultants in Providence, brought to Butler Hospital untimely deprivation of a valued counsellor, who was ever ready to answer the call of those who sought the guidance of his ripe medical judgment.

In the interests of proportion, since
Training much appears elsewhere in these pages
School pertinent to the general cause of nursing,
 reference to the Training School and its
 operations must be limited to bald matters of fact. Twenty of our pupils went to Fordham Hospital, New York, to acquire part of their general training, and twelve women and ten men were graduated during the year.

Miss Margaret S. Belyea, who had been a capable assistant superintendent of nurses since March 1909, resigned last month to rest temporarily from exacting labor faithfully performed, before taking up her pro-

fession elsewhere. Miss Belyea is succeeded by Miss Evelyn C. Jehan, one of our own graduates. Mrs. Amy MacLaren, night superintendent, left the service last September to become superintendent of nurses at the Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa., to be succeeded by Miss Alice C. Harris, also a graduate of the Butler Hospital school. Mr. Wilbert Kennedy, assistant male supervisor, resigned last March, after nine years' service in the Hospital, to enter business. Mr. Kennedy's duties were assumed by Mr. Arthur J. Hatton.

Miss E. V. Jaques, of Simmons College, Boston, has been employed as dietitian, while Miss Hélène Gihl and Mr. Samuel L. Shearid have given instruction in massage.

To enumerate the many entertain-
Entertainments ments that have been provided would be to furnish the proverbial "catalogue of ships"—yet ships, be it said in this instance, whose officers and crews brought generous cargoes of mixed freight and unloaded them freely for the benefit of local consumers, who, in turn, were eager to vary the monotony of their everyday fare. And, if one may force the simile, we hope that our gift-bearing friends, having cast their bread upon the waters, may have themselves enjoyed the satisfaction of carrying away something more substantial as *quid pro quo*, at least potentially, than mere water ballast.

The last link that bound this institution, **In** by blood and name, to the family to which **Conclusion** it owes its corporate designation, was severed last summer by the death of Mr. William Butler Duncan, full of years and with a full credit of generous service. Unheeding the warning voice of age, and notwithstanding the many demands upon his time elsewhere, Mr. Duncan seldom visited Providence, even in his later years of growing infirmity, without making a hurried visit to the Hospital, in whose growth and development he always showed the liveliest interest. And so, feeling that he may rightfully claim the privilege of peculiar obligation, the tenant of Duncan Lodge recalls with individual thankfulness at this time, and in this place of record, the debt that he owes, in common with Butler Hospital, to the family of which the vice-president of this corporation was the eldest surviving member.

Your report embodies tributes to two trustees, recently deceased, who were my intimate friends as well as my valued advisers. Men of strong mind, good sense, stout heart, and generous in all things, they would surely have grudged approval to an outpouring of private grief in a public document addressed to yourselves; for both were too wise, too brave and too self-giving to have indulged an open self-pity even in a sudden call to forfeit forever a trusty comradeship. I beg merely that I be permitted to share as your superintendent in the expressions of affection and esteem which you have spread upon your records in your desire to hallow the memory of two good men of

Providence, faithful fellows in common service, who were not less my friends than your own, and whose death, deplored with equal feeling, has brought to me a like sense of incurable poverty.

Respectfully submitted,

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Physician and Superintendent.

22 January, 1913.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1912.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing	\$167,367 10
Allowances from income of Beneficiary Funds	8,711 25
Income of Permanent Fund	2,776 00
Interest	275 08
	<hr/> \$179,129 43

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$20,125 20
Wages	56,772 01
Provisions	40,008 12
Drugs and Medicines	1,527 07
Furniture	5,288 31
Repairs and Improvements	6,123 75
Farm	1,379 23
Stable	1,143 56
Contingencies	5,085 33
Fuel	13,195 36
Water	1,621 75
Gas	851 97
Electricity	2,862 83
Garage	3,047 48
Insurance	42 50
Fire Protection	334 03
Construction	4,062 71
Accounts charged off	148 08
	<hr/> \$163,619 29

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital

December 31, 1912.

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$55,118 91
Investment of Fund:		
6 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Rwy. Co., Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,767 50	
11 Bonds Columbus St. Railway Co.....	11,000 00	
\$500 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture.....	521 67	
372 Shrs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	19,107 85	
80 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	14,750 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$55,147 02	
Cash overinvested.....	28 11	\$55,118 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DONATION FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$7,289 50
Transferred from Steward's Dep't.....	\$5,000 00	
Gain from sale of 20 Bonds Seattle Electric Co	1,926 11	
Bequest of Jeffrey Hazard, Esq.....	500 00	7,436 11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$14,725 61

Investment of Fund:

10 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Jt. 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,446 55	
\$1,700 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. Co. 6% Convertible Debenture.....	1,872 13	
82 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,187 48	
56 " Providence Gas Co.....	3,346 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$14,852 16	
Cash over invested.....	126 55	\$14,725 61
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911..... \$65,843 10

Investment of Fund:

63 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$31,500 00	
10 Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. 3½%.....	10,000 00	
\$3,100 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hart- ford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures...	3,415 30	
156 Shares Great Northern Railway Co.....	18,934 50	
211 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,217 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$66,066 80	
Cash overinvested.....	223 70	\$65,843 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911..... \$75,095 10

Investment of Fund:

41 Shares New York, Ontario and Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00	
50 Shares United Railroad Co. of New Jersey.	9,250 00	
473 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	24,195 68	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co..	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00	
120 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	12,525 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$75,110 68	
Cash over invested.....	15 58	\$75,095 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$36,614 60
Investment of Fund:		
4 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$3,880 00	
26 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	26,000 00	
\$800 Bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Deb.....	883 15	
Western Notes secured by Mortgage.....	3,250 00	
28 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	2,603 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$36,616 15	
Cash overinvested.....	1 55	\$36,614 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$5,015 60
Investment of Fund:		
5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.....	\$4,625 00	
\$300 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	330 63	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,955 63	
Cash uninvested.....	59 97	\$5,015 60
		<hr/>

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$5,568 25
Investment of Fund:		
3 Bonds Lynn and Boston Rwy. Co.....	\$3,000 00	
2 " Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral....	1,965 00	
7 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	650 75	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,615 75	
Cash overinvested.....	47 50	\$5,568 25
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Funds as of December 31, 1911.....		\$41,060 00
Investment of Fund:		
7 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral....	\$3,500 00	
25 Shares Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co....	38,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$41,500 00	
Cash overinvested.....	440 00	\$41,060 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

LIBRARY FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....	\$2,000 00
Investment of Fund:	
2 bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	2,000 00

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....	\$7,000 00
Investment of Fund:	
7 bonds Lynn & Boston Railway Co.....	7,000 00

CONSERVATORY FUND.

Funds as of December 31, 1911.....	\$10,031 50
Investment of Fund:	
76 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$10,146 87
Cash overinvested.....	115 37
	<hr/>
	\$10,031 50

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$12,366 85
Investment of Fund:		
16 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$2,000 00	
50 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206 25	
\$800 bond of New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.	800 00	
5 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	310 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$12,316 25	
Cash uninvested.....	50 60	\$12,366 85
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$35,584 91
Investment of Fund:		
60 shares New York, New Haven and Hart- ford R. R. Co.....	\$10,000 00	
\$200 bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture.....	221 67	
1 note secured by mortgage on Providence real estate.....	15,000 00	
20 shares Great Northern Railway Co.....	2,525 00	
66 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,297 50	
4 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral....	3,840 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$35,884 17	
Cash overinvested.....	299 26	\$35,584 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....	\$50,100 00
Received from Executors of Mrs. Russell's will.	12,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,600 00

Investment of Fund:

16 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$15,240 00	
2 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....	2,080 00	
173 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	11,068 50	
54 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	6,817 50	
10 Bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. 4%.....	9,900 00	
5 Bonds Southern Pacific R. R. Co. 4%.....	4,725 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$49,831 00	
Cash uninvested.....	12,769 00	\$62,600 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Funds as of December 31, 1911..... \$54,686 20

Investment of Fund:

4 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral..	\$3,760 00	
100 Shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	13,300 00	
259 " Chicago, & Northwestern Ry. Co..	35,204 13	
24 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,241 75	
	<hr/>	
	\$54,505 88	
Cash uninvested.....	180 32	\$54,686 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911..... \$5,025 00

Investment of Fund:

28 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.,.....	\$1,820 63	
20 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	2,525 00	
1 Note secured by Mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,145 63	
Cash overinvested.....	120 63	\$5,025 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ELIZABETH A. SHEPARD FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$6,146 40
Investment of Fund:		
10 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co., Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$9,750 00	
Cash overinvested.....	3,603 60	\$6,146 40

WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1911.....		\$82,622 85
Gain from sale 17 shares Proctor & Gamble Co., Common.....		887 91
" " " 4 Rights Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.....		92
		<hr/>
		\$83,511 68
Less cost of Wm. H. Potter Home for Nurses		79,178 10
		<hr/>
		4,333 58

Investment of Fund:

23 Shares Capital Traction Co.....	\$2,760 00
6 " Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Pfd.	390 00
21 " Allis Chalmers Co.....	420 00
60 " United States Steel Cor. Com.....	3,900 00
4 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Common.....	460 00
8 " The Proctor & Gamble Co. Pfd....	1,400 00
6 " P. Lorillard Co. Pfd.....	690 00
12 " Chic. Junc. Rys. & Union Stk. Yds. Co. Pfd.....	1,320 00
2 " Chic. Junc. Rys. & Union Stk. Yds. Co. Common.....	300 00
1 Bond Galveston Wharf Co.....	800 00
1 " Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Rwy. Co...	850 00
1 " Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R.R.Co.	1,000 00
4 " United States Steel Corporation, 5%.....	4,000 00
1 " Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.....	850 00
1 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	475 00
1 " St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R.Co.	1,000 00
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/>
	\$20,615 00

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,615	cc
1 Bond Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co	1,000	00
1 " Missouri Pacific Railway Co.....	1,000	00
1 " Wabash Railroad Co.....	1,000	00
1 " Pacific Railroad Co. of Missouri.....	1,000	00
1 " Tri-City Railway & Light Co.....	900	00
1 " Sante Fe, Liberal & Englewood R. R. Co.	1	00
3 Bonds Yankee Fuel Co.....	3	00
10 " Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget So. R.R.Co.	9,550	00
	<hr/>	
	\$35,069	00
Cash overinvested.....	30,735	42
	<hr/>	

FRANK W. MATTESON,

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1912.

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL R. DORRANCE,	} Committee
GEORGE M. SMITH,	
	} the Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1913.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod,	Millie McKeever.
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Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp,	Samuel Nicholson.
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CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
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Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,

Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catherine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.

Margaret McDougall
Carrie B. Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,

Dummer Potter.

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod,

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond,

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproul,
M. Maud Syda,
Sophia K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Frazer,	Mary C MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodward.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
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CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Alexander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,†	Eleanor A. Summers.
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn,	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.†	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,†	Edith Louise Smith,†
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1910.*

Women.

Flore Alberte Dumas,†	Margaret Peacock,	Rose Mary Walsh,
	Elizabeth MacKean.	

Men.

Paul Carl Dickert,	Francis James Hatton,
Arthur John Hatton,†	Helenus Hill McColl.

CLASS OF 1911.

Women.

Anna M. J. Carr,	Amy McLaren,
Evelyn C. Jehan,	Mary B. Norman,
Mollie U. McGinn,	Alma E. Spurr,
	Josephine L. Spurr.

Men.

John H. Crocker,	Arthur C. Holmes,
Edward J. Glahn,	John W. McFarlane,
Peter J. Hamill,	Ernest A. Moore,
Thomas F. Hanley,	William C. Roden.

Class of 1912.

Women.

S. Irene Betts,	Annie How,
Mary Fitzgerald,	Mary E. Lutz,
Margaret C. Gleeson,	Mary Elsie McKenzie,
Alice Celia Harris,	Ellen J. Macdonald,
Sarah Henderson,	Mabel L. Martin.

Men.

Joseph J. Barrett,	Delbert R. Hannan,
Ralph E. Binns,	James A. Kelly,
Alfred Fox,	J. Frank McNamara,
Peter Grass,	Frank W. Mason,
	Ernest E. Maynard.

* Curriculum changed to three years' course. Condition of graduation accepted by eight members of Class of 1910.

† Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 2

Albert A. Barrows,	Erik H. Green,
Theodore P. Bogert,	Paul D. Howe,
Henry A. Cooke,	Henry B. Hunt,
Walter G. Everett,	Lida Shaw Kin,
Peter Goelet Gerry,	Frederick T. Ro

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER

Isaac C. Bates,	William Watts
Edward F. Child,	Amos D. Smith,
William Butler Duncan,	James W. Taft,
Robert F. Noyes,	Royal C. Taft,
Engelhart C. Ostby,	George H. Utter
Frank A. Rhodes,	William B. Wee
Walter Richmond,	

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW.....	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1908-

Vice Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-1912
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN...	
WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862		1913-

NOTE.—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK.....	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT.....	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN.....	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH.....	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.....	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY.....	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES.....	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.....	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867

Trustees. — Continued.

ROYAL C. TAFT.....1866-1908	CHARLES II. MERRIMAN...1896-1908
TULLY D. BOWEN.....1867-1869	ISAAC C. BATES.....1896-1913
AMOS C. BARSTOW.....1867-1894	JOHN R. FREEMAN.....1898-1909
ROWLAND HAZARD1870-1898	EDWARD F. CHILD.....1899-1912
GEORGE I. CHACE.....1870-1883	WILLIAM GAMMELL1900-
STEPHEN BROWNELL.....1873-1908	THEODORE F. GREEN.....1900-
DANIEL DAY1873-1898	DELANCEY KANE.....1908-1909
WILLIAM GAMMELL1875-1889	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.....1909-
WILLIAM GODDARD1875-1894	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.....1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.....1877-1884	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN.....1910-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN...1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK.....1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD.....1884-1900	LAURISTON H. HAZARD.....1913-
STEPHEN O. METCALF.....1889-	WALTER G. EVERETT.....1913-
RATHBONE GARDNER.....1895-	

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES.....1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD.....1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES.....1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON.....1907-
THOMAS P. IVES.....1858-1865	

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES.....1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS.....1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD....1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN....1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.....1877-1913
RICHARD WATERMAN1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH.....1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH.....1857-1875	CHARLES T. DORRANCE.....1913-

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON.....1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER....1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER.....1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH....1886-1888	

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	LEWIS B. HAYDEN.....	1899-1899
ROGER G. PERKINS.....	1854-1855	FRANK J. MYRICK.....	1899-1899
JAMES R. MCGREGOR.....	1856-1857	M. A. FORD.....	1899-1900
JOHN W. SAWYER.....	1858-1859	C. BERTRAM GAY.....	1900-1904
B. LINCOLN RAY.....	1859-1867	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR....	1901-1908
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	FRANK Y. GILBERT.....	1901-1902
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	JOST D. KRAMER.....	1902-1903
F. H. GIFFORD.....	1872-1873	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY....	1903-1905
EDWARD P. STIMSON.....	1874-1876	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER..	1905-1907
HENRY J. BRICKETT.....	1877-1879	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1905-1907
HENRY C. HALL.....	1879-	CHARLES A. McDONALD....	1907-1908
A. WARD FOLLETT.....	1884-1885	WILLIAM L. IRVINE.....	1908-1909
JAMES W. CRAIG.....	1887-1888	HAROLD G. CALDER.....	1908-1908
WM. J. SCHUYLER.....	1887-1888	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES.....	1909-
D. H. SPRAGUE.....	1888-1889	NILES WESTCOTT.....	1909-1909
A. V. GOSS.....	1890-1892	JAMES A. CAMPBELL.....	1909-1911
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.....	1892-1893	IRA HART NOYES.....	1910-1910
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895	FREDERIC J. FARNELL.....	1911-
E. S. LAMBERT.....	1895-1895	WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM..	1911-1911
HAROLD J. MORGAN.....	1896-1899	McIVER WOODY.....	1912-

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL.....	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY.....	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON.....	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS.....	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS.....	1898-1901		

616,85

REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

AT THE

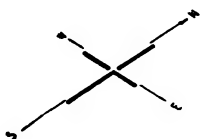
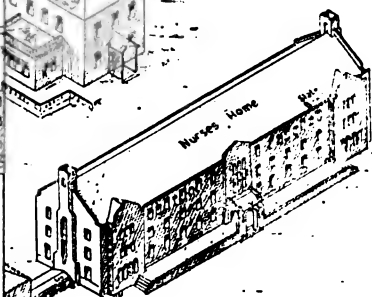
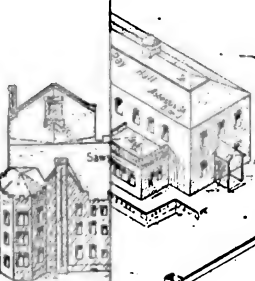
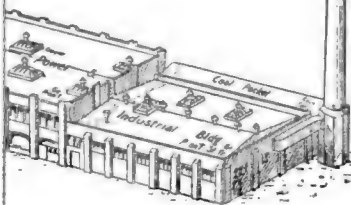
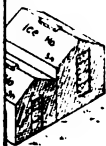
SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

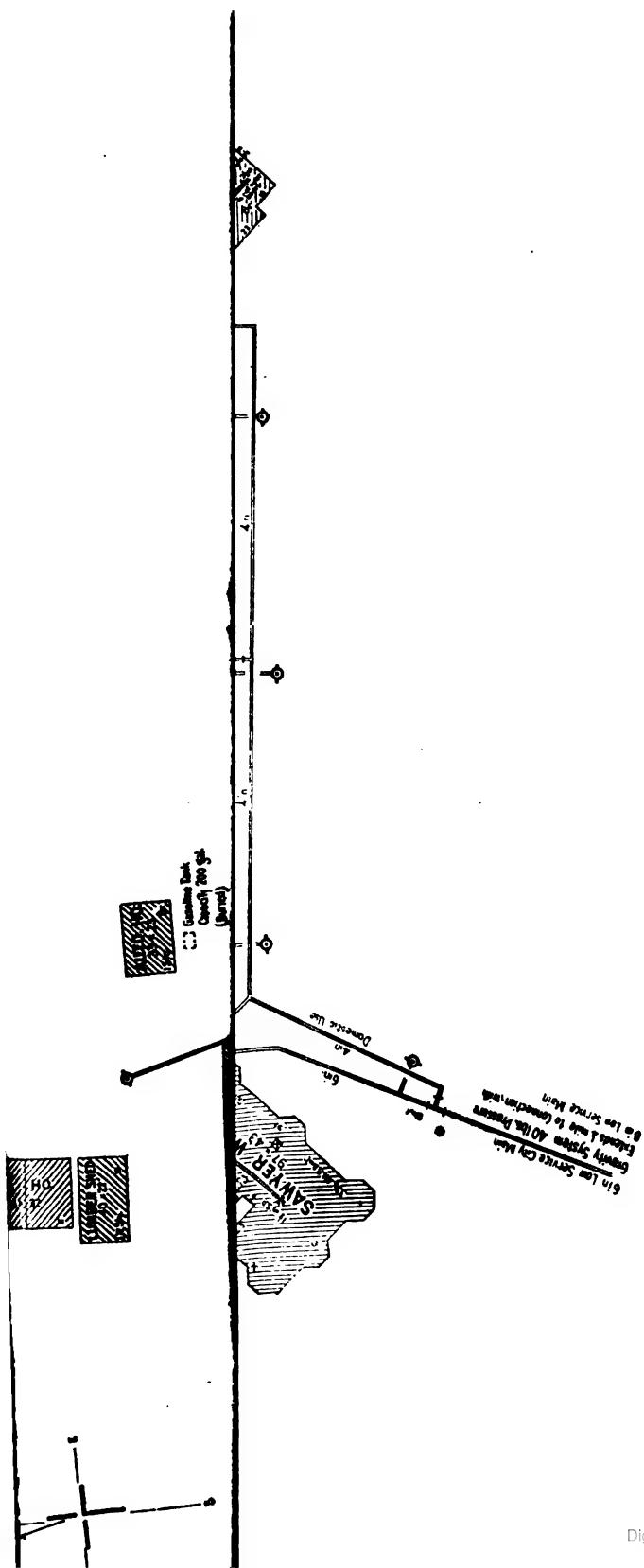
FEBRUARY 28, 1914

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Swan Point) leave Market Square at ten minutes past the hour, and every twenty minutes thereafter, carrying passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.





REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation
AT ITS
SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 28, 1914,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press :
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
63 Washington Street,
1914.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1914.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN, PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
FRANK W. MATTESON, TREASURER.
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN O. METCALF,	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.,
RATHBONE GARDNER,	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,	HOWARD L. CLARK,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,	LAURISTON H. HAZARD,
R. H. I. GODDARD JR.,	WALTER G. EVERETT.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

GEORGE M. SMITH, CHARLES T. DORRANCE.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D., HALSEY DeWOLF, M. D.
N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.
JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.
F. NOLTON BIGELOW, M. D., CONSULTING LARYNGOLOGIST.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY C. HALL, M. D., ASSISTANT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
F. E. WEBB, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
FREDERIC J. FARNELL, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN
LABORATORY.

HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.
MISS E. G. CADY, MATRON.
MISS R. HELEN CLELAND, R. N., SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.
BERTRAM C. KEMP, SUPERVISOR.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. GARDNER, HODGMAN, CLARK, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GREEN, TAFT, GODDARD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES 1914-1915.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND GREEN.
MARCH,	GREEN AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND CLARK.
JULY,	CLARK AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND HAZARD.
SEPTEMBER,	HAZARD AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND EVERETT.
DECEMBER,	EVERETT AND GODDARD.
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.



The Administration Building

Board, and the two rooms have been rebuilt and their walls lined with white marble and the windows enlarged so that the rooms are flooded with light. Every needed plumbing arrangement has been made and the rooms have proved most admirably adapted for use for surgical operation. Mr. Howard L. Clark, a member of the Board, gave the Hospital \$500 to be used in helping to pay for a most complete set of fittings and appliances needed for performing every kind of surgical operation, and to-day there is no necessity for removing any patient from the Hospital in order to have even the most difficult and complicated surgical operation performed. The equipment of these rooms with this elaborate apparatus helps the work of the Hospital. It saves the patients from any break in the treatment of the mental or nervous disorders for which they are in the Hospital.

The new Potter Home for Nurses has proved itself as useful and beneficial as the Board hoped it would when it was decided to use the bequest of Colonel Potter in building it. Its bright and cheerful rooms and its entire separation from the wards render it an attractive and restful home, and its quiet and peace help the tired nurses to complete rest, and give them renewed strength to perform the exacting duties of their profession, and to pursue the studies which are part of the required work of the training school. The nurses who write to their homes and friends and tell them of the improved comfort of their surroundings, and of the bright and pleasant home in which they

live when not on duty in the wards, are really helping the institution to attract new pupils to its training schools, who will become competent and trained nurses.

In July the Superintendent informed the Board that Dr. Henry C. Hall, who had been first assistant physician for nearly thirty-five years, wished to withdraw from active work on the completion of the year 1913, partly on account of his own health, and principally because he considered it was better for the Hospital to have a younger and more active man fulfilling the duties of first assistant physician. Dr. Hall had been with the Hospital so many years and his faithful services had proved so valuable that every member of the Board regretted there should be any danger of his long connection with the institution being severed. Appointed originally in 1879, at the request of Dr. Sawyer, he performed the duties of first assistant physician faithfully and most acceptably to the Trustees for five years, when he resigned on account of an attack of sickness. A few months after this resignation Dr. Sawyer was persuaded by the Board to take a vacation trip to Europe for rest and recreation, and Dr. Hall was telegraphed to and asked if his health would allow him to return to the Hospital and take charge of the institution during Dr. Sawyer's absence. He replied at once, accepting the responsibility, and has been in the service of the Hospital continuously ever since.

The Board of Trustees had the most sincere appre-

ciation of what Dr. Hall had done for the Hospital in the many years he had been in its service, and were conscious of the great obligation the institution was under to him, and felt keen regret that he had decided to resign from the office of First Assistant Physician, and hoped some arrangement might be made to retain him longer in the service of the Hospital in some capacity that would be less exacting than that which he had filled so acceptably. It was finally decided to accept his resignation and to appoint him Assistant Medical Superintendent, to date from January 1, 1914, to perform such duties, medical and administrative, as may be assigned to him by the Superintendent, and with the privilege of living outside of the institution when he so desires. Fortunately, Dr. Hall has accepted the new position, and the Board congratulates the Corporation on the fact that it will still retain his valuable services.

This is the Seventieth Annual Meeting of the Corporation and it is a proper time to look back and see what the institution has accomplished in its long life. This noble charity owes its birth to the generous gift of Mr. Nicholas Brown, who left the sum of \$30,000 to his executors to be the nucleus for a hospital to better the condition of those afflicted with mental disorders. At that time there was no place in the State of Rhode Island where anything could be done to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with such disorders. If they had no homes of their own there was no place for them to be taken to, except the jails and

the poorhouses of the State, or the barns and out-houses of their kindred. The story of the condition of the afflicted, as told by those who were working to alleviate their misery, was pathetic and heart rending, and the liberal and public-spirited people of the State became deeply interested in the attempt to start an institution to care for the insane.

One of the richest and most successful merchants of Providence, Mr. Cyrus Butler, responded to the appeals that were made to him and joined the executors of Mr. Brown's will in the effort to start the building of such an institution, and promised to contribute the sum of \$40,000 for that purpose, provided the sum of \$50,000 should be set aside from the funds that should be raised for organizing the new enterprise, and should be invested and maintained forever as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used in helping to carry on the work of caring for the inmates of the new institution. A charter was granted by the General Assembly in 1844 and Rhode Island Asylum for the Insane, whose name was afterwards changed to Butler Hospital for the Insane and later, in 1900, to Butler Hospital, was started on its career of usefulness. The generous people of the State contributed money for its building, and the institution was opened for the reception of patients December 1, 1847, under the superintendence of Dr. Isaac Ray. The cost of the farm purchased for its site and of the buildings and furniture was nearly \$100,000. The permanent fund of \$50,000, which had been insisted on

by Mr. Butler, was invested in reliable securities and has remained intact to this day. There was a debt of \$17,000 incurred by the new corporation to complete the building and furnishings, and a year after the Hospital was opened a gift of \$20,000 from Mr. Alexander Duncan allowed the Hospital to free itself from debt. At its opening the bulk of the 156 patients who were admitted during the first thirteen months were the pauper insane of the State and the minimum charge for their care was \$2 per week. Dr. Ray, the Superintendent, was the only medical officer, and his salary for the first thirteen months was \$1,950. The wages of the attendants who cared for the patients and of the servants who prepared their food and looked out for their rooms and washed and mended their clothes were \$3,076.05, and the cost of the provisions supplied to the patients and their attendants and servants as well as to the Superintendent and his family was \$4,965. It was a modest beginning of a noble charity, destined, under the lead of Dr. Ray, to take a high rank among the institutions of the country dedicated to the betterment of the condition of those suffering from mental disorders.

Dr. Ray, in his first report to the Trustees presented to the Corporation in January, 1849, stated the keynote of the system of treatment for its patients which has characterized the Butler Hospital ever since and with ever-increasing prominence. He said: "There is one feature of our management, however, to which I would solicit your attention. I refer to

our almost total abstinence from the use of mechanical restraint, by which I mean the various contrivances of wood and leather for preventing the motion of the body or limbs. . . . Believing that in this institution no merely economical considerations should prevent us from adopting any improvement intimately connected with the highest interest of the insane, we have from the outset been governed by the rule that mechanical restraint should be considered as an extreme measure, to be used only when the object in view was clearly beyond the reach of other means. . . . During the thirteen months that have been in operation, having 156 patients under charge, we have used mechanical restraint in only one instance only. This was to prevent a person from striking open a wound, and was continued for three or four days."

This rule of giving the patients every possible liberty has been consistently followed ever since it was inaugurated by Dr. Ray at the opening of the Hospital, and its application has been so enlarged by the present Superintendent that more than half the patients to-day live in open wards.

In Dr. Ray's time the door of every room was locked at night, and only one attendant was on duty on the male side and one on the female side of the Hospital. To-day no patient is locked in his room at night, except the most violent who might be dangerous to others, and sixteen attendants are on duty at night. This great liberty for the patient is secured

at a great price. It is made possible only by relying on the unceasing vigilance and care of a greatly increased number of trained nurses, and this increase in the number of nurses means an increase in the wages paid them.

In 1864 the first new building was added to the original plant by the gift of Ray Hall, by Mr. Alexander Duncan and Mr. Robert H. Ives.

In 1870 the State Hospital for the Insane was opened at Howard and seventy pauper inmates of the Butler Hospital were transferred to it, and this action was the leading cause of a far-reaching change in the policy of this institution. Up to 1870 it had been the only place in the State where the insane could be kept and made comfortable, and far the larger part of its inmates had been incurably insane and it had been forced to become an asylum rather than a hospital—a refuge and home for the insane of the State where they were carefully looked out for and fed and kept alive, rather than an institution where those in the incipient stages of mental disorder could be treated by skillful physicians and watched over by trained nurses in the effort to alleviate and cure the disease they were suffering from.

After 1870 it was decided to make the Hospital a curative institution, and ever since its best efforts and its increasing expenditure of money have been directed to trying to cure its patients. It was also decided to transfer to the State Institution patients who were found to be incurable, and to decline to

receive applicants for admission whose cases seemed to be hopeless and who would not be benefited by treatment, in the expectation that thus more room would be made for the reception of patients who might be benefited by treatment.

For this curative treatment a more systematic classification of patients than had hitherto prevailed was absolutely necessary, with (for the same number of patients) more space, more rooms, more wards, more trained nurses, and also with more attention being given to providing amusement and recreation as well as occupation for the patients. These considerations made it necessary to provide new buildings. With the generous assistance of Mr. Alexander Duncan, the David Duncan ward, named for his son (a former Trustee), was built and opened for the housing of excited female patients in 1877. In 1883 the stable was built for the purpose of having horses and carriages always ready to give the patients who would benefit thereby exercise and amusement in the open air. In 1886 the Sawyer ward for the quiet class of male patients was opened, and large additions made to the north wards on the male side. In 1890 the kitchen was rebuilt and in 1893 a new laundry was built and equipped. In 1898 the Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard House, the splendid gift of William Goddard and Moses B. I. Goddard and Mrs. T. P. Shepard, in memory of their brother, was opened for the use of the more quiet class of female patients, and in 1901 the spacious and elaborately equipped Weld

House, the noble gift of Mrs. William G. Weld, in memory of her deceased husband, who was a former member of the Board of Trustees, was opened for use. Since then the power house and the industrial establishment, the new kitchen and servants' dormitories and the beautiful and commodious Potter Home for Nurses have been finished and opened.

All these great additions have been made by a vast expenditure of money, and great sums have been added to the invested funds of the Hospital during these seventy years. The income of these funds, with the receipts for the board and care of patients, is proving sufficient to keep this great plant in order and to repair the ravages of time and to constantly improve the plant. To-day every staircase leading from the wards has been made fireproof and one great source of anxiety to all the friends of the Hospital has been removed. The greatest good has been accomplished by the establishment of the beneficiary funds so strongly urged and so ardently wished for by Dr. Sawyer.

In the year ending December 31, 1913, \$10,590.68 was used from the income of these beneficiary funds to help pay the charges for board of patients unable themselves or with the assistance of their friends to pay the whole of the minimum charge of ten dollars per week. The possession of these funds by the Hospital enables the Board to say that no applicant, however poor, is ever refused admittance if the medical officers are of the opinion that he can be benefited by treatment in the Hospital.

The most noteworthy thing about the great outpouring of money required to pay for these numerous additions to our plant and to establish the large funds that are helping to carry on the work of the Hospital, is that it has all been given to the institution by its generous friends influenced by their desire to assist in caring for those afflicted with mental disorders.

The Corporation should take pride in the fact that so many benevolent givers have made it the almoner of their bounty, and should recognize that it is its duty to use these great gifts for the comfort and care of those who are suffering from mental disorders. The Corporation is really a Trustee selected by these donors for that purpose, and the Board of Trustees are simply its hands—its agents, appointed to see that the work is properly done. The Corporation is not a Trustee to see how little can be spent, and how much can be saved, from the income of the funds entrusted to it. Its duty is to see that that income shall be spent for the purpose for which the funds were given and to insist that its agent, the Board of Trustees, shall, in conducting its affairs, ever be mindful of the motto on its seal, "*Miseris succurrere disce*," and "Learn to help the afflicted."

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

CHARLES MORRIS SMITH,

Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 28, 1914.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

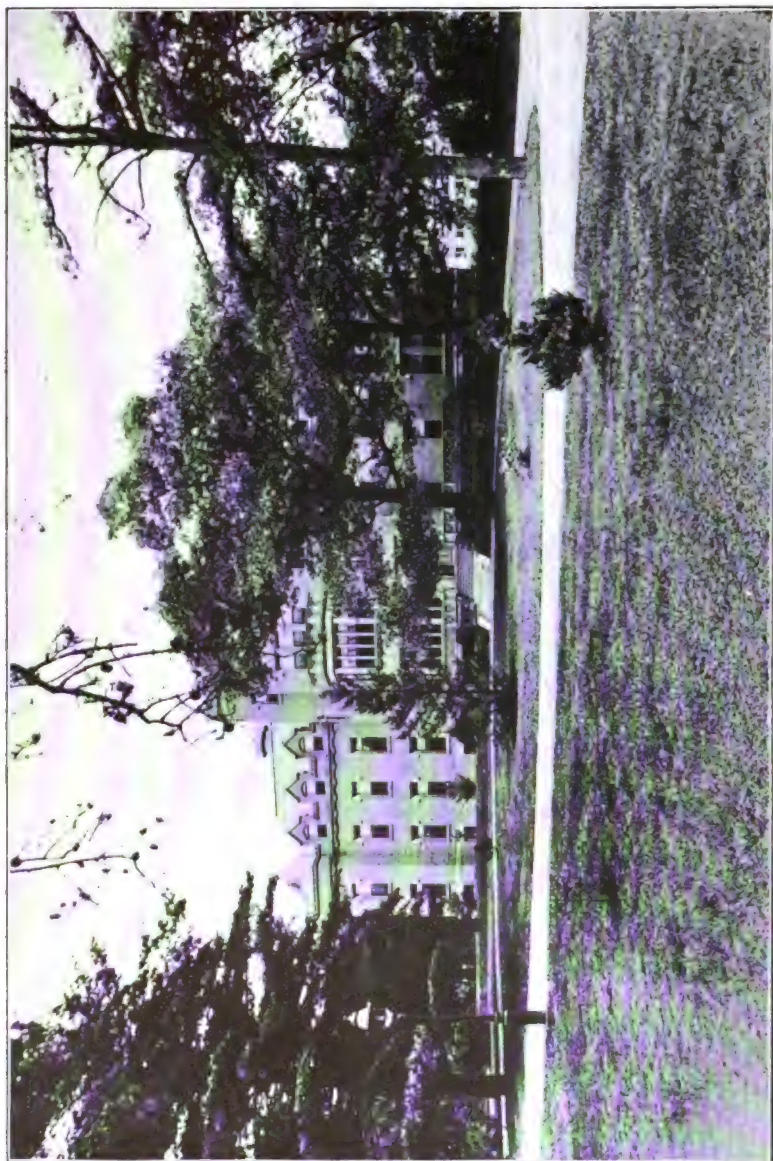
To the Trustees of Butler Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:— I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1913.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1912, one hundred and forty patients, sixty-five men and seventy-five women. There have been admitted one hundred and nine patients, forty-eight men and sixty-one women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and forty-nine. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and fifty-seven, the minimum one hundred and thirty-eight and the average number for the year one hundred and fifty. The discharges numbered one hundred and eight, forty-nine men and fifty-nine women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and forty-one patients, sixty-four men and seventy-seven women.

Of the admissions fifty-two were residents of Providence, twenty-three of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-one of New England States, eleven of other States, one of Ireland and one of Canada.

Of the discharges, twenty-nine had recovered, thirty were improved, twenty-five were unimproved and



The Weld House

twenty-four had died. The causes of death in these cases were as follows: Pneumonia, six; intestinal obstruction, one; arteriosclerosis, two; general paresis, three; cerebral hemorrhage, six; peritonitis, two; diabetes, one; mitral stenosis, two; subcranial abscess, one.

Admissions and Discharges. Numerically the admissions and discharges show substantially the same movement as last year. Over forty per cent entered on voluntary application.

Among the discharges by death — it is worth while to chronicle—was that of a frail, aged lady who had been under continuous care for over twenty-nine years; and of those sent to their earthly homes was another who brought gladness to the hearts of all by making a recovery after eight long years of treatment in the Hospital. In a recent letter expressive of gratitude, this lady recalls a text casually quoted at her bedside years ago, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." The long delayed harvest of ultimate health in this case furnishes an instructive and inspiring lesson in the value of unremitting individual effort on behalf of a patient, notwithstanding the apparent hopelessness and chronicity of a protracted psychosis.

The average weekly cost per capita was \$21.41, exclusive of extraordinary repairs. The average weekly receipts per patient were \$24.60, while the average admission rate was \$23.55. The beneficiary funds of the Hospital, as well as those available from the State, have been used with great liberality on behalf

of patients unable to meet the entire cost of maintenance. At the end of the year thirty-four per cent of the whole number of patients under treatment were receiving beneficiary or state aid, or both. In this connection I desire once more to call to the attention of the Trustees the cordial spirit of co-operation which Mr. Walter R. Wightman, Agent of State Charities, has shown for many years in all his official relations with Butler Hospital in disbursing the state funds at his disposal.

In recent years the Trustees have sympathized more and more with the view that the primary function of Butler Hospital is to treat acute, curable cases of nervous and mental disease and thereby restore to health and usefulness as large a number of patients as possible. In pursuing this reasonable policy it is found to be difficult in practice to exclude all chronic cases. These latter, once within, fill available space and remain until they are transferred to other institutions or sent home, to make room for the preferred class, of patients. Not infrequently, relatives and friends resent such transfer, feeling that a patient once admitted, even though suffering from a hopelessly chronic psychosis, has a claim upon Butler Hospital for permanent care and treatment. Apparently these objectors do not realize that if such a policy of continuous care were generally adopted it would soon be necessary for Butler Hospital to close its doors to recent cases of occurring mental disease in the community for lack of room. Often the family

physician is coerced by the anxious relatives to plead for the admission of patients of the chronic class, who cannot be benefited by the care of Butler Hospital more than by that of some other institution which affords such care on a basis of permanent custody. Moreover, it happens many times that physicians in general practice, unskilled in mental diseases, find it difficult to determine the nature or probable outcome of certain obscure cases and so send to us for treatment those whom we cannot hope to benefit. In order to forestall the entrance and subsequent transfer of chronic, unappreciative patients, we are planning, in the coming year, personally to examine doubtful cases, thus limiting our admissions, so far as practicable, to patients who are either curable or likely to be materially improved by treatment. In this way we hope to have room constantly available for new cases and also to render the community a greater service than ever before by returning to it a larger number of patients who have either recovered or been sufficiently restored to live, at home or elsewhere, a life of unrestrained liberty and comparative usefulness.

No new construction on a large scale
New Work. has been undertaken during the year. Mention should be made, however, of a new operating room and dispensary. Two reception rooms on the north side of the front hall and one small bedroom on the Lower South Male Ward were reconstructed for this purpose. The operating room

proper has a marble wainscoting seven feet high and its floor is of tile. A north window, eight feet by ten feet, gives abundant light. The window frame is of metal, with three transoms. No piece of exposed woodwork enters into the construction of the room. The heating and ventilation of the room are entirely satisfactory. The sterilizing room is equipped with apparatus of the most recent device and construction. This apparatus was the generous gift of Howard L. Clark, Esq., a Trustee, while the operating table and instrument cabinet were given by two ladies in the names of two patients.

The reception room on the second floor of the Weld House was converted, almost entirely at the expense of a prospective patient, into a commodious and well equipped bathroom, in connection with a suite of rooms in the southwest corner of that house.

The toilet rooms connected with the northeast suites of the Goddard House have been made into bathrooms by the addition of tubs and appropriate changes in the plumbing fixtures.

The room formerly occupied by the dispensary has been remodeled into a reception room.

The Lower South Female Ward has been completely refinished, including the provision of new doors and hardware. The Upper and Lower North Male Wards and the Weld Infirmary Wards have been similarly renovated.

The comfort of the laundry force, especially in summer, was enhanced by ventilating skylights, be-

nevolently provided at the expense of Mr. Knig Richmond, C. E.

The work of fire protection
Fire Protection. been carried on systematically thr
 out the year. Several fire-res
 doors have been built at various points in ord
 complete the cut-offs of the different buildings
 the Sawyer House a fireproof staircase has take
 place of the wooden structure and is now almost
 for use. It is intended to render the staircase a
 east end of the building similarly fireproof. Our
 ent plan of fire protection when fully carried out
 separate our long-extended line of buildings
 about twenty units, each one of which will be
 pletely cut off from adjoining units by a brick or
 crete wall with openings protected by fire-retar
 material. In the event of a fire in any one of t
 units, except under extraordinary conditions, t
 would be no extension to adjoining structures;
 the need of fire-escapes disappears, as the occup
 of a danger-point could be easily moved in horiz
 lines to places of safety. There are still several a
 which need attention. These are over the N
 wards on the female service, also over the S
 wards. In fireproofing these quarters it would
 that a satisfactory arrangement could be made b
 moving the ceiling and finishing the entire spac
 to the roof. The larger space thus acquired c
 be divided, permitting one portion to be used

dining room for male nurses, to take the place of the existing unattractive quarters now in use for that purpose, while it would be possible to convert the other part into a club room with billiard tables, for the use of the male nurses.

In this context I may mention the Hospital's lack of a proper place to care for its fire-fighting apparatus. We need a separate building, large enough for the storage of a hose reel and ladder truck. In addition to the regular hose cart, we should have a light wagon equipped with fire extinguishers, shovels, rakes, blankets, etc., for ready use in fighting forest fires. Inspection of the buildings and fire apparatus is made each week. A further element of protection is provided in the employment of a night watchman, who makes regular visits to various parts of the buildings not covered by our numerous night nurses.

**Farm, Stable
and
Grounds.** The roof of the stable has been re-covered with asbestos shingles, with copper flashings, gutters and finials, which repairs were made at a cost of \$1,848.

The sties have been entirely reconstructed, concrete having taken the place of wood. At the east end a slaughtering room has been fitted up and equipped with water-heating apparatus. This building is now one of the most sightly of the structures on the farm. With the exception of the asbestos roof, the work was done almost entirely by our own men. Cost \$2,575.

The poultry yards have been improved in ways. Two laying houses have been built, each nine feet long by twenty-nine feet wide, capable of housing about five hundred hens. An incubator and brooder house have also been constructed. These repairs cost \$3,200.

The foregoing covers, in the main, all that has been done throughout the year outside of ordinary repairs to the plant. It has been pleasant to enjoy a year's respite from active building operations on a large scale.

Nevertheless, we would fail to mention the **Gymnasium?** The ground broken, were there funds available to build it, for a first-class gymnasium and swimming pool, for which thus far I have pleaded in vain. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been said on this subject in previous reports. It is only fair to say that we regard such a building as most desirable and our greatest need to-day. No one can be witness of the large class of responsive and talented patients now drilled in inadequate quarters in Ray Hall by Mr. Lawton, without realizing the importance of such treatment with respect to physical and mental hygiene.

The workshop for women, now known as **Handicrafts**, occupying the quarters vacated by the nurses on the third floor of the General Hospital House, is more active than ever. It is an exceedingly

grateful form of treatment and fruitful in results. The new shop permits a better classification and distribution of the different crafts. To the duties heretofore performed by Miss Luther there is now added a class devoted to teaching nurses, with a view to their better equipment for service, public or private, as the case may be.

**Training
School.**

The Training School for Nurses was established in 1895. As has been frequently stated in these reports, it is now affiliated with the Providence District Nursing Association and Bellevue and allied hospitals, New York. There also exists an arrangement with the Boston City Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital, as well as with the Bellevue Hospital, New York, whereby our male nurses are enabled, on a basis of exchange with those institutions, to vary and extend their practical experience. Our women pupils spend one year of their three years' course at Fordham Hospital, New York.

On June 13, 1913, nineteen nurses received their diplomas. On that occasion Dr. Charles W. Page, of Hartford, Conn., addressed the graduating class, his theme having been "The Life of Dorothea L. Dix." On the following evening the Butler Hospital Alumnae Association gave a dinner to the class of 1913—the first occasion of the kind. In the exchange of experiences which the opportunity encouraged, it appeared that many of our graduates were occupying

responsible positions in the nursing world. A member of the class of 1897 is doing foreign service for the United States Government; a member of '99 is President of the State Board of Examiners for Nurses in Montana; one is a physician; one is teaching nursing in an industrial school, while several are teachers of mental nursing in different parts of the country. Not a few of our graduates are in charge of wards in the Phipps' Psychiatric Clinic, of Baltimore, and of wards in the Bellevue and allied hospitals, New York; several are superintendents of training schools for nurses; others are in charge of district nursing work, and still more, though not directing the work, are giving a good account of themselves in the same field as zealous laborers. And it were not difficult to adduce similar instances of worldly success on the part of our male nurses who have taken up the work as a permanent calling.

Dr. Ruggles returned from Europe
The Staff. on February 19, 1913. Dr. Woody left the service February 21, to go to the Boston City Hospital. Dr. F. E. Webb, of the staff of the Toronto General Hospital, reported for duty as junior assistant, September 9, 1913. Dr. Farnell sailed for Europe on December 6, 1913, in pursuit of health. His place in the laboratory is temporarily supplied by Dr. James Hamilton, Jr., of Providence.

The resignation of Dr. Hall as first assistant physician, in favor of Dr. Ruggles, to become assistant

medical superintendent, with the privilege of extra-mural residence, is mentioned at length in your report. I need only add in this place the statement of my own official obligation to Dr. Hall and, like yourselves, express the hope that he may enjoy his altered functions and live long in health to minister to the welfare of an institution which he has already served, with extraordinary fidelity, close upon thirty-five years.

The Hospital sustained during the year a severe loss in the untimely death of Dr. Edward S. Bacon, who had been laryngologist to the Hospital for several years. The duties of that position on the consulting staff have been fulfilled by Dr. F. Nolton Bigelow, who was Dr. Bacon's associate and successor in practice.

The Rev. Frank Appleton and the
Religious and Rev. Owen F. Clarke have held the
Secular usual religious services in their respec-
Services. tive communions, and the Hospital is
 also under obligation to the Rev. Marion
 Law for the occasional attendance of the choir of St.
 Paul's Church, of Pawtucket.

For secular services the Hospital is indebted to friends innumerable, and for this purpose innominate, who have not wearied of offering them for the benefit of the patients whom they have cheered by dramatic and musical talent.

It were easy to make this paragraph
Gifts. a catalogue of names did not a sense of
 consideration for the givers prescribe
 other acknowledgment of the flowers, fruit, books and
 a multitude of similar gifts, as well as a piano for the
 Weld House, from kind friends of the Hospital, all of
 whom, I make no doubt, prefer that their respective
 donations remain hidden under a napkin of anonymity.
 What matters most is that those gifts were all rich in
 spirit.

“And we are not told whose gift was gold,
 Nor whose the gift of myrrh.”

In ordinary circumstances this report
Looking Back- might end here. It may be, however,
ward. that an important anniversary of a cor-
1844-1914. poration is sufficient excuse for retro-
 spect to warrant the following brief re-
 view of the history of the treatment of mental dis-
 eases in Rhode Island, with special reference to the
 part played by Butler Hospital during seventy event-
 ful years of activity.

The loyal Rhode Islander is fain to hark back to
 Roger Williams, the founder of the Colony, in all at-
 tempts to write the history of any phase of its evolu-
 tion. If Bradford, writing in 1633, characterized that
 intrepid pioneer as “a man godly and zealous, having
 many precious parts, but very unsettled in judg-
 mente,”¹ we may “still blese God” and be “thankfull

¹ Bradford's History “Of Plimoth Plantation,” Mass., reprint, p. 369.

to him," not so much in this instance "for his sharpest admonitions & reproofs, so farr as they agreed with truth" or for opinions and practice which caused the government "troble and disturbance," as for the humane part which he played in early recognition of the rights of the insane. For it were impossible to find in the annals of any commonwealth evidence of greater tenderness and sympathy than is shown in the following letter, written by the great reformer to the Town Council of Providence, November 11, 1650, picturing the plight of Mrs. Weston:¹ "I crave your consideration of yt lamentable object Mrs. Weston, my experience of ye distempers elsewhere makes me confident yt (although not in all things yet) in a great measure she is a distracted woman. My request is yt you would be pleased to take what is left of hers into your own hand, and appoint some to order it for her supply, and it may be let some publike act of mercy to her necessities stand upon record amongst ye merciful actes of a merciful town yt hath received many mercies from Heaven, and remembers that we know not how soon our wives may be widows and our children orphans, yea, and ourselves be deprived of all or most of our reason, before we goe from hence, except mercy from ye God of mercies prevent it."

Similarly, at a town meeting held November 3, 1655, Roger Williams being moderator, it was "or-

¹ "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century: A History." Edited by Edward Field, A. B. The Mason Publishing Co., Boston and Syracuse. 1902. Vol. 111, p. 390.

dered yt since our neighbor Pike hath divers times applied himselfe with complaints to ye towne for helpe in this his sad condition of his wife's distraction, he shall repair to the Towne Treasurer, who is hereby authorized and required (as money come into his hand) to pay unto ye said Pike to ye sune of fifteen shillings; and ye Towne promiseth upon his further want and complaint he shall be supplied though to ye value of ten pounds or more."¹

Time and your patience permitting, instances of this kind, showing that the early Rhode Islander had a heart as well as a conscience, might be multiplied indefinitely by quoting from Mr. Field's elaborate history. One may only linger a moment to query parenthetically whether the great Puritan Comeouter, being himself, according to Bradford, "very unsettled in judgmente," did not bring in his wake men and women of unstable mental equilibrium who were of the stuff of which "distracted" persons were easily made under the stress of that hard pioneer life. For those were happy days of ignorance or innocence, one or both, when the human family was bred without heed to pseudo-scientific genetics, and if there was madness in the blood of those hardy adventurers, their descendants may at least find comfort in the thought that Rhode Island has been spared much dulness in her people as the concomitant advantage of unhampered mating. It remains to be seen, if

¹ *Ibid.* p. 391.

state legislatures shall have their way in contravening the age-long scheme of things by ill-digested, haphazard prohibitions affecting the freedom of the subject and by the substitution of old-maid panaceas for "soul liberty," how genius and letters and science and art will fare in the generations of men to be born of women under the new-fangled dispensation. Meanwhile Wisconsin, a weanling in wisdom and rather new on the map, may perhaps learn something of Nature's law of compensation from the study of the commonwealth which Roger Williams founded nearly three hundred years ago. But this digression!

It is apparent from the early records that the fathers of those days were frequently called upon to minister to the necessities of the defective and insane.

No doubt the mentally sick in that far-away time were provided for, — how inadequately and how cruelly one can readily imagine, — either in their own homes or boarded out for a consideration with neighbors. But as early as 1725 a law was enacted whereby the towns of Rhode Island on the mainland were empowered to build a House of Correction for vagrants "and to keep mad persons in."¹ This is the first mention of insanity in any enactment of the General Assembly. Vagrancy and insanity were alike misdemeanors to be treated according to a common rule. Formal recognition of society's responsibility for the welfare of the insane was not signalized till seventeen years la-

¹ Arnold, Vol. 11, pp. 80 and 140, and Field's "State of Rhode Island," etc. Vol. 111, p. 418.

ter, when, in 1742, the care of insane and imbecile persons was by law given over to the town councils, with power to appoint guardians of their estates. However humanely this duty may have been discharged in the middle of the eighteenth century,—and there is no evidence that the social evils of that day were more humanely treated than a hundred years later,—the epoch-making investigations of Mr. Thomas R. Hazard, in 1850, suggest that the cruel methods then in vogue were old and that the dictum of Macaulay in relation to the unrelieved sufferings of our fellow-men in a less enlightened era of treatment had been realized: “that which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them.”¹

Witness the case of Rebecca Gibbs, who, having lost her reason, had been in charge of the town of Newport for thirty years and was then an inmate of its asylum. “She seemed to be in a sense folded together, her lower limbs being drawn up to her breast so that her knees and her chin met and from this position there was never a change.”² Her deformity was caused by her having been for several winters shut up in a cell without fire and without clothes, where she had drawn herself as compactly as possible together as a protection against the cold and had so continued till sinew and muscle were unable to relax.

¹ Field's "State of Rhode Island," etc. Vol. 111, p. 415.

² Hazard's "Report on the Poor and Insane in Rhode Island," made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1851.

In another town in the same county efforts were made year after year for a more humane treatment of the insane poor, but those who would have such a change were uniformly out-voted, and the effect seemed to be only to rivet more firmly the maniac's chains. On one occasion when the subject was under discussion in town meeting, a man who had been overseer of the poor shouted that he had once flogged an insane person at the town asylum, and the majority present were not disgusted by this frank avowal, but rather applauded him. It was in the same asylum that a young man was not only chained but so wrapped in bagging that when an apple was placed within his reach he could only gnaw it like an animal as it rolled about the floor and he rolled after it."¹

These deplorable conditions of care, or lack of it, seem to have obtained without essential betterment till the foundation of the Butler Hospital for the Insane; for the opening of the Dexter Asylum in 1828 (an institution to establish which Ebenezer Dwight Dexter had bequeathed \$60,000 "for the benefit of the poor of his native town,"²) could have effected the welfare of but few of the insane poor, and those exclusively of Providence. In 1842 the number of inmates in the Dexter Asylum was one hundred and three, one fourth of whom were insane. "The sane were rendered less comfortable than they otherwise

¹ *Ibid.* p. 418.

² Staples' Annals, p. 389.

might have been and the expense of the institution was greatly increased. At the same time little could be done to improve the mental condition of the insane."¹

As late as 1844, the powers of a justice of the peace were enlarged to permit commitment of "furiously mad" persons who were "dangerous to the peace and safety of the good people of the State" to the county jail. After the opening of the Butler Hospital this provision was (1850) abrogated.

The foregoing brief survey may serve as an introduction to the history of Butler Hospital in so far as it presents the social and economic conditions out of which that beneficent institution came into being to wipe out the stigma of long years of ignorance and neglect. Yet in all fairness to Rhode Island it must be remembered that she was not alone in her backwardness. There had come a universal quickening of the public conscience, and reform was in the air. And the parts played by Nicholas Brown and Cyrus Butler, great merchants of Providence, in the new era will forever entitle them to the highest place in the regard and affection of citizens of the commonwealth. Nicholas Brown, member of a distinguished family whose benefactions to the State are unnumbered, died in 1843. A codicil to his last will and testament, bearing date March 3, 1841, contains the following provisions:

¹ Field's "State of Rhode Island," etc. Vol. 111, p. 407.

"And whereas it has long been deeply impressed on my mind that an insane or lunatic hospital, or retreat for the insane, should be established upon a firm and permanent basis, under an act of the Legislature, where that unhappy portion of our fellow-beings who are, by the visitation of Providence, deprived of their reason, may find a safe retreat and be provided with whatever may be most conducive to their comfort and to their restoration to a sound state of mind:

"Therefore, for the purpose of aiding an object so desirable, and in the hope that such an establishment may soon be commenced, I do hereby set apart, and give and bequeath the sum of thirty thousand dollars towards the erection or endowment of an insane or lunatic hospital, or retreat for the insane, or by whatever other name it may be called, to be located in Providence or its vicinity. And I do hereby order and direct my said executors to pay the said sum of thirty thousand dollars in the promotion and advancement of an institution for that object, trusting and fully confiding in my executors, that they will carefully examine and be satisfied that the establishment is placed on a firm and legal basis, and that the payment of the above amount will be made at such times and in such sums as will best promote the desired object, and be least prejudicial to the settlement of my own estate; hoping that my sons and other friends will co-operate in the humane and benevolent design, that the benefit of the institution may soon be realized."

Pursuant to this bequest a charter was granted by the General Assembly in January, 1844, and the Rhode Island Asylum for the Insane was incorporated. A section of the Act of Incorporation provided that it should be lawful for the Corporation to alter its name by substituting or inserting that of "any distinguished benefactor and patron to the name given to said corporation by this act," the reason for which unusual provision becoming at once apparent by what followed. The incorporators knew that \$30,000 was an inadequate sum with which to build and endow a hospital, and they had been made aware that Cyrus Butler was, and had for several years been, favorably disposed to the project. Their hopes and expectations were realized in March, 1844, when that prosperous merchant offered to give the sum of \$40,000 towards the erection and endowment of the hospital, provided that the like sum of \$40,000 should be obtained from other sources, or subscribed by responsible persons, within six months from April 1, 1844; and further, that after all expenditures for land and buildings should have been made, there should remain a sum of not less than \$50,000 as a permanent fund, the income of which alone should be applied for the support of the institution. These conditions were happily fulfilled, and we find the Trustees reporting, at the second annual meeting of the Corporation in January, 1846, that there had been collected \$125,025.38, that unpaid subscriptions amounted to \$1,667, and that the accrued interest was \$5,199.42.

At that meeting, Zachariah Allen being chairman, Cyrus Butler was elected President of the Corporation. The Trustees were now ready to begin work in earnest. Already it had been voted (8 November, 1844) that the name and style of the Corporation be changed to "Butler Hospital for the Insane,"¹ in order to commemorate Cyrus Butler's act of munificence and to transmit to distant generations his good deed. During the year 1845, the Trustees bought a tract of land of about one hundred and fourteen acres, called the Grotto Farm, with a brick house thereon (one of the oldest in Rhode Island), for six thousand dollars, a price which when mentioned nowadays invariably provokes a smile of wonderment that even then so beautiful an estate could have been purchased for so small a consideration. The services of Dr. Isaac Ray, to begin May 1, 1846, had been engaged. Similar wisdom was shown by the Trustees in the appointment by them, with the consent of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of Dr. Luther Bell to co-operate with Dr. Ray in the preparation of building plans.

Here one may pause to say something of these two men, both of conspicuous ability, to whom Butler Hospital owes so much. The latter had been appointed Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum at Somerville (now at Waverley), near Boston,

¹ The words "for the Insane" in this title were rarely ever used in common speech. In 1906 they were formally dropped by act of the General Assembly.

in 1836. His commission in 1845 was to visit hospitals and asylums in Europe on behalf of the Trustees of Butler Hospital, that he might devise plans which should embody the best known construction of that period. The dignity and attractiveness of the buildings of the institution, suggesting as they do a noble English Tudor mansion, are a monument to his taste and judgment. As an alienist, Dr. Bell will be remembered as having first discovered and first described a disease to which his own name has been given, and which some have called typho-mania.

As regards Dr. Ray, one can hardly overestimate the value of his pioneer work in shaping the destinies of Butler Hospital as its first Superintendent. Dr. Ray was born at Beverly, Mass., in 1807. He graduated in medicine at Bowdoin College in 1827, and in 1841 was appointed Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Augusta, Me. He was Superintendent of Butler Hospital from 1845 to 1866, when he removed to Philadelphia. He died in 1881, leaving his fortune (now represented by a fund of over \$75,000) to the institution which he had served with so great ability. Dr. Ray was not only an accomplished psychiatrist, and in those days a giant among men of his specialty, but he had a powerful intellect, which he had cultivated not only in pursuit of the sciences but in that of the humanities. He was a master of English composition. He was a prolific writer, and among his works "The Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity" took high rank in this and other

English-speaking countries, and is still used as a book of reference.

Ground was broken for the building of Butler Hospital in the autumn of 1846. At the annual meeting of the Corporation in January, 1848, the Trustees were able to report that the main building had been completed, that a portion of the grounds had been laid out into suitable avenues, that the necessary furniture had been installed, and that the Hospital had been opened for the admission of patients on December 1, 1847. In the first month more than forty patients were admitted, twenty-nine of whom had been transferred from the Dexter Asylum of the City of Providence, an almshouse to which reference has already been made. The Trustees fixed the price of board at \$2 per week, in order to render the benefits of the Hospital accessible to the poorest class of patients. The Hospital was soon filled to its capacity, and two years after its opening there were one hundred and twenty-four patients under treatment, the average weekly charge for whom was \$2.57. The early years were a period of straightened circumstances, since it was impossible to make ends meet at the low rates charged. In 1849 Mr. Alexander Duncan, a Trustee, who had married a neice of Cyrus Butler, came to the rescue with a donation of \$20,000, which re-established the Hospital's solvency. This gift was supplemented a few years later by another of \$10,000, and the situation was helped by annual appropriations, begun in 1850, by the General Assembly for the partial

support of indigent insane persons. This annual state appropriation was increased until now it is, and for many years has been, \$10,000—a substantial recognition on the part of the State of Butler Hospital's large contribution to the cause of charity. Aid was also freely given by other Trustees and friends of the Hospital. Gradually, however, Butler Hospital came to be patronized more and more by patients of the well-to-do class, whose means permitted payment of remunerative rates, and when, in 1870, the State made provision for its chronic dependent insane at the State Farm in Cranston, R. I., more room was made by transfers thereto for this reimbursing class of persons. Already "Ray Hall," a fine building devoted to recreation and purposes of assembly, had been erected by Messrs. Alexander Duncan and Robert Hale Ives in 1864-65 and named in honor of Dr. Isaac Ray, who had resigned his superintendency after twenty-one years of splendid service. "The David Duncan Ward" was erected at a cost of \$46,000 in 1874, \$30,000 of which sum was contributed by Mr. Alexander Duncan, by which time that philanthropist's contributions had amounted in money to \$90,000. It is remarkable that these and many other improvements, costing more than twice the original outlay for the building and grounds, were made at the expense of a very small number of persons, without any general appeal to the liberality of the community. The Hospital was now in a fair way to realize the ambition of its Trustees to make its position one of primacy among

kindred institutions. The next important building was the "Sawyer Memorial Ward," opened in 1888, for male patients, and so named in memory of the second Superintendent, who had died in 1885. It was built by subscription, and cost, less furniture, about \$55,000. On the completion of the Sawyer Ward there had been expended on improvements during the two previous years about \$80,000, towards which large sum \$53,000 had been subscribed and paid by Trustees and other benefactors to the Hospital. In this place it may be appropriate to mention that in 1888 Butler Hospital received about \$77,000, less inheritance tax, as residuary legatee under the will of Dr. Isaac Ray,—a bequest unique in character, as coming from a former Superintendent, in unmistakable evidence of his appreciation of the importance and value of the work which occupied his professional life, and of his generous interest in the Hospital whose destinies he guided for twenty-one years. In June, 1888, Mr. William Butler Duncan, Vice-President of the Corporation, informed the Board of Trustees that his father, Mr. Alexander Duncan, had intended by will to leave a bequest to Butler Hospital, but then preferred to build, instead, a residence for the Superintendent. The Trustees were authorized to draw upon Mr. Duncan for \$20,000 for this purpose. The outcome of this generous gift was "Duncan Lodge," which was occupied by Dr. William A. Gorton, fourth Superintendent, in 1889. The next decade was one of growing prosperity for Butler

Hospital and of ever-growing demand upon its resources. Patients, or their friends on their behalf, began to demand a standard of living, in construction and material comforts, equal to that to which they were accustomed in their own well-appointed homes. The Sawyer House, with its commodious suites for men, had suggested a like provision for women, and the need was met by the offer, in 1897, of Messrs. William and M. B. I. Goddard and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepard to build at their expense such a ward, in memory of their late brother, Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard, who had been a generous contributor to the Hospital and bequeathed to its general funds \$10,000. The Goddard House was opened in May, 1898, the entire expense of the building and its permanent fixtures, amounting to about \$52,000, having been defrayed, as stated, by two of the brothers and the sister of one "upon whose deeds of love and charity there shone no light save that of Heaven." In the following year, as if by the contagion of good example, Mrs. William G. Weld offered the Trustees \$75,000 to erect a building for men, to be known as the Weld House, as a memorial to her husband, who had been a valued member of the Board. To this sum Mrs. Weld added \$10,000 rather than permit curtailment in the plans which had been submitted for her approval. Although planned originally for active patients, this building was adapted when completed to the requirements of appreciative persons, and became the counterpart in the men's service of the Goddard

House. Connected with it by corridors and a solarium is an octagonal dormitory of two stories for the infirm and bed-ridden. The Weld House is of brick and stone, in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture. It was formally dedicated to its mission September 26, 1901. About the same time a new conservatory was built at the expense of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepard, endowed and, a few years later, enlarged; while remodelling and thorough renewal of the old wards, one by one, was undertaken. In 1904 a fourth story was added to the centre building, furnishing laboratories, lecture room for the training school, handicraft shop, etc. In 1909 came a new power-house and industrial building, notable, among other things, as having been the first building of importance, since the opening of the Hospital, to be erected entirely out of its funds. This new structure, costing \$86,179.78, involved the thorough overhauling and modernizing of the heating system. It also brought about the incidental creation of a new culinary department on a large scale, as well as better provision for male employees by the transformation of the old laundry building into a dormitory for their use. A little later the quarters for women employees were similarly treated by what was practically a reconstruction on fireproof lines of the buildings. These last items, including the new kitchen, cost \$64,431.22. Finally, after patient but confident waiting, came a home for nurses. Mr. William H. Potter, of Kingston, R. I., already a benefactor during life, bequeathed by will to Butler Hospital a sum sufficient

to enable the Trustees to build a detached house capable of accommodating fifty women nurses. This handsome building was opened in the autumn of 1912. It represents, furnished, an expenditure of \$79,178.10.

To record the names of the many distinguished citizens of Rhode Island who have served this great private charity in the past would read like the chronicles of the kings of Israel. They wrought well for their fellow-men and now rest from their labors in sleep with their fathers. Elsewhere in this report will be found the names of the Trustees in actual service. The Presidents of the Corporation, a small group, have been Cyrus Butler, Benjamin Aborn, Alexander Duncan, Amasa Manton, John Carter Brown, Amos C. Barstow, William Goddard and Charles H. Merriman. There have been but two Honorary Secretaries, Robert H. Ives, who served from 1844 to 1875, and your present incumbent, whose long and faithful service dates from the year 1876. The Medical Superintendents in succession to Dr. Isaac Ray, the first, mentioned above, have been Dr. John W. Sawyer (1867-1885), formerly of Wisconsin, whose work on behalf of the insane had been specially commended by Miss Dorothea L. Dix; Dr. William B. Goldsmith (1886-1888), formerly Superintendent of the Danvers State Hospital, who died in the institution, and whose estate, like that of Dr. Ray, was bequeathed under the will of his sister to Butler Hospital; Dr. William A. Gorton (1889-1899), who was also a former Superintendent of the Danvers State Hospital; and this historiographer.

A French philosopher has said that the art of boring is to tell everything, and already your Superintendent has told more than enough, even in this sketchy outline. It is the account of a stewardship which permits as pardonable, on an anniversary occasion like this, a glow of swelling pride in the Corporation of which we are members. No gift of foresight is needed to read the signs of the times in the light of the past and interpret them in their relation to the future of this institution. For no department of modern medicine has made greater strides in recent years than that which has to do with diseases of the nervous system. Clinics for the scientific study and treatment of mental diseases, patterned after those of Continental Europe, have been established in several American cities by public or private bounty, and we now have a National Committee of Mental Hygiene, which bids fair to cover the entire country in the ultimate inclusiveness of its service to humanity. The spirit of scientific research and of enlightened social service is in the air, and the future of American psychiatry is bright with promise. But let us of Butler Hospital remember always that bricks and mortar, even when of the best quality, are not necessarily the material witness of front rank. If we are to attain and hold such rank among kindred institutions, we must keep constantly in view the obligation of endowed hospitals not only to do good work day by day, but to teach and carry the message. And "let him that is taught . . . communicate unto him that teacheth in all good

things." That message of the apostle, at once a precept and an appeal, may bring to a close a report that by its length has already exceeded the limit of your indulgence. But upon the gratitude of one reader of this survey the Secretary of your Board and your Superintendent may safely count in the years to come. That person is probably not yet born. It is the historian who, when all in this presence, even our youngest, "like streaks of morning cloud shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past," shall here find, seventy years hence, in 1984, convenient to his hand, materials for use on the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the Corporation which it is our high privilege to serve. And him we salute this day from afar with uncovered heads.

Respectfully submitted,

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Physician and Superintendent.

28 January, 1914.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1913.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing	\$181,337 44
Allowances from income of Beneficiary Funds	10,590 68
Income of Permanent Fund	2,696 00
Interest	540 64
Return Premium Insurance	33 65

\$195,198 41

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$20,824 14
Wages	59,364 06
Provisions	40,263 68
Drugs and Medicines	1,963 29
Furniture	6,236 50
Repairs and Improvements	8,887 55
Farm	2,593 58
Stable	886 64
Contingencies	5,137 16
Fuel	13,035 37
Water	2,028 79
Gas	1,025 51
Electricity	2,772 62
Garage	1,966 53
Fire Protection	3,508 95
Piggery	2,574 88
Re-covering Stable	1,848 00
Poultry Houses	3,200 52
Operating Room	3,191 50
Equipment of Operating Room	181 13
Weld House Bathroom	273 82
Goddard House Plumbing	622 90

\$182,387 12

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE,
Auditor.

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital

December 31, 1913.

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$55,118 91	
Gain from sale of 372 rights Penn. R. R. Co. less Commission.....		185 72
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$55,304 63	

Investment of Fund:

6 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great North- ern Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$5,767 50	
11 Bonds Columbus St. Railway Co...	11,000 00	
\$500 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture.....	521 67	
372 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	19,107 85	
80 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	14,750 00	
1 Note secured by mortgage on Provi- dence Real Estate	4,000 00	
	\$55,147 02	
Cash uninvested.....	157 61	\$55,304 63

DONATION FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$14,725 61	
Transferred from Steward's Dep't....	\$20,000 00	
Gain from sale of 82 rights Penn. R. R. Co. stock.....	41 00	20,041 00
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$34,766 61	

Investment of Fund:

10 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Jt. 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$5,446 55	
\$1,700 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Deb.....	1,872 13	
82 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,187 48	
56 " Providence Gas Co.....	3,346 00	
25 " Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.....	4,460 63	
4 Bonds U. S. Steel.....	4,000 00	
1 Bond Galveston Wharf Co.....	800 00	
8 Shares Proctor & Gamble Co. pfd..	1,400 00	
6 " P. Lorillard Co. pfd.....	690 00	
12 " Chicago Junc. Ry. & U. S. S. Yards, pfd.....	1,320 00	
2 Shares Chicago Junc. Ry. & U. S. S. Yards, com.....	300 00	
60 Shares U. S. Steel, common.....	3,900 00	
4 Bonds No. Pac.-Great Northern....	3,800 00	
	<u>\$35,522 79</u>	
Cash overinvested.....	756 18	<u>\$34,766 61</u>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$65,843 10
Sale 156 rights Great Northern Ry. Co.	390 00
Fund December 31, 1913.....	<u>\$66,233 10</u>

Investment of Fund:

63 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Rwy. Co. Joint 4's C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$31,500 00	
10 Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. 3½%.....	10,000 00	
\$3,100 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debs.	3,415 30	
156 Shares Great Northern Rwy. Co...	18,934 50	
211 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,217 00	
	<u>\$66,066 80</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	166 30	<u>\$66,233 10</u>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$75,095 10	
Sale of 473 rights of Penn. R. R. Co....	236 50	
		<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$75,331 60	

Investment of Fund:

41 Shares New York, Ontario & West- ern R. R. Co.....	\$615 00	
90 Shares United Railroad Co. of N. J.	9,250 00	
473 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	24,195 68	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	4,600 00	
25 Shares Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00	
120 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co..	12,525 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$75,110 68	
Cash uninvested.....	220 92	\$75,331 60
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BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$36,614 60
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Investment of Fund:

4 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great North- ern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.	\$3,880 00	
26 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.	26,000 00	
\$800 Bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Deb.	883 15	
Western Notes secured by Mortgage...	1,750 00	
28 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	2,603 00	
1 Bond Penn. R. R. Co.....	475 00	
1 " Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound R. R. Co.....	955 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$36,546 15	
Cash uninvested.....	68 45	\$36,614 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$5,015 60
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Investment of Fund:

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Rwy. Co...	\$4,625 00
\$300 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debs.	330 63

\$4,955 63

Cash uninvested.....	59 97	\$5,015 60
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MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$5,568 25
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Investment of Fund:

3 Bonds Lynn and Boston Rwy. Co...	\$3,000 00
2 " Northern Pacific-Great North- ern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	1,965 00
7 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	650 75

\$5,615 75

Cash overinvested.....	47 50	\$5,568 25
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DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$41,060 00
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Investment of Fund:

7 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great North- ern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$3,500 00
25 Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	38,000 00

\$41,500 00

Cash overinvested.....	440 00	\$41,060 00
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LIBRARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....

Investment of Fund:

2 bonds United Traction & Electric Co.....

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....

Investment of Fund:

7 bonds Lynn & Boston Railway Co.....

CONSERVATORY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....

Investment of Fund:

76 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$10,146
Cash overinvested.....	115

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1912.....

Sale 5 rights Pennsylvania R. R. Co...

Fund December 31, 1913.....

Investment of Fund:

16 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	\$2,000
50 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206
\$800 bond of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debs.	800
5 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co....	310
	<hr/>
	\$12,316
Cash uninvested.....	53

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund as of December 31, 1912.....	\$35,584 91
Sale 20 rights Great Northern Ry. Co..	50 00
Sale 66 rights Pennsylvania R. R. Co..	33 00
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$35,667 91

Investment of Fund:

60 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	\$10,000 00	
\$200 bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Deb..	221 67	
1 note secured by mortgage on Providence real estate.....	15,000 00	
20 shares Great Northern Railway Co.	2,525 00	
66 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,297 50	
4 bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	3,840 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$35,884 17	
Cash overinvested.....	216 26	\$35,667 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$62,600 00
Received from Executors of Mrs. Russell's will.....	2,500 00
Sale 54 rights Great Northern Ry. stock	135 00
Sale 173 rights Penn. R. R. Co.....	86 50
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$65,321 50

Investment of Fund:

16 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$15,240 00
2 Bonds United Traction & Elec. Co.	2,080 00
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Amount carried forward.....	\$17,320 00

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HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$5,025 00
Sale 20 rights Great Northern Ry. Co..	50 00
Sale 28 rights Penn. R. R. Co.....	14 00
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$5,089 00

Investment of Fund:

28 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	\$1,820 63	
20 " Great Northern Ry. Co.....	2,525 00	
1 Note secured by Mortgage on Providence Real Estate.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,145 63	
Cash overinvested.....	56 63	\$5,089 00
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ELIZABETH A. SHEPARD FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$6,146 40
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Investment of Fund:

6 Bonds Northern Pacific-Great Northern Ry. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$5,950 00	
Cash uninvested.....	196 40	\$6,146 40
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WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Fund December 31, 1912.....	\$4,333 58
Gain from sale 8500-10000 share P. Lorillard Co.	85 50
Gain from sale 4 rights Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	42
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$4,419 50

Investment of Fund:

23	Shares Capital Traction Co.....	\$2,760 00	
6	" Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. pfd.....	390 00	
21	" Allis-Chalmers Co.....	420 00	
4	" Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Co.	460 00	
1	Bond Santa Fe, Liberal & Engle- wood R. R. Co.....	1 00	
3	Bonds Yankee Fuel Co.....	3 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$4,034 00	
	Cash uninvested.....	385 50	\$4,419 50
		<hr/>	<hr/>

W. B. GOLDSMITH FUND.

Amount received from Executor... \$14,000 00

Investment of Fund:

6	Notes secured by Mortgages re- ceived from Executor.....	\$3,500 00	
119	Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	6,545 00	
1	Bond Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.....	955 00	
1	" Mil., L. S. & Western R. R..	1,000 00	
1	" St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R..	1,000 00	
1	" Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co..	1,000 00	
		<hr/>	\$14,000 00
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FRANK W. MATTESON, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1913.

Examined and found correct.

GEORGE M. SMITH, }
CHARLES T. DORRANCE, } *Committee to Audit
the Treasurer's Accounts.*

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1914.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod.	Millie McKeever,
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Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp,	Samuel Nicholson.
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CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
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Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,
Catherine Bunker,
Marion Keefe,

Ida Phillips,
Kathleen MacKay,
Catherine J. McLeod,
Minnie E. Young.

Margaret McDougall,
Carrie B. Marshall,
Josephine Peppard,

Men.

Dummer Potter.

Hector I. MacLean,

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,

Alice G. Stewart,
Myrtie Whiting.

Helen Watt,

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,
Elsie L. Coffin,

Bessie M. Farnham,
Joanna McLeod,

Ethel M. Moran,
Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,
Horace Henry,

Benjamin W. Monk,
Roscoe Simmons,

Orren A. Tibbetts.

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,
Amelia Dickey,
Elizabeth Dickey,
Alice Frazer,

Evelyn Frazer,
Esther K. McPhail,
Greta Martin,
Grace O. Parker,
Grace Redmond,

Lena Smith,
Mary Blanche Sproul,
M. Maud Syda,
Sohpia K. Urquhart.

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,

J. Roland Cahill,

Hugh McBrien.

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Fraser,	Mary C. MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodward.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
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CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Aleander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,†	Eleanor A. Summers,
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn,	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.†	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,†	Edith Louise Smith,†
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1910.*

Women.

Flore Alberte Dumas,†	Margaret Peacock,	Rose Mary Walsh,
	Elizabeth MacKean.	

Men.

Paul Carl Dickert,	Arthur John Hatton,†	Francis James Hatton,
	Helenus Hill McColl.	

CLASS OF 1911.

Women.

Anna M. J. Carr,	Mollie U. McGinn,	Mary B. Norman,
Evelyn C. Jehan,	Amy McLaren,	Alma E. Spurr,
	Josephine L. Spurr.	

Men.

John H. Crocker,	Thomas F. Hanley,	Ernest A. Moore,
Edward J. Glahn,	Arthur C. Holmes,	William C. Roden.
Peter J. Hamill,	John W. McFarlane,	

CLASS OF 1912.

Women.

S. Irene Betts,
Mary Fitzgerald,
Margaret C. Gleeson,

Alice Celia Harris,
Sarah Henderson,
Annie How,
Mabel L. Martin.

Mary E. Lutz,
Mary Elsie McKenzie,
Ellen J. Macdonald,

Men.

Joseph J. Barrett,
Ralph E. Binns,
Alfred Fox,

Peter Grass,
Delbert R. Hannan,
James A. Kelly,
William A. Rochell.

J. Frank McNamara,
Frank W. Mason,
Ernest E. Maynard,

CLASS OF 1913.

Women.

Marie Louise Bisson,
Mary E. Corcoran,
Emma D. Danielson,
Martha F. Emerson,

Margaret Kennedy,
Ethel L. Longley,
Lulu McMorris,
Helen G. Mitson,

Vera G. MacNeill,
Florence L. Somers,
Ethel F. Washburn,
Katherine I. Wyatt.

Men.

Everett G. Bennett,
James J. Bertram,

Harry Edward Chase,
Smith Francis,
Carroll H. Wilson.

Jerome Monaghan,
Sylvester O'Brien,

*Curriculum changed to three years' course. Condition of graduation accepted by eight members of Class of 1910.

†Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

**MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 28, 1914.**

John Frank Scott,

Scott A. Smith.

**MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913.**

**William F. Aldrich,
Edward S. Clark,
Sir James Coats, Bart.,
John W. Danielson,
Charles William Greene,
Stephen A. Jenckes,**

**Robert Knight,
Herbert W. Ladd,
Frederic M. Sackett,
John H. Stiness,
Walter K. Sturges,
Charles L. Thomas,**

Winslow Upton.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...	1908-

Vice-Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-1912
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN	
WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862		1913-

NOTE — From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867

Trustees.—Continued.

ROYAL C. TAFT	1866-1908	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1896-1908
TULLY D. BOWEN	1867-1869	ISAAC C. BATES	1896-1913
AMOS C. BARSTOW	1867-1894	JOHN R. FREEMAN	1898-1909
ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898	EDWARD F. CHILD	1899-1912
GEORGE I. CHACE	1870-1883	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-1908	THEODORE F. GREEN	1900-
DANIEL DAY	1873-1898	DELANCEY KANE	1908-1909
WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.	1909-
WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.	1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD	1877-1884	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN ...	1910-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN ...	1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK	1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD	1884-1900	LAURISTON H. HAZARD	1913-
STEPHEN O. METCALF	1889-	WALTER G. EVERETT	1913-
RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES	1858-1865		

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH ..	1876-
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Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD ...	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN ...	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE	1877-1913
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH	1857-1875	CHARLES T. DORRANCE	1913-

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH ..	1886-1888		

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	FRANK J. MYRICK	1899-1899
ROGER G. PERKINS	1854-1855	M. A. FORD	1899-1900
JAMES F. MCGREGOR	1856-1857	C. BERTRAM GAY	1900-1904
JOHN W. SAWYER	1858-1859	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
B. LINCOLN RAY	1859-1867	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR..	1901-1908
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	FRANK Y. GILBERT	1901-1902
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	JOST D. KRAMER	1902-1903
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY	1903-1905
F. H. GIFFORD	1872-1873	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER.	1905-1907
EDWARD P. STIMSON	1874-1876	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES	1905-1907
HENRY J. BRICKETT	1877-1879	CHARLES A. McDONALD ...	1907-1908
HENRY C. HALL	1879-	WILLIAM L. IRVINE	1908-1909
A. WARD FOLLETT	1884-1885	HAROLD G. CALDER	1908-1908
JAMES W. CRAIG	1887-1888	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES	1909-
WM. J. SCHUYLER	1887-1888	NILES WESTCOTT	1909-1909
D. H. SPRAGUE	1888-1889	JAMES A. CAMPBELL	1909-1911
A. V. GOSS	1890-1892	IRA HART NOYES	1910-1910
JOSEPH W. JACKSON	1892-1893	FREDERIC J. FARNELL	1911-
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895	WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM.	1911-1911
E. S. LAMBERT	1895-1895	MCIVER WOODY	1912-1913
HAROLD J. MORGAN	1896-1899	F. E. WEBB	1913-
LEWIS B. HAYDEN	1899-1899		

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS	1898-1901		

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B99

MAR 25 1915

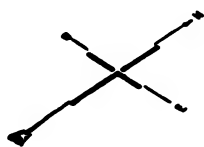
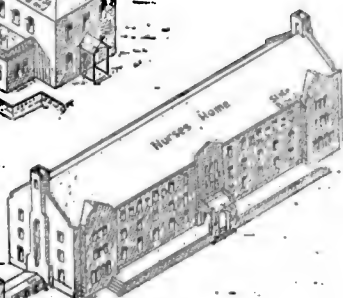
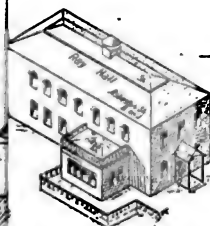
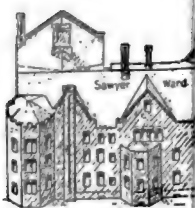
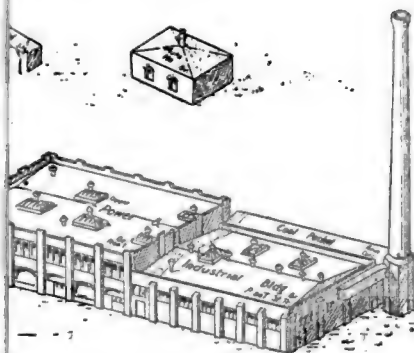
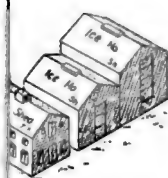
REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS
SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 27, 1915,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Swan Point) leave Market Square at ten minutes past the hour, and every twenty minutes thereafter, carrying passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 4.





OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1915.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN, PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
FRANK W. MATTESON, TREASURER.
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, JR., SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN O. METCALF,	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.,
RATHBONE GARDNER,	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,	HOWARD L. CLARK,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,	LAURISTON H. HAZARD,
R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.,	WALTER G. EVERETT.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

GEORGE M. SMITH, CHARLES T. DORRANCE.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D., HALSEY DeWOLF, M. D.
N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST.
JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.
F. NOLTON BIGELOW, M. D., CONSULTING LARYNGOLOGIST.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY C. HALL, M. D., ASSISTANT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
FREDERICK E. WEBB, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WALTER C. HAAPT, M. D., JUNIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
FREDERIC J. FARNELL, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN
LABORATORY.

HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.
MISS ALDA A. NOBLE, MATRON.
MISS EVELYN C. JEHAN, R. N., SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.
BERTRAM C. KEMP, SUPERVISOR.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

FINANCE,	MESSRS. GAMMELL, SMITH, MATTESON, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
HOUSE COMMITTEE,	MESSRS. GARDNER, HODGMAN, CLARK, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .
ON GROUNDS,	MESSRS. GREEN, TAFT, GODDARD, THE PRESIDENT, <i>ex officio</i> .

VISITING COMMITTEES 1915-1916.

FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND GREEN.
MARCH,	GREEN AND GAMMELL.
APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
JUNE,	SMITH AND CLARK.
JULY,	CLARK AND TAFT.
AUGUST,	TAFT AND HAZARD.
SEPTEMBER,	HAZARD AND GARDNER.
OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND EVERETT.
DECEMBER,	EVERETT AND GODDARD.
JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to DR. BLUMER who will furnish the papers and all requisite information.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

On the 20th of March last Butler Hospital passed its seventieth birthday. During these years many distinguished citizens have been connected with this Institution. It has had eight presidents, five treasurers and fifty-one trustees. It is, perhaps, unique among local organizations in that, during this long period, the office of secretary has been occupied by but two persons.

Mr. Robert H. Ives was elected to this office when the corporation was organized and served continuously until his death in 1875. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles Morris Smith, who has served in that capacity from 1876 until the present time. Mr. Smith has been compelled, on the advice of his physician, to give up the position and declines a re-election. It is with feelings of great regret that we acquiesce in his determination to take this step, and we realize the great loss the Institution suffers in being deprived of his advice and counsel, based upon the thorough knowledge of its affairs acquired in these years of service. It falls to the lot of few men to devote so many years to the faithful performance of a public duty. When, moreover, we remember that, in addition to

keeping the records—no slight task in itself—the Secretary, as a trustee, visits the Hospital at least once a week for two months each year, we begin to appreciate how much self-sacrifice and public spirit Mr. Smith has displayed in furthering the welfare of Butler Hospital. The thanks not only of the Corporation, but of the whole community, are due him for the noble example he has set those who follow after him.

It has been the good fortune of the writer to visit the Hospital many times with Mr. Smith as a companion, and, as we passed through the corridors of the beautiful buildings, equipped with every modern convenience, he has often recalled that in the early days of his visits, in some of these very corridors he has seen patients confined with only a pallet of straw for a bed, and has described scenes which made me realize how short a time has elapsed since the insane have been treated as invalids and not as criminals. So recently as 1876, the time of Mr. Smith's appointment, but little advancement had been made in the treatment of mental diseases over that obtaining a century before. It is true they were no longer considered as either inspired or possessed of devils, neither worshiped as prophets nor burned as witches, and the public had become sufficiently enlightened to insist that these afflicted persons should be removed from the almshouses and confined in public institutions of a more or less comfortable character.

Here and there throughout the world a leading spirit had grasped the idea that mental diseases might possibly be treated along the same lines as physical ailments, but in most of the hospitals or asylums the object sought was to prevent their escape and keep them from injuring themselves or their companions. That such was the condition in Butler Hospital is evidenced by the recollections of Mr. Smith. Since those days there has been a wonderful advancement in the knowledge of the causes and the methods of treatment of those afflicted in this manner. Butler Hospital, blessed with the endowments that have been showered upon her, has been able to keep at the forefront in this development until we have, at the present time, one of the leading institutions of the country. Here we are able to see what remarkable results intelligent and enlightened treatment of the insane can produce. We, therefore, as members of the Corporation of Butler Hospital, are better able than any other members of this community to realize how necessary it is that the State Hospital should be so managed that it, also, can furnish the best of facilities for the care and treatment of the unfortunate citizens that are compelled to seek its aid. We all know that for many years there was no State Hospital and that Butler Hospital was obliged to act as a custodial institution rather than as a hospital. With the opening of the State institution we were able to work more and more

toward the ideal that the founders of Butler Hospital had and which we all wish to see realized. The relations between Butler Hospital and the State institution are close and should always be of the most cordial character. At the present time there is an opportunity for the members of this Corporation to perform a great service to the State. Our influence as citizens should be exercised to induce the State officials to reorganize the State's care of the insane. The present buildings are situated at Howard in connection with the State penal institution. This fact in itself makes the situation undesirable, but, inasmuch as the State has already spent considerable sums in erecting buildings, it is, perhaps, too late to ask that a change of location be made. There must, however, be some provision made to relieve the congestion now existing in the present buildings. The trend of opinion among leading experts of the country in the care of the insane seems to be decidedly away from the old plan of collecting the patients in a large community and erecting buildings after building as the numbers increase. Dr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, for many years an authority on this subject, is decidedly opposed to the old methods, and advocates the establishment of small units in various parts of the State where congenial surroundings can be found, especially in the rural districts. As our State has already acquired property for the establishment of a home for the

feeble minded, is it not possible that, instead of erecting more buildings at Howard, this suggestion of Dr. Sanborn's can be followed, and an annex to the Hospital be established in connection with the home for the feeble minded? Could this be done there might possibly be an opportunity to try an experiment in the care of the insane which has been most successfully undertaken in other countries. An article appeared some years since in the Atlantic Monthly describing an institution for the care of the insane situated in Belgium, at a little town called Gheel, which is world famous for the successful carrying out of what is known as the "boarding out" plan. Here for several generations families living in the neighborhood of the asylum have taken one or more patients to live with them in their homes. They are treated as members of the family, perform such work as they are able to, and lead a far happier and more contented life than when confined in the corridors of a large hospital. The same plan has for many years been in practice in Scotland, where an average of twenty-three per cent of the patients of the various hospitals are thus cared for. Our own Superintendent has also experimented with this method, and has embodied his experience in a most interesting paper which he published while Superintendent of the State Hospital at Utica, N. Y. It must have been impressed upon you all when visiting at Butler Hospital that, notwith-

standing the comfort and beauty of the surroundings, many of the patients would be far happier could they be at work in the fields and emancipated from contact with the numerous inmates of the Hospital. At Butler Hospital we attempt to divert the patients by means of the work room, of walks and drives and various games, but, situated as we are on the outskirts of a large city, the boarding out plan would be impossible. With the State institution properly situated, it might possibly be undertaken and prove the means of establishing a community which, in years to come, may be as famous in America as Gheel is in Europe.

With apologies for this digression, let us hasten to take up the task of chronicling the year's activities:

While no building has been erected during the past year, we have by no means been idle. With the extensive plant occupied by Butler Hospital ordinary repairs are no small item of expense. Many of the buildings are old and extensive alterations have been needed to modernize them. In addition to this, some years ago we were notified by the city authorities that various alterations must be made to comply with the regulations concerning fire protection. At that time, under the advice of Mr. Knight C. Richmond, Architectural Engineer, a comprehensive plan was adopted and the work undertaken. During the past year this work of fire protective construction has been steadily carried forward.

The Sawyer Ward is now well protected with two stairways built of non-combustible material and automatic sprinklers in the attic. The wood-cased dumb-waiter well has been removed.

In the Weld House the main stairway has been extended to the third floor, thus providing a protected exit at each end of the building for each floor.

The wooden dumb-waiter shaft in the south Male Ward has been replaced by one of brick and concrete.

The fire walls between the various buildings have been largely completed, to wit:

Between North Male and Infirmary,	Complete.
North and West Male,	"
West and South,	"
South Male and Center House,	Incomplete.
South Female and Center House,	"
South Female and East,	Complete.
South Female and Goddard,	"
East and North Female,	"
North Female and Duncan,	"

The construction of these walls required:

- 49 Doors,
- 494 Cubic feet of brickwork,
- 103 Cubic feet of reinforced cement,
- 434 Square feet of reinforced concrete floor.

Although the Center House is not as well protected as other buildings, it has been improved, but

complete protection for this building involves a special problem which needs to be carefully considered.

The total cost of the work done on fire protection this year is \$14,252.54.

In carrying out fire protective measures other improvements suggest themselves when a room is partly dismantled. This occurred this year in the Sawyer House, the Weld House and the South Male Ward.

The serving rooms connected with the dining rooms of the Sawyer House were very inadequate, and as these rooms were to be somewhat dismantled by reconstructing the dumb-waiter, it was thought advisable to make the changes necessary to render them commodious and satisfactory.

The partitions between the old dining room and the adjacent sleeping room were removed, giving space for a large, pleasant dining room and a proper serving room.

On the second floor a bath room was constructed and a door cut between the old dining room and the adjacent serving room, making a very desirable suite of rooms.

In the Weld House the reception room on the first floor has been remodeled into a bath room and connected with the suite of rooms on the southwest corner of the building.

The serving rooms of the South Male Wards have been entirely reconstructed and the dining rooms completely refinished.

Through the generosity of Mrs. William G. Weld, the veranda of the Weld House has been improved and a granolithic driveway built. The wooden floor of the veranda has given way to one of green slate and a balustrade of brick and brown stone replaces the wooden railing.

Two continuous bath tubs with automatic regulating valves have been placed in the North Female Ward.

The Goddard House hydrotherapeutic baths have been greatly improved. The room formerly used as the dining room for the nurses has been remodeled, and will be used as a rest room. A corridor connects this room with the massage and bath rooms. The wooden floors have been removed and terrazzo substituted. The walls have been finished in pleasing tones, and the whole makes a very attractive and convenient arrangement.

The nurses' rooms on the third floor of the Sawyer Ward have been entirely refinished with paint and paper and new plumbing installed. A large number of rooms in various places in the Hospital have also been repapered and painted.

The Milk Room has been entirely refinished with terrazzo floors, Portland cement walls, and equipped with sterilizing and bottling outfits and arrangements for properly cleansing the utensils.

A new washing machine and a small ironing machine have been installed in the Laundry.

The usual work has been done for the upkeep of the trees and grounds.

At the farm a water main, 600 feet long, was laid with convenient outlets for the purpose of irrigation. A pair of horses has been purchased for use on the farm, and a motor truck for use in delivering milk and others ways.

There still remains work to be done to complete the scheme of fire protection already referred to. One particular place which should receive early treatment, and which should be done well, regardless of cost, is Ray Hall. In the time of entertainments, etc., the hall is sometimes filled to its capacity with patients, nurses, employees and visitors. There is only one exit which can be readily used by the people in the audience, and even a small fire might cause a panic with the usual pitiful results.

The farm is in great need of repairs or new construction on two of its buildings. The greenhouse has been in use a great many years and requires to be torn down and entirely rebuilt. There is nothing about it, with the exception of the heating apparatus, that can be saved. The rafters have been repaired from time to time, and at present are in such a state of decay that props and braces are required to hold them in place. If a greenhouse is to be maintained a new one should be built.

The horse stable and shed adjoining should also receive early attention. The stable has always been referred to as "the old stable"; part of it was on the farm when it was purchased by the Hos-

pital, and an addition was made about four
ago.

These matters, and others of a similar
however, we can safely leave in the hands of the
newly elected Board of Trustees, fully assured
they will exercise due diligence in maintaining
great charitable institution at the point of
est efficiency, and thus carry out the plans of
founders and numerous generous benefactors.

Respectfully submitted

In behalf of the Board of Trustees

WILLIAM L. HODGINS

Com

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the operations of Butler Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1914.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1913, one hundred and forty-one patients, sixty-four men and seventy-seven women. There have been admitted one hundred and twelve patients, forty-eight men and sixty-four women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore two hundred and fifty-three. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and forty-seven, the minimum one hundred and thirty-four, and the average weekly number for the year one hundred and forty. The discharges numbered one hundred and sixteen, forty-six men and seventy women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and thirty-seven patients, sixty-six men and seventy-one women.

Of the admissions fifty-one were residents of Providence, thirty-two of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-two of New England States, six of other States, and one of Canada.

Of the discharges three patients were unchanged, twenty-four had recovered, thirty-seven were improved, thirty-two were unimproved, and twenty had died. The causes of death in these cases were as follows: Pneumonia, three; cerebral hemorrhage, four; acute endocarditis, one; epilepsy, one; myocarditis, three; acute dilatation of the heart, one; coronary sclerosis, one; general paresis, one; diabetes mellitus, one; cholelithiasis, one; cerebral tumor, one; exophthalmic goitre, two.

Of the admissions 35.7 per cent were voluntary. The average admission rate for the year was \$22.63. The average weekly cost per capita, exclusive of extraordinary repairs, was \$23.40. The average weekly receipts per patient were \$24.60. Of the total number of patients under treatment during the year 66 per cent paid rates less than the average cost of maintenance. Seventeen per cent of the total number paid rates less than one half of the average cost of maintenance; 14 per cent paid rates less than one quarter of the average cost, and 8 per cent paid nothing for their maintenance.

Analysis of the year's statistics is

Admissions always interesting and instructive.
and The average number of patients
Discharges. under treatment has been less this
 year, due apparently to the diminished admission rate of the past quarter. That this reduction may be regarded as an incident of alleged hard times one cannot assert positively,

although it is improbable that the incidence of nervous and mental disease in Rhode Island has been less than in previous years. Other private institutions show the same experience and suggest a like explanation. Noticeable this year is the active movement of our population, which it is worth while to mention as a correction of the unfortunate assumption in the public mind that "gone to Butler Hospital," as the phrase runs, implies permanent residence there. Our policy has been to encourage removal of patients to their homes at the earliest moment consistent with safety, and it is probable that the average duration of treatment of those admitted and discharged during the year has been less than at any previous time in the history of the institution.

Thirteen cases of general paresis, **Special Methods** tabo-paresis and tabes have been **of Treatment.** treated with salvarsanized serum, with encouraging results. The technique of the treatment is similar to that originated by Swift and Ellis of the Rockefeller Institute, differing in a few details only. An intravenous injection of salvarsan is administered and twenty minutes later about 40 c. c. of blood are drawn into a sterile bottle. The blood is defibrinated and then centrifuged until the resulting serum is clear. This serum is inactivated at 55° C. for thirty minutes, diluted with a saline solution to the required percentage and then injected intrathecally by lumbar

puncture. Our method of procedure has been to begin with small intravenous and intraspinal injections and gradually to increase the strength of the injection with subsequent treatments. The average first injection of serum is 8 c. c. of serum in 40 per cent solution. This is gradually increased to 18 c. c. of serum in a 60 per cent solution. The intravenous injection of salvarsan is also carefully increased until the maximum dose can be given. Recently neosalvarsan has been used and with satisfactory results, since this remedy can be safely administered in large doses to patients who, after long-continued treatment, have developed an anaphylaxis towards salvarsan. The progress of the patients has been estimated by frequent clinical examinations on each treatment. On leaving the hospital each patient is asked to return for complete examination monthly for three months, then every three months until finally discharged. The Wassermann reaction in the blood and spinal fluid and the other specific reactions must be persistently negative before a patient is considered recovered. A normal cytological content of the spinal fluid is also required.

Dr. Frederic J. Farnell, who is in charge of the pathological laboratory, reports for the year ending December 31, 1914, the performance of 282 Wassermann reactions, the examination of 123 blood sera, and 159 spinal fluid specimens. These special and elaborate tests are now a routine pro-

cedure in our work. In the spinal fluid series, in addition to the complement deviation, there were performed a cell count according to the Fuchs-Rosenthal method, a Noguchi globulin test, an ammonium sulphate (Phase 1) test, the Ross-Jones ammonium sulphate test, the nitric acid contact test and the combined Noguchi and ammonium sulphate tests. In the series of examinations 28 blood sera, or 23 per cent, gave a positive reaction, and 108 spinal fluid specimens, or 68.5 per cent, gave a positive reaction. It has now become a routine procedure in the laboratory to examine by all tests the spinal fluids of dementia paralytica cases in which the intraspinal treatment is performed in order to ascertain if possible its results upon the biological and biochemical reactions. In addition, the Lange "Gold Sol Reaction" has now become a test of great value in the differential diagnosis between paralytic and parenchymatous diseases of the central nervous system. This test depends upon the electrolytic reaction in the presence of colloidal gold, and has proved a valuable aid in differentiating luetic from non-luetic diseases of the nervous system. This reaction has been performed on 79 spinal fluid specimens and has presented a positive reaction in 56 cases; 36 reactions presented the so-called "paretic reaction" and coincided with the other findings in the spinal fluid. The remaining 20 cases presented the "luetic reaction," which co-

incided with the clinico-pathological findings of a non-parenchymatous degeneration.

As in previous years, gymnastic work has been an important adjunct in treatment. The men's classes have been conducted regularly by a competent physical director, with decided benefit to the participants. Several women have been drilled, equally to their advantage, by our occupation teacher.

The value of handicraft work has long been appreciated at Butler Hospital, and its benefits as a curative agency have been strikingly illustrated in numerous instances during the year. Incidental to this work and as part of our training school course, Miss Jessie Luther has given our senior nurses regular and special instruction in some of the crafts of which she is herself the competent mistress. As for many years past, the male patients have found occupation in their workshop, while a selected few have worked under Miss Luther's direction.

Although constant effort has been made through these annual reports to the public and orally by the hospital staff to physicians and the families of patients, to explain the function of Butler Hospital, we are nevertheless continually confronted with situations which suggest that neither the general public nor the medical profession has an adequate conception of the full breadth and scope of our mission.

**Our
Mission.**

The cases that come legitimately within the sphere of our activities may be conveniently divided into three classes. First and foremost are acute cases of nervous and mental disease. In these we find the individual suffering either from a marked depression after premonitory symptoms of brief duration, or from a mental and physical over-activity, or, it may be, presenting a condition of increasing indecision, with a sense of inadequacy and an inability to concentrate, accompanied perhaps by fears and scruples. Not infrequently cases are reported to us as acute which upon careful history-taking are found to have had their origin months and even years previously. To call these latter acute, however, is to misuse the language of qualification, no matter what the symptoms may be at the time of admission.

A second class of cases are the so-called functional neuroses and psychoses comprehended, though often erroneously, under that term so dear to the popular mind, "nervous prostration" or neurasthenia and psychasthenia. Such patients are apt to go from one physician to another without remaining under any one line of treatment long enough to receive any possible benefit. Thus they drift gradually and inevitably into chronic invalidism and become both an economic and a medical problem of serious import. If placed early enough and kept long enough under institutional care a large percentage of such cases may be restored, if

not always to health, at least to comparative usefulness by making possible a readjustment to environment. The health lessons thus learned in the hospital become not only a new and often permanent asset for the patient himself, but they are also of value to relatives and friends, who profit indirectly by a communicated instruction in mental hygiene.

A third class of cases are those which, although they may be of comparatively recent origin, are potentially chronic in character. Among these are patients suffering from senile dementia, dementia praecox and involutional psychoses. A not inconsiderable percentage of such cases undergo sufficient improvement and readjustment under treatment to make home life possible, and in not a few instances they may again become capable of performing simple and useful work.

Some of the cases which we receive for temporary care offer a good chance for recovery, and the issue as to ultimate result may usually be determined in the course of one or two months. Favorable cases of this class are retained, while those patients for whom Butler Hospital has little to offer in remedial treatment and who do not come within its purview as a curative institution are transferred when appropriate provision can be made for their proper care elsewhere.

During the past year we have seen a number of cases concerning which physicians entertained

doubt as to the possible benefit of treatment and which nevertheless seemed to us to hold out at least a reasonable chance for improvement. More frequent, however, are instances in which the family has been led to believe, against the patent facts of chronicity, that a few weeks' rest would restore the patient to health. Such persons were better treated at the outset on a basis of permanent care rather than to receive with us an intermediate and temporary treatment that can promise no real advantage.

In this context it is pertinent to **Medico-social Service.** mention a function of Butler Hospital of which the public and the medical profession are not generally aware. Where doubt exists in the mind of the family or of the attending physician as to what is best for the patient, the medical staff is ready and glad to help with advice if consulted by the physician or by seeing the patient either at the hospital or in his own home. As has frequently been stated in these Reports, the financial ability of the family is of secondary importance when the case is one that can be really benefited by the resources of Butler Hospital. It is high time that the erroneous impression, still lingering in certain quarters, that this institution exists merely, or even mainly, for the wealthy and well-to-do were everywhere effaced. While there is always a demand for the high-grade accommodation which its well-appointed suites of

rooms offer, and while we welcome the revenue therefrom arising in so far as it increases our ability to minister to a larger number of persons of moderate or meagre means, the claims of the proletariat are not, and never have been, sacrificed to those of the plutocracy. The criterion for admission is not pecuniary but medical. It is obvious that in dealing with the dependent insane Butler Hospital cannot take over such functions as belong properly to the State of Rhode Island, but it is and always has been ready to do its full share of charitable work in all cases that come within its scope as an endowed institution whose trustees are imbued with a desire to promote in every way its high mission to relieve human suffering and whose beneficiary funds were procured, and are freely dispensed, to secure that one end.

A new and promising feature of the **After-care.** work that has been inaugurated this year is after-care. The hospital staff has set apart Tuesday afternoon of each week for patients who are on parole or who have been discharged and entered on our lists as out-patients. It is hoped that in this way many a man who has been put upon his feet by hospital treatment may be kept in that upright position, with strength to stand, if he be given opportunity to consult and follow the advice of the physicians who have looked after him in the ward. Oftentimes an adjustment of home conditions or those of work will

forestall a relapse, and even a cheering word in season may comfort the weak-hearted and stiffen a mind that desponds. This afternoon clinic will also be utilized for giving information with reference to the admission of new cases. In addition, the staff will gladly give advice to such poor persons as may need and desire it. Trained nurses will assist the physicians in this out-patient service, and perhaps as the work develops it may be found practicable and expedient to carry such skilled attendance to the patient's home, after the manner of district nursing. Rhode Island has contributed little in the past to social service in the special field of mental hygiene, and Butler Hospital, following the lead of the State Hospital, deems it a privilege to bear a part in thus improving facilities for the diagnosis and management of nervous and mental diseases outside its walls.

Quite in line with this new phase of social service is the introduction in Congress of a bill for the provision of a Division of Mental Hygiene in the Public Health Service. This legislation was initiated by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, whose beneficent work was mentioned in the previous report. The organization of this latter Committee, and especially of the state and local societies, constitutes a new and especially helpful bond between the communities and hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases. We are now experiencing in the field of psychiatry what was seen

a few years ago in general medicine, namely, a rapid extension into fields of social work. Now some of the best young men in the profession are attracted more strongly to public health service than to clinical medicine. To a certain extent the like change is occurring in psychiatry. Not long ago about the only place in which the alienist had any legitimate business outside an institution for the insane was in the courts, but at the present time very large fields of usefulness seem to be opening in varied phases of community life. The establishment of a Division of Mental Hygiene in the United States Public Health Service is a conspicuous expression of this widening of the field. It seems to me that such opportunities are bound to attract men with training in psychiatry who would drift into other medical work if they felt that their future was to be spent wholly in dealing with institutional problems. Institutions like ours will be sensible of the obligation to train men for such service. Thus, as psychiatry gains in breadth by the rapid development of its social side, the hospitals themselves will find their own work of educating young psychiatrists broadened correspondingly.

<p>The Training School.</p>	<p>The Training School for Nurses has been conducted on the same general lines as reported last year. But it may seem neither out of place nor immodest to chronicle at least the</p>
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normal growth of a long-established institution that increases in favor with its proved usefulness as a means of equipping men and women for a career of honorable service. It has been a gratifying experience during the year to have not a few of our graduates called by other mental hospitals throughout the country to occupy positions of responsibility in the nursing world, while those who have entered upon private nursing are able to give a good account of themselves. Six men and fifteen women were awarded diplomas at the graduating exercises last June, on which occasion Miss Linda Richards, a pupil of Florence Nightingale and a training school pioneer in the United States, gave the address.

Fifty-four pupils entered the school as probationers. Of this latter number thirty-seven remained. The number of persons now in the service, as pupils and graduate nurses, is sixty-seven, being twenty-eight men and thirty-nine women.

It may here serve the purpose of advertisement to state anew that the curriculum of the school extends over three years. During the first year the pupil is grounded in the principles and practice of general and mental nursing and given ward duties appropriate to the novitiate. Then follows a period of two months' service in the city in connection with the Providence District Nursing Association, after which, for the space of one year, the nurse is transferred for further instruction and





THE WILLIAM H. POTTER HOME FOR NURSES

more varied medical and surgical experience to Fordham Hospital in New York, an institution with which Butler Hospital is in teaching affiliation. Male nurses have the privilege of extending and varying their studies, theoretical and practical, by a similar service of affiliation at Bellevue Hospital, New York, while accredited nurses from the latter service frequently take a year's course with us previous to graduation in our training school. The third year is spent at Butler Hospital, whereupon, after passing a final examination, graduation occurs. It will thus be seen that this school is prepared to give its pupils an all-round training in the nursing of an infinite variety of diseases, medical and surgical, and to send out its graduates with an adequate equipment for practice.

The previous Reports to contrast and explain a certain difference of conception as between the general hospital nurse and the psychiatric nurse. This was the theme of the address of Dr. Edward Cowles, formerly of McLean Hospital, delivered before our school a few years ago. We recur to the subject now because the issue involved is still imperfectly understood. Back in the eighties, at McLean Hospital in Massachusetts (the first organized school in the world), here and elsewhere, there was a disjunction between so-called general nursing and true psychiatric nursing and the

breach, though constantly narrowing, is still apparent. In those days one could arouse in the general nurse but little interest in mental nursing. Ours was regarded as a minor and uninteresting specialty. To-day if we are still "minor," infusion of the spirit of social service (which we have never been without) in general nursing has created the interest that formerly was lacking, insomuch that the general nurse is now moved to come to us, and perhaps with the idea of imparting, as well of receiving knowledge. Dr. Cowles has always insisted that while the field of "general" nursing is one that includes all of "the ills that flesh is heir to," the province of mental nursing is a wider domain in that it includes all mental life, bodily ills, after all, being simply "a multiplicity of various forms of interference with the mental life, which unifies all experience." So that, while seeming to illustrate the proverbial truth that the cock crows the more lustily in his own barnyard, we may be permitted to reiterate our opinion that the nurse trained primarily to the psychiatric attitude—with patience and the Christian graces made the foundation of her professional qualifications—has the broader training and is prepared properly to specialize in any minor field of bodily ills. It is less easy to create the ideal psychiatric nurse out of an already trained general nurse. The nurse who gets her first training in a mental hospital, no matter in what branch she may ultimately specialize,

is much more likely, forever after, to regard her patient less as an example of disease than as an individual. In other words, a nurse so trained and possessing what we have come to call "the double qualification" will naturally address herself to the human personality of the patient and minister to his bodily ills as incidental to her larger interest and duty. And that, be it added, is the type of nurse that Butler Hospital is trying to train up in the way she should go while as pupil she is getting her first lessons in the general principles and practice of all nursing in our training school and in our wards.

Of the new work done during the **New Work.** year, and described in greater detail in your report, the most important has been the completion of the fireproof staircases in the Weld and Sawyer Houses. This reconstruction has involved large expense, which, while compelled by municipal mandate, is also justified by the larger protection against risk that the new staircases provide.

Here I would mention, in connection with the Weld House repairs, a new piazza in the construction of which tiles, brick and stone have replaced wood and greatly improved appearances. With characteristic generosity, Mrs. William G. Weld, the builder of the Weld House, was pleased to bear the expense of this much appreciated provision by sending her check for \$1,395.

The entire plant, with a few minor exceptions, is now in an excellent state of repair. Our own mechanics have worked effectively to that end, and I make the acknowledgment here that I may especially commend the initiative and enterprise of Mr. Goss, who has guided such operations with intelligence and zeal. To that officer, now many years in the service, I am likewise indebted for all that spells order, fidelity and thoroughness in the discharge of his multifarious economic duties elsewhere.

Alas, the paragraph must again **Gymnasium?** stand with its side-head question mark! Yet some good friend, when war shall have ceased and times be better, may perchance put an end to the annual hesitancy of perplexed printers by enabling me to exchange this query of appeal for affirmation of accomplished fact. Everywhere the two daughters of the horse-leech are uttering their proverbial cry, "Give, give!" with frequentative insistence, and I am too practical a psychologist and too considerate a humanitarian to venture the suggestion of a further blood-letting on our account in these troublous days of extraordinary sacrifice. For a "watchful waiting" now compelled by circumstances may yet bring the hoped-for results of that passive and dubious policy of confidence and optimism. So, as a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse, and money for other than eleemosynary purposes being

exceptionally tight, it is enough to say now, with an eye to the future, that we need a gymnasium and swimming-pool more than ever and that our available funds for new buildings are insufficient to charge the expense therefor to maintenance.

**Acknowledg-
ment.**

The same chaplains who have already served us long, the Revd. Frank Appleton and the Revd. Owen F. Clarke, have ministered in the same spiritual service during the year, and St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, has also placed us under the usual obligation for choral music.

To very many friends, too numerous by far to mention by name, we are greatly indebted for a multitude and a variety of set entertainments given to appreciative audiences in Ray Hall.

Numerous gifts of one kind and another, including all those that imply a free giving of self, I am forbidden to acknowledge.

Several staff changes have occurred. **The Staff.** Dr. Hall has discharged his new duties as assistant medical superintendent and is now enjoying, in a house and consulting room of his own adjoining this estate, respite from those more arduous duties in the wards, faithfully performed for many years, which were assumed at the beginning of the year by Dr. Ruggles, now first assistant physician. It is grateful to the superintendent to have on call the assistance and support of this long-time and experienced

officer whose loyal service to Butler Hospital has been so fitly recognized by yourselves. I am especially indebted to him for his substitute service as acting superintendent during my absence last year in Europe.

It is also a pleasure to report that, sustained by the belief that his present field offers sufficient opportunity for self-expression, Dr. Ruggles has successfully withstood lure to other institutions that have angled for his services.

Dr. F. E. Webb has done work of high quality in the men's service, and is now capitalizing himself for our direct benefit by a brief period of special service at the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, the modern Mecca of scientific psychiatry in New England.

Walter C. Haupt, Ph.D., M. D., Johns Hopkins University, reported for duty as junior assistant physician June 1, 1914, with promises made by sponsors that have since been amply redeemed by efficient performance.

For a short season in the spring, pending the arrival of Dr. Haupt, Dr. Robert S. Clark, of the Yale Medical School, was on duty as locum tenens.

During the absence of Dr. Farnell, who was seeking health in Europe, where happily he found it, Dr. James Hamilton, Jr., was in charge of the laboratory and served Butler Hospital well. Dr. Farnell, reference to whose important work is made elsewhere, has been on regular duty since September 1st.

After a service of nearly six years, Miss Cleland resigned the superintendency of the training school on October 5th. These Reports have made frequent mention of Miss Cleland's unusual service,—unusual because of unusual qualifications,—and I now make with great regret this formal announcement of her separation and departure. To Miss Cleland the training school and a multitude of its pupils owe much, and everything good, for a leadership and championship that have made possible at Butler Hospital the realization of certain ideals in mental nursing referred to in detail in an earlier paragraph, which to declare is indeed to award a brimming measure not alone of praise, but of recognition. The Trustees and the nursing profession in New England know well how Miss Cleland's record reads and I will not labor the tribute.

Miss Evelyn C. Jehan, trained by the departed chief and formerly assistant superintendent, has succeeded to the headship of the school, and is performing her duties with zeal and with credit.

Another serious loss was sustained by the resignation on November 30th of Miss Cady, who had been matron for nine years. The reader of Butler Hospital Reports in the years to come, if a person at once so leisurely and so curious may be presumed, would be quite likely to infer that there existed a period in the history of this institution, at least in the opinion or imagination of its super-

intendent, when something closely approximating perfection of service had been reached. There are still paragons of efficiency in this imperfect world of ours, and our former matron was of that quality. I have never known a more capable or more loyal officer as incumbent of the office that Miss Cady occupied, and I wish to bear that positive testimony to her merit by way not only of official appreciation but also for the personal satisfaction that the acknowledgment affords.

Fortunately, we had in Miss Noble, already three years in this service, an understudy who now as matron is acting the chief rôle in acceptable succession.

The resignation of Mr. Charles Morris Smith in the "frosty but kindly" winter of a life of honorary service as Secretary of this Corporation is an event that may not pass unnoticed by your superintendent. Mr. Smith was a trustee "not for the fashion of these times," in whom a "constant service of the antique world," lasting thirty-eight years, is as unique in its quality of duration as it is unexcelled in that of devotion to the institution that has been and will ever remain so close to his heart. I hope therefore that you will let me share all that your reporter has said so feelingly on your behalf in his desire to testify to the esteem in which you hold the venerable colleague whose retirement marks an epoch and robs me, as well as your Board, of a wise counsellor; for by this added word of sym-

pathy I would fain make the retiring Secretary the more sensible, be it by ever so little, of the large place which he occupies in the affections of all who know and revere him in the triple and grateful rôle of "guide, philosopher and friend."

To you, gentlemen, who remain in the Board, I beg leave to make in gratitude my annual acknowledgment of obligation for your good will and support in renewing once more the old pledge of fealty and service.

Respectfully submitted,

G. ALDER BLUMER,
Physician and Superintendent.

27 January, 1915.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1914.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing . . .	\$170,073	36
Allowance from income and Bene- ficiary Funds	10,042	39
Income of Permanent Fund	2,136	00
Interest	262	77
	<hr/>	\$182,514 52

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$21,902	37
Wages	58,661	16
Provisions	38,247	40
Drugs and Medicines	1,871	00
Furniture	6,062	18
Repairs and Improvements	12,682	53
Farm	3,870	12
Stable	817	07
Contingencies	5,619	82
Fuel	13,432	05
Water	1,938	73
Gas	964	29
Electricity	2,894	86
Garage	2,055	48
Insurance	752	84
Goddard House Bath Room	234	76
City's Grading	175	09
Change in Electric Equipment	377	79
Weld House Bath Room	324	75
Fire Protection	14,828	42
Sawyer House Dining-Room	283	98
South Male Dining-Room	713	31
Sawyer Construction	3,294	22
	<hr/>	\$192,004 22

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*



WELD HOUSE

DONATION FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....	\$34,766 61
Transferred from Steward's Dept....	25,046 26
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$59,812 87

Investment of Fund :

\$14,000, Nor. Pacific—Great North- ern Ry. Co., Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$9,246 55	
\$1,700 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Convertible 6%, 1948...	1,872 13	
82 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co...	4,187 48	
56 " Providence Gas Co.....	3,346 00	
25 " Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.....	4,460 63	
\$4,000 Bonds U. S. Steel Corp. 5%.	4,000 00	
\$1,000 Bond Galveston Wharf Co...	800 00	
8 Shares Proctor & Gamble, Pfd...	1,400 00	
6 " P. Lorillard Co., Pfd.....	690 00	
12 " Chicago Junc. Rys. & Un. S. Yards Co., Pfd.....	1,320 00	
2 " Chicago Junc. Rys. & Un. S. Yards Co., Common..	300 00	
60 " U. S. Steel Cor., Common.	3,900 00	
\$10,000 Bonds Great Falls Power Co., 1st. Mtg. 5% S. F. 1940.....	9,800 00	
4 Notes secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	13,500 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$58,822 79	
Cash uninvested.....	990 08	\$59,812 87
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....

Investment of Fund :

\$63,000	Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint 4%, Bonds, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$31,5
\$10,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. 3½% Bonds.....	10,0
\$3,100	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.....	3,4
168	Shares Great Northern Railway Company	20,1
24	Shares Providence Gas Company	2,2
		<hr/>
		\$67,2
	Cash over-invested.....	<hr/> 1,0

ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....

Investment of Fund :

41	Shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$6
50	" United Railroad Co. of N.J.	9,2
473	" Pennsylvania R. R. Co... ..	24,1
142	" Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	22,6
73	" Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,6
25	" Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,2
120	" Boston & Maine R. R. Co.	12,5
		<hr/>
		\$75,1
	Cash uninvested.....	<hr/> 2

BERKSHIRE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914..... **\$36,614 60**

Investment of Fund :

\$4,000 Nor. Pacific—Great Northern		
R. R. Joint 4% C. B. & Q. Col.	\$3,880	00
\$26,000 United Traction & Elec. Co.		
Bonds.....	26,000	00
\$800 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.		
Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.....	883	15
\$500 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Bond.	475	00
\$1,000 Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound		
Railway Co.....	955	00
28 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	2,603	00
Notes secured by mortgage.....	1,250	00
	<hr/>	
	\$36,046	15
Cash uninvested.....	568	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$36,614 60

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914..... **\$5,015 60**

Investment of Fund :

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Ry. Co.	\$4,625	00
\$300 Bonds New York, New Haven		
& Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv.		
Debentures.....	330	63
	<hr/>	
	\$4,955	63
Cash uninvested.....	59	97
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$5,015 60

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$5,568 25
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Investment of Fund :

3 Bonds Lynn & Boston Rwy. Co...	\$3,000 00	
2 " Northern Pacific—Great No.		
Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q.		
Collateral.....	1,965 00	
7 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	650 75	
	<u>\$5,615 75</u>	
Cash over-invested.....	47 50	<u>\$5,568 25</u>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914	\$41,060 00
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Investment of Fund :

7 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great No.		
Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q.		
Collateral.....	\$3,500 00	
25 Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co...	38,000 00	
	<u>\$41,500 00</u>	
Cash over-invested.....	440 00	<u>\$41,060 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$2,000 00
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Investment of Fund :

2 Bonds United Traction & Electric		
Co.	\$2,000 00	
	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$7,000 00
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Investment of Fund :

7 Bonds Lynn & Boston Railway Co.	\$7,000 00
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CONSERVATORY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$10,031 50
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Investment of Fund :

76 Shares Manhattan Railway Co...	\$10,146 87
Cash over-invested.....	115 37
	<u>\$10,031 50</u>

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$12,369 35
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Investment of Fund :

16 Shares Manhattan Railway Co....	\$2,000 00
50 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206 25
\$800 Bond of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debs.....	800 00
5 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co..	310 00
	<u>\$12,316 25</u>
Cash uninvested.....	53 10
	<u>\$12,369 35</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$35,667 91
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Investment of Fund :

60 Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	\$10,000 00	
\$200 Bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.....	221 67	
Note secured by mortgage on real estate.....	15,000 00	
21 Shares Great Northern Ry. Co...	2,625 00	
66 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co...	4,297 50	
\$4,000 Nor. Pacific—Great Northern Ry. Co., C. B. & Q. Joint 4's...	3,840 00	
	<u>\$35,984 17</u>	
Cash over-invested	316 26	\$35,667 91

HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$65,321 50
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Investment of Fund :

\$16,000 Nor. Pacific—Great Northern Ry. Joint 4%, C. B. & Q. Col- lateral.....	\$15,240 00
\$2,000 United Traction & Electric Co.	2,080 00
173 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co..	11,068 50
86 " Great Northern Railway Co.....	10,642 50
Amount carried forward	<u>\$39,031 00</u>

Amount brought forward.....	\$39,031 00	
\$10,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.....	9,900 00	
\$5,000 Southern Pacific R. R. Co...	4,725 00	
\$8,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound R. R. Co.....	7,640 00	
\$1,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Co...	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Pacific R. R. Co. of Missouri.	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Wabash R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Tri City Railway Co.....	900 00	
\$1,000 Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.	850 00	
\$1,000 Chicago, R. I. & Pacific R. R. Co.....	850 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$66,896 00	
Cash over-invested.....	1,574 50	\$65,321 50
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914..... \$54,686 20

Investment of Fund :

4 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great No. Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$3,760 00	
100 Shares Manhattan Railway Co...	13,300 00	
259 " Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.....	35,204 13	
24 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,241 75	
	<hr/>	
	\$54,505 88	
Cash uninvested.....	180 32	\$54,686 20
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HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....		\$5,089 00
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Investment of Fund :

28 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co...	\$1,820 63	
22 " Great Northern Rwy. Co.	2,725 00	
Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	800 00	
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	\$5,345 63	
Cash over-invested.....	256 63	\$5,089 00
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ELIZABETH A. SHEPARD FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....		\$6,146 40
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Investment of Fund :

6 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great No. Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$5,950 00	
Cash uninvested	196 40	\$6,146 40
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WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Fund December 31, 1913.....		\$4,419 50
Proceeds of sale of two lots on Ruttenberg Plat, Prov.....	\$500 00	
Account Contract for sale 3 lots Eddy & Johnston Sts., Prov.....	200 00	700 00
		<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1914.....		\$5,119 50

Investment of Fund:

23 Shares Capital Traction Company	\$2,760 00	
6 " Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Pfd.....	390 00	
21 " Allis Chalmers Co.....	420 00	
4 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co....	460 00	
1 Bond Sante Fe, Liberal & Engle- wood R. R. Co.....	1 00	
3 Bonds Yankee Fuel Company.....	3 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,034 00	
Cash uninvested.....	1,085 50	\$5,119 50
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W. B. GOLDSMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914..... \$14,000 00

Investment of Fund:

Mortgage on real estate—Elzie Racine	\$600 00	
119 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co..	6,545 00	
\$1,000 Bond Chicago, Milwaukee & Pu. So. R. R. Co.....	955 00	
\$1,000 Bond Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man- itoba R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$11,100 00	
Cash uninvested.....	2,900 00	\$14,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ISAAC BATES FUND.

1914.

Legacy under will of Isaac C. Bates.	\$25,000 00
Fund December 31, 1914.....	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Investment of Fund :

\$10,000 Puget Sound Light, Traction & Power Co. 6%, 1919.....	\$10,000 00
\$10,000 Great Falls Power Co. 1st Mortgage S. F., 1940.....	9,800 00
Note secured by Real Estate Mort- gage—Ella M. Marcy.	5,000 00
	<u>\$24,800 00</u>
Cash uninvested.....	200 00
	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN FUND.

1914.

Gift of Charles H. Merriman for special uses.....	\$6,000 00
Fund December 31, 1914.....	<u>\$6,000 00</u>

Investment of Fund :

\$6,000 Mt. Whitney Power & Electric Co. 1st. Mortgage, 1939.....	\$6,000 00
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FRANK W. MATTESON, Treasurer.**PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1914.****Examined and found correct.**

GEORGE M. SMITH, } *Committee to Audit*
 CHARLES T. DORRANCE, } *the Treasurer's Accounts.*

PROVIDENCE, January 26, 1915.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,

Mrs. Lyttle Greer,
Elizabeth McLeod.

Millie McKeever,

Men.

Charles E. Guppy,
Charles E. Johnston,

B. C. Kemp,
L. L. Kemp,

Samuel Nicholson.

CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold,
Katie M. Coaling,
Emma Deane,

Minnie A. Handren,
Jessie Logan,
Rose Reddington,

Joanna Thomson,
Agnes Turner,
Agnes M. Walsh.

Men.

E. L. Linscott,

James L. Marriner,
Eugene E. Ross.

John B. Morton,

CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie,
Margaret Fraser,
Jennie Kingsbury,

Kate McKay,
Janet McDonald,
Lucy A. Marshall,

Violet M. Schwartz,
Lottie G. Shaw,
Hannah Shepherd.

Men.

John S. Pike,

Patrick Curley,

Charles H. Martin.

CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,	Ida Phillips,	Margaret McDougall,
Catherine Bunker,	Kathleen MacKay,	Carrie B. Marshall,
Marion Keefe,	Catherine J. McLeod,	Josephine Peppard,
	Minnie E. Young.	

Men.

Dummer Potter.	Hector I. MacLean,
----------------	--------------------

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,	Alice G. Stewart,	Helen Watt,
	Myrtie Whiting.	

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,	Bessie M. Farnham,	Ethel M. Moran,
Elsie L. Coffin,	Joanna McLeod,	Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,	Benjamin W. Monk,	Orren A. Tibbetts.
Horace Henry,	Roscoe Simmons,	

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,	Evelyn Frazer,	Lena Smith,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,	Esther K. McPhail,	Mary Blanche Sproul,
Amelia Dickey,	Greta Martin,	M. Maud Syda,
Elizabeth Dickey,	Grace O. Parker,	Sohpia K. Urquhart.
Alice Frazer,	Grace Redmond,	

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,	J. Roland Cahill,	Hugh McBrien.
------------------	-------------------	---------------

CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Fraser,	Mary C. MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodward.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
-----------------	-----------------

CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Aleander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,†	Eleanor A. Summers,
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn,	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.†	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
-----------------	------------------

CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,†	Edith Louise Smith,†
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
---------------------	----------------------

CLASS OF 1910.*

Women.

Flore Alberte Dumas,†	Margaret Peacock,	Rose Mary Walsh,
	Elizabeth MacKean.	

Men.

Paul Carl Dickert,	Arthur John Hatton,†	Francis James Hatton,
	Helenus Hill McColl.	

CLASS OF 1911.

Women.

Anna M. J. Carr,	Mollie U. McGinn,	Mary B. Norman,
Evelyn C. Jehan,	Amy McLaren,	Alma E. Spurr,
	Josephine L. Spurr.	

Men.

John H. Crocker,	Thomas F. Hanley,	Ernest A. Moore,
Edward J. Glahn,	Arthur C. Holmes,	William C. Roden.
Peter J. Hamill,	John W. McFarlane,	

* Curriculum changed to three years' course. Condition of graduation accepted by eight members of Class of 1910.

† Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

CLASS OF 1912.

Women.

S. Irene Betts,
Mary Fitzgerald,
Margaret C. Gleeson,

Alice Celia Harris,
Sarah Henderson,
Annie How,
Mabel L. Martin.

Mary E. Lutz,
Mary Elsie McKenzie,
Ellen J. Macdonald,

Men.

Joseph J. Barrett,
Ralph E. Binns,
Alfred Fox,

Peter Grass,
Delbert R. Hannan,
James A. Kelly,
William A. Rochell.

J. Frank McNamara,
Frank W. Mason,
Ernest E. Maynard,

CLASS OF 1913.

Women.

Marie Louise Bisson,
Mary E. Corcoran,
Emma D. Danielson,
Martha F. Emerson,

Margaret Kennedy,
Ethel L. Longley,
Lulu McMorris,
Helen G. Mitson,

Vera G. MacNeill,
Florence L. Somers,
Ethel F. Washburn,
Katherine I. Wyatt.

Men.

Everett G. Bennett,
James J. Bertram,*

Harry Edward Chase,
Smith Francis,
Carroll H. Wilson.

Jerome Monaghan,
Sylvester O'Brien,

Class of 1914.

Women.

Grace A. Bidgood,
Mary J. Buchanan,
Kathryn A. Butler,
Iola Beatrice Cameron,
Lucy Mary Corson,

Catherine S. Galvin,
Hazel Beatrice Gavel,
Olga J. Hanson,
Harriet C. Hewitt,
Alice Louise Lowell,

Kathleen McCoy,
Mary Alice McCoy,
Mary Frances McGraw,
Mabel M. Shrum,
Elsie A. Wyman.

Men.

Albert A. Fuller,
John P. Hurley,*
James H. Kendrick,*

Garrett E. Lynch,*
Philip Steinicke.

* Three years' course.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 27, 1915.

John O. Ames,
G. Maurice Congdon,

Norman M. Isham,
Arthur A. Thomas.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION DECEASED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.

William Ames,
Amasa M. Eaton,
Seeber Edwards,
Robert I. Gammell,

Rebecca G. S. Goddard,
John E. Kendrick,
C. A. L. Richards.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844.

- Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...	1908-

Vice-Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-1912
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN	
WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862		1913-

NOTE—From 1869 to 1876, there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867

Trustees.—Continued.

ROYAL C. TAFT	1866-1908	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1896-1908
TULLY D. BOWEN	1867-1869	ISAAC C. BATES	1896-1913
AMOS C. BARSTOW	1867-1894	JOHN R. FREEMAN	1898-1909
ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898	EDWARD F. CHILD	1899-1912
GEORGE I. CHACE	1870-1883	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-1908	THEODORE F. GREEN	1900-
DANIEL DAY	1873-1898	DELANCEY KANE	1908-1909
WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.	1909-
WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.	1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD	1877-1884	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN ...	1910-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN ...	1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK	1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD	1884-1900	LAURISTON H. HAZARD ...	1913-
STEPHEN O. METCALF	1889-	WALTER G. EVERETT	1913-
RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES	1858-1865		

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, JR..	1915-
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...	1876-1914		

Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD ...	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN ...	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE	1877-1913
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH	1857-1875	CHARLES T. DORRANCE	1913-

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH ..	1886-1888		

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY	1849-1854	M. A. FORD	1899-1900
ROGER G. PERKINS	1854-1855	C. BERTRAM GAY	1900-1904
JAMES F. MCGREGOR	1856-1857	HENRY W. BURNETT.....	1901-1901
JOHN W. SAWYER	1858-1859	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR..	1901-1908
B. LINCOLN RAY	1859-1867	FRANK Y. GILBERT	1901-1902
SAMUEL WORCESTER	1867-1869	JOST D. KRAMER	1902-1903
JAMES M. KENISTON.....	1870-1871	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY	1903-1905
W. W. MINER.....	1871-1872	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER.	1905-1907
F. H. GIFFORD	1872-1873	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES	1905-1907
EDWARD P. STIMSON	1874-1876	CHARLES A. McDONALD ...	1907-1908
HENRY J. BRICKETT	1877-1879	WILLIAM L. IRVINE	1908-1909
HENRY C. HALL	1879-	HAROLD G. CALDER	1908-1908
A. WARD FOLLETT	1884-1885	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES	1909-
JAMES W. CRAIG	1887-1888	NILES WESTCOTT	1909-1909
WM. J. SCHUYLER	1887-1888	JAMES A. CAMPBELL	1909-1911
D. H. SPRAGUE	1888-1889	IRA HART NOYES	1910-1910
A. V. GOSS	1890-1892	FREDERIC J. FARNELL	1911-
JOSEPH W. JACKSON	1892-1893	WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM.	1911-1911
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....	1892-1895	McIVER WOODY	1912-1913
E. S. LAMBERT	1895-1895	FREDERICK E. WEBB.....	1913-
HAROLD J. MORGAN	1896-1899	ROBERT S. CLARK.....	1914-1914
LEWIS B. HAYDEN	1899-1899	WALTER C. HAUPT.....	1914-
FRANK J. MYRICK	1899-1899		

Stewards.

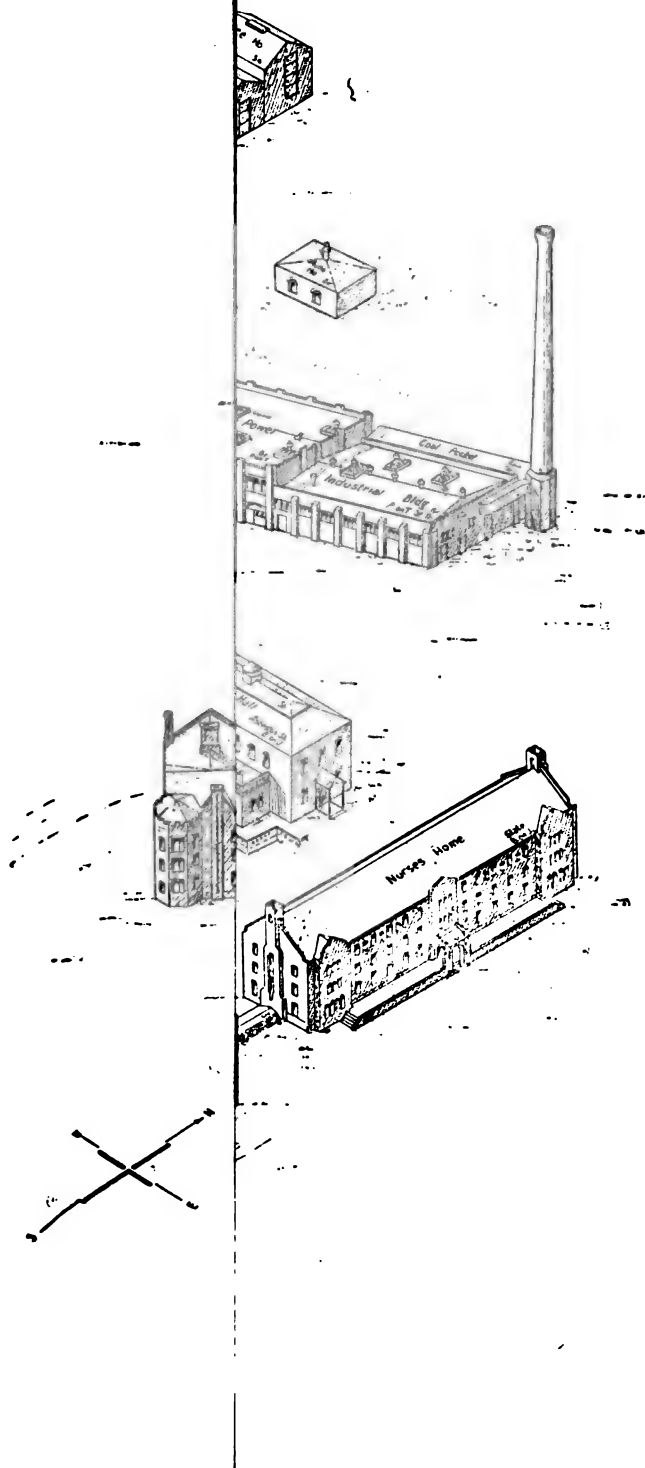
NATHAN H. HALL	1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY	1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON	1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS	1907-
HARRY H. GOSS	1898-1901		

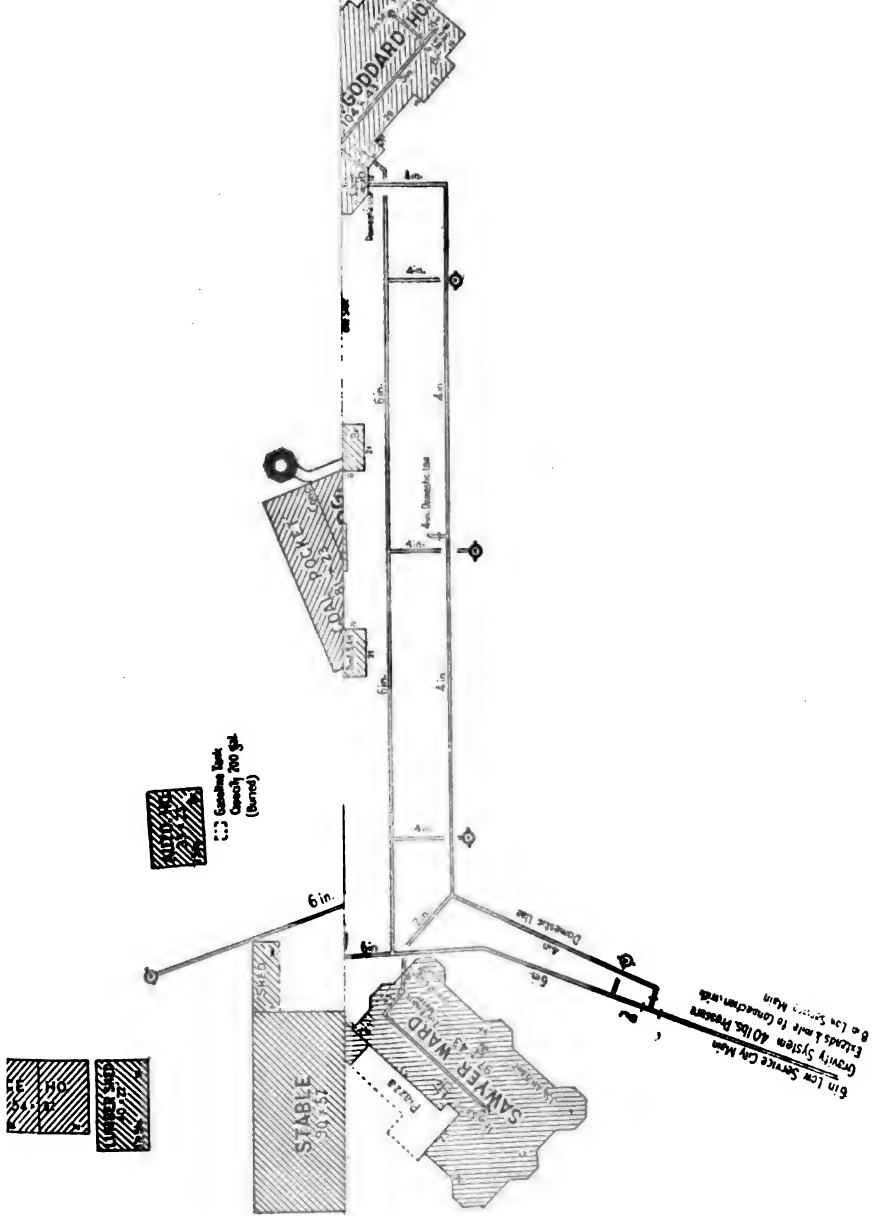
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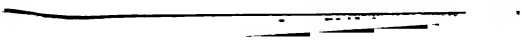
REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL
Presented to the Corporation
AT ITS
SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
JANUARY 26, 1916
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric cars (Swan Point and Butler Avenue) leave the tunnel on the hour, and every ten minutes thereafter, carrying passengers directly to the hospital entrance on Blackstone Boulevard.

The Medical Superintendent earnestly requests the co-operation of patients and their friends in securing observance of the rules for visiting and telephoning. See page 6.











THOMAS POYNTON IVES GODDARD HOUSE

REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

AT ITS

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 26, 1916

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press:
SNOW & FARNHAM CO., PRINTERS,
45 Richmond Street
1916

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Committee on Finance

WILLIAM GAMMELL, CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, JR., FRANK W. MATTESON,
THE PRESIDENT, *ex officio*.

House Committee

RATHBONE GARDNER, CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM L. HODGMAN, HOWARD L. CLARK,
THE PRESIDENT, *ex officio*.

Committee on Grounds

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, CHAIRMAN.
ROYAL C. TAFT, R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.,
THE PRESIDENT, *ex officio*.

Visiting Committee

1916	FEBRUARY,	MESSRS. MATTESON AND GREEN.
	MARCH,	GREEN AND GAMMELL.
	APRIL,	GAMMELL AND HODGMAN.
	MAY,	HODGMAN AND SMITH.
	JUNE,	SMITH AND CLARK.
	JULY,	CLARK AND TAFT.
	AUGUST,	TAFT AND HAZARD.
	SEPTEMBER,	HAZARD AND GARDNER.
	OCTOBER,	GARDNER AND METCALF.
	NOVEMBER,	METCALF AND EVERETT.
	DECEMBER,	EVERETT AND GODDARD.
1917	JANUARY,	GODDARD AND MATTESON.

BOARD OF CONSULTATION

EDGAR B. SMITH, M. D., SURGEON.

HALSEY DeWOLF, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D., OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JAMES H. DAVENPORT, M. D., GYNÆCOLOGIST.

F. NOLTON BIGELOW, M. D., LARYNGOLOGIST.

MURRAY S. DANFORTH, M. D., ORTHOPÆDIST.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY C. HALL, M. D.,
ASSISTANT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

FREDERICK E. WEBB, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

FREDERIC J. FARNELL, M. D., NEUROPATHOLOGIST.

HARRY H. GOSS, STEWARD.

MISS LUELLA M. SMITH, MATRON.

MISS EVELYN C. JEHAN, R. N., SUPT. OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

BERTRAM C. KEMP, SUPERVISOR.

MISS IDA M. WOODCOCK, SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF OF BUTLER HOSPITAL

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION AT THE
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY

That member of the Board of Butler Hospital who is delegated to write the Report of the Trustees to the Corporation finds himself required to do that which he would rather to be done better by another, at the same time for presentation to the same audience.

The Superintendent is far more capable than any Trustee can be of stating the progress which has been made at the Hospital and of stating the needs, and his comments upon the work of the institution and the advance which is being made in hospital work generally are much more valuable than those of any layman.

The spokesman of the Trustees, for various reasons, find himself limited to expressing appreciation of benefactions bestowed upon the institution unless he can discover some time which is sufficiently related to the work of the Hospital to justify its appropriation for the purpose. This year the Superintendent has suggested such a topic and has furnished material for its discussion.

The members of this Corporation who support it in caring for the mentally afflicted within the narrow confines of our own State cannot fail to be interested in any movement which seeks intelligently and hopefully not only to secure improvement in the methods of care and treatment of those suffering from nervous and mental diseases, but to work for the conservation of mental health and the prevention of mental disorders. Such are the purposes of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and its allied incorporated societies which now exist in at least ten states of the Union. The organization and activities of this committee have been referred to by our Superintendent in previous reports, but there is especial reason why just at present it should be made known as definitely and widely as possible to the people of Rhode Island. The most interesting thing about this movement is the way in which it was inaugurated. Mr. Clifford W. Beers, of New Haven, Conn., was for several years a patient at different hospitals and sanatoriums. He recovered from his malady and soon after his recovery wrote the book called "A Mind that Found Itself," which not only attracted the immediate and widespread interest of the general reading public, but set the authorities of every hospital for the mentally disordered, even the best managed among them, the task of rigid self-examination. Mr. Beers wrote from a personal experience such as no other writer on the subject had ever had, with a restraint which carried conviction,





WELD HOUSE

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WELD HOUSE

from a motive which no one could question, and with rare literary skill. His affliction became a blessing to himself and to humanity. His seeming misfortune and his temporary suffering offered unique opportunity for the service of mankind and opened to him the life work to which he has since devoted himself with a success which could have been achieved so quickly and so completely by no one without his experience and his peculiar qualifications. His first step was to organize and incorporate in his own State in the year 1908 the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene which has furnished the model upon which similar societies in other states have been organized. He enlisted the co-operation of leading alienists and of officers and trustees of public and private hospitals in Connecticut, of physicians, educators and men and women of means. The purposes of the corporation were at the same time very broad and very definite. It aimed to spread a knowledge of the preventable causes of insanity and to render and furnish advice and service to those individuals or their families on whom had fallen the burden of mental disease or defect. On its educational side it provided public lectures in the form of talks and exhibits and on the immediately practical side it maintained a mental hygiene clinic at which a specialist in mental diseases gave free advice, and it employed a social service worker who visited patients at their homes. It assumed the supervision and guidance of patients discharged from

hospitals. It has undertaken, as a special work, the investigation of the confinement of the insane and feeble-minded in almshouses, jails and other unsuitable places in Connecticut. It is interesting to us to know that this special work was planned and successfully carried out by Dr. Joseph F. Toomey, now a member of the Medical Staff of the State Hospital at Howard. This study led to an enactment by the legislature providing that all inmates of almshouses should be mentally examined once every six months and that all insane or feeble-minded persons found in such houses should be removed to the proper institutions. Last year the Connecticut Society made an intensive survey of the feeble-minded in New Haven, resulting in some startling disclosures, such as that twenty-five out of one thousand children in a single school were defective and that sixteen of the one hundred thirty children in a city orphanage were feeble-minded. The findings of this survey were made known to the public by an exhibit in the State Capitol, including pictures showing the best modern methods of caring for the feeble-minded, with the result that accommodation for such defectives has already been greatly enlarged and the appropriation for their support increased.

But Mr. Beers was not willing that this work should be confined to a single state and in the following year, 1909, he took the lead in the organization of the National Committee for Mental Hy-

giene, the purposes of which, as stated in its constitution, are "To conduct and encourage work for the conservation of mental health and for improvement in the treatment of those suffering from nervous or mental disorders and mental deficiency; to promote the study of these diseases and to disseminate knowledge concerning their causes, treatment and prevention; to conduct or to supervise surveys of the care of those suffering from mental diseases or mental deficiency in states, counties, cities and towns; to co-operate with other agencies which deal with any phase of these problems; to enlist the aid of the federal and state governments and to help organize and aid affiliated state and local societies or committees for mental hygiene such as are already in operation in several states." This organization has been incorporated. In the six years of its existence it has secured the co-operation, it is not too much to say, of the leading alienists, educators and social workers in America. Largely through its efforts there is every promise of the early establishment of a Division of Mental Hygiene as a part of the Public Health Service of the Federal Government, the possible results of which, for good in many directions, can hardly be overestimated. A bill to this effect has passed one house of Congress.

The work of the National Committee has until recently been hampered, as all such work is hampered at the outset, by lack of funds. This

lack has been supplied this year by the agreement of two ladies, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson and Mrs. Anne Vanderbilt, both interested originally by reading Mr. Beers' book, to contribute each the sum of \$10,000 for each of the five years from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, toward the general expenses of the Committee, and the undertaking of the Rockefeller foundation to pay the salary of its medical director. It may now be reasonably expected that great results will be realized almost immediately.

It would be impossible in this report to even name all the fields of usefulness which this National Society and its affiliated state organizations might profitably cultivate. A very few of them suggested at the last annual meeting of the National Committee may be briefly referred to.

There is a Children's Bureau, the officers of which state that they receive many letters from persons, rich and poor, who are concerned about the care of individual children to some extent defective. This bureau is endeavoring to guide the present widespread movement for an increase of public institutional care of defective children, a movement which may be very wrongly directed if it does not have the support of the ablest and soundest experts of the country.

Nothing in our school system is more imperatively demanded than the classification of the mental status of school children in relation to their

school tasks and the proper education of those mentally sub-normal.

Our universities, we are told, furnish a large field for mental hygiene. These institutions should have a Director of Hygiene who should give to the students advice in solving their personal problems and assist them to adjust their activities along physiological lines. No element of education can be more necessary than that which enables the student to develop good mental habits.

A work of transcendent importance, capable of immediate results, is the dissemination of information concerning the relation of mental deficiency to crime. The lack of knowledge upon this subject is responsible for much terrible injustice to individuals and untold burdens upon the community. The importance of applying the principles of mental hygiene to our problems of immigration needs only to be mentioned. The training of men to engage in the work of mental hygiene and the influencing of legislation are other fundamentally important branches of the work, both of the Committee and the state organizations.

More pressing than anything else, however, is the immediate ascertainment by special investigations and local surveys of the methods of caring for the insane in this country. A large number of these surveys have been made and in some instances have resulted in the most appalling disclosures. It is almost beyond belief to read these words descriptive of the treatment of the insane in

the public institutions of one of the United States to-day:

"I have seen men and women with no clothing but a suit of union underwear or a single slip of loose calico, or completely naked, in cells where the sun never shines, or running about in corridors that looked through bars to men naked but for a dirty loin cloth. I have seen them crowded into a single cell where they live day in and day out in close communion with filth, on dirty bedding or lying on the cold stone floors with no bedding at all. I have seen imbeciles wallowing about together over the floors of jails, drooling and unkempt, dressed in clothing as ragged as any of the middle ages would wear. I have seen the insane or feeble-minded shut up with criminals and a prey to all the sport of such idle minds."

Of another state institution it is reported that 560 of the 1700 patients died in the year 1914.

No one at all interested in work for the insane or those mentally defective can fail to realize the immense possibilities of this movement. It is of especial interest to members of this corporation and to the people of Rhode Island, for the reason that it is proposed to organize a Society for Mental Hygiene in this state at once. There are those among us who are eager to aid in providing the necessary funds; there are physicians peculiarly fitted to undertake and desirous of undertaking the work, and Mr. Beers is ready to come to Rhode Island at a day's notice to stimulate interest in the

subject and to guide its course at the all know that work such as is done by organizations elsewhere is needed here. impressed with the importance of make no apology for devoting to it of their report.

But there are some matters, and connected with our own hospital which the trustees cannot permit to be noticed in the Superintendent only. For many years the Hospital has needed a gymnasium. This need has been postponed until it seemed to partake somewhat of the character of luxury and there were other immediate needs which called for the expenditure of the available funds of the hospital. It is a source of satisfaction that the trustees announce that an equipped gymnasium is now to come. Competent architects have advised that the brick building heretofore used as a single-story house and, owing to the advent of the automobile, no longer needed for these purposes, be transformed into a gymnasium and a need of the hospital patients for about a year. Mrs. DeLancey Astor Kane, of New York, has offered to furnish the money needed for the building to be a memorial to her mother, who was at one time a trustee of the Hospital. The Trustees congratulate the Corporation on the acquisition of this addition to their plant, which is so sorely needed, and

members of the Corporation in warmest gratitude to Mrs. Kane for this gift, which will not only add to the pleasure, but promote both the physical and mental health of the patients of the hospital, present and future.

A new stable building, of substantial construction and of sufficient size to house not only the farm horses and wagons, now kept in the old farm stable and shed, which will soon be demolished, but the few horses and carriages which have been heretofore kept in the brick stable, now to be abandoned as such, is now nearly completed.

The old farm greenhouse has also been removed and an adequate, modern building erected in its place.

The trustees have taken action for the immediate remodelling of Ray Hall by removing the floor of the second story and placing the auditorium on the ground level, with provision for ample exits from all sides. This change will increase the height of the audience room about nine feet and make a much more impressive building for the use for which it was primarily intended, while, as its most desirable feature, it will avoid the very real danger from fire or panic which the present arrangement of the building involves.

The Corporation has within the past twelve years spent tens of thousands of dollars to render safe from fire its old buildings erected when the fire risk was less regarded and this change in Ray Hall, together with the construction of one or two

additional fire and smoke retardent partitions, will practically complete the long campaign against this dread peril.

There have been few changes during the past year to call for comment from the Trustees. Butler Hospital still strives and, we believe, with substantial success, to carry out the purposes of its founders, and the more successfully because those who conduct it realize that changed conditions call for some change in methods.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

RATHBONE GARDNER,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital.

Gentlemen: The besetting weakness of a hospital superintendent is the complacency with which, when rendering the annual account of his stewardship, he reviews the operations of his particular institution. This human frailty, which is probably discounted by the public, well versed as it is in the copious and glowing literature of health resorts, ought not to be too harshly judged by trustees who may not themselves cast the first stone. Moreover, a discontent that frowns is always inappropriate to an occasion of this kind, and of a truth one thinks of, and therefore records, mainly one's blessings at such times of comfortable jubilation and self-beguiling narrative. It is perhaps enough to offset the slothfulness that follows surely in the wake of self-satisfaction if we, trustees and resident officers alike, bear in mind secretly—since it is not a modest ideal—the ambitious standard set by one of your predecessors when he declared that Butler Hospital should be content with nothing less than “primacy among kindred institutions.”

With this defensive preamble, and ther adjo, I introduce the statistics for the year ending December 31, 1915.

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1914, one hundred and thirty-seven men and seventy-one women. During the year one hundred and thirty-six men and eighty-one women have been admitted. The whole number under treatment at the end of the year was therefore two hundred and sixty-seven. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and forty-nine, the minimum was one hundred and twenty-six, and the average was one hundred and thirty-six. The discharges numbered one hundred and forty-five, sixty-six men and seventy-nine women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and forty-three patients, thirty-six men and seventy-seven women.

Of the admissions sixty-nine were from Providence, fifty of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-two of New England States, nine from the Middle States, and one of Canada.

Of the discharges two patients were discharged, twenty-eight had recovered, seventy were unimproved, fifteen were unimproved, and died. The causes of death in these cases were as follows: Pneumonia, two; uraemia, one; neuritis, one; carcinoma, five; myocarditis, one; general paresis, six; diabetes mellitus, one; suicide, one; arteriosclerosis, three; hemiplegia, one.

lungs, two; erysipelas, one; aortic aneurysm, one; pellagra, one; acute dilatation of stomach, one.

Of the admissions forty-one per cent were voluntary. The average admission rate for the year was \$24.86. The average weekly cost per capita, exclusive of extraordinary repairs, was \$23.16. The average weekly receipts per patient were \$25.26. Of the total number of patients under treatment during the year sixty-seven per cent paid rates less than the average cost of maintenance. Eighteen per cent of the total number paid rates less than one-half of the average cost of maintenance; eighteen per cent paid rates less than one-quarter of the average cost; and eight per cent paid nothing for their maintenance.

In considering results of treatment it is always enlightening to review the duration of the sickness before the patient came under hospital care. Dividing all cases admitted during the year upon this basis, we find the largest group comprising patients who had been ill from two to three months. This group shows about twenty-five per cent of all admissions. Twenty-three per cent had been ill one month or less and seven per cent two years. The remaining forty-five per cent varied in duration from five weeks up to, in one case, sixteen years.

If the profession and public would unite to seek early treatment in mental and nervous diseases, much better results could be obtained, both in private and hospital practice. Most of the cases

received during the past year were such as to have been brought under treatment in the early stages of the disease. Delay has

Early Treatment always a longer duration of illness and but too often irreparable damage. Obviously, our percentage of recoveries would be greater if cases could be brought under treatment during the first weeks of illness instead of during the first few months, or, indeed, the first year. And yet, as our records show in most striking evidence, mental disease that has lasted months instead of weeks is by no means always incurable. We have had at least four cases of over a year's duration that recovered entirely. One patient, sick in the hospital for nine and a half years, recovered and took up active work. Another, sick for eight years, mentioned in the report made in a previous report, has been well for over two years and has resumed her work as a teacher. Two others, ill for between seven and eight years, are now enjoying normal health and active activities. With our increasing knowledge of the morbid processes affecting the nervous system, it is not too much to hope to add other cases to this rather unusual group of retarded recoveries.

The case for early treatment and the results for the mental invalid thereto is so admirably set forth by Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher in the latest report of the Mental Department of Albany Hospital. I do not apologize for quoting the following paragraph from that informing document:

“As a result of this differentiation between mental disorder and insanity itself, there has grown a demand for more careful study of the incipient case, and particularly, for more active treatment to anticipate and prevent the development of a chronic defect. In the end the term insanity may become more limited in its significance, and may be used only in designation of persons whose incompetence has been determined by judicial process; and, on the part of the court, there is growing reluctance to pronounce this decision until all reasonable methods of purely medical character have failed to restore health. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this point. Disorder of the mind is disease, and, as such, should be recognized and treated by the physician and the most available resources at hand. This may be obtained by the consent and co-operation of the patient. It is not that he presents certain so-called ‘lucid intervals,’ but rather that the intrusion of vague and irregular lines of mental action are associated with processes of normal reasoning. The relative number of these patients is large, probably much larger than is generally believed. They desire and should receive without delay or formality such medical treatment as is indicated and such as would be without question accorded to any sufferer from any disease. It is very probable that the encouragement given to the treatment of these patients in the incipency of their attack, such as has been made possible by this department of the

hospital, will prove as effective in diminishing the vast number of cases of insanity as any conceivable method of prevention. But this is accomplished by the most liberal interpretation of their needs, and the absence of compulsion.

The question is often asked, especially by those whose conception of treating disease is based on the idea of up inseparably with the administration of drugs from box or bottle.

Methods of treatment of drugs from box or bottle is preferably the latter for efficiency), "What treatment do you give?" is a question that a well-equipped hospital is able to answer satisfactorily. Treatment is a matter of the needs of the individual patient; the need is determined in every case by a thorough physical and mental examination. One patient may require rest and the next exercise and stimulation. Disturbance of internal secretions may be the causative factor in another case and require specific organotherapy, while in still another a simple surgical procedure may readjust the deranged function. Not infrequently—for the everyday deluded man is still the bondservant of an earlier age—a patient will say, "Why, I'm not taking any medicine: how can I get well?" It is not at all that the regular hours; special freedom from business or household cares, freedom from the telephone; separation in space from the mart or home, whose mouths are not opened with wisdom, or from the clack of the typewriter that are not invariably the law of kindness.

the other hand, from over-sympathetic members of a family who, by injudicious speech and conduct, succeed only in fostering, and fastening upon the patient, the sense of invalidism, the optimistic guidance and suggestions of ever-watchful doctors and nurses, are really the therapeutic agents needed to readjust him to normal health. Many a patient recovers by learning the simplest lessons in mental hygiene, learning what he may do with safety and in what direction danger lies, and having learned those lessons, he goes out into his home and into the community as a missionary to spread the gospel of mental health. No duty of ours is more binding than the preaching and teaching of mental hygiene. To aid in the recovery of patients or to improve the condition of such as come too late for cure is but half our work. But I need not labour this point further since your own report has treated this all-important phase of our work with so great perspicacity and so intelligent conception of what the Rhode Island situation demands at this time in the light of an opportunity to found a State branch of the National Society for Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Farnell, as seroneurologist, has had an active year in the laboratory, as will be seen from this brief summary of results. During the past year three hundred and one blood sera and two hundred and sixty-two fluids (including thirty-eight blood sera and fifty-one spinal fluids from non-

The
Laboratory

resident cases) were examined for the deviation. Of the hospital cases, two hundred and sixty-three blood sera and two hundred and sixteen spinal fluids, seventy-eight blood sera and sixteen spinal fluids were examined for their reaction. Lange's colloidal gold gave a positive precipitation, varying in intensity in one hundred and four reactions. In addition to these special tests, cell counts and globulin estimations were performed on all the spinal fluids.

The Abderhalden reaction was tried in a limited number of cases, forty, especially in the dementia praecox type. The substrate used was normal human thyroid gland and ova of the thyroid gland. The usual Abderhalden technique was followed, using the dialyzing tubes. Although the number of cases is yet too small, the results are promising, especially in the sera tested against the human thyroid gland.

The material examined histopathologically, with special reference to the central nervous system, may be divided into two groups, the first being of functional psychoses, in which the changes in the different brain areas did not show anything remarkable. In the second group were the organic psychoses, chronic meningo-encephalitis present in four cases and senile syphilis with atrophy and subacute internal hemorrhage and meningitis in one case. There were, however, several interesting pathological findings in the body viscera, such as three cases of carcinoma.

the stomach, an aortic aneurysm, fatty necrosis of the adrenals and a general luetic reaction in all the viscera in two cases.

The value of routine laboratory work and of scientific research cannot be over-estimated, and the report of what has been done in this field speaks for itself. The ever-widening scope of this department is noteworthy and augurs well for a corresponding growth of our knowledge of the pathogeny of mental and nervous affections. Our branch of medicine, so long in the doldrums, is now—it is not too much to say—in a tumult of investigation in which scientific workers of the highest ability and renown are trying out, often with extraordinary success, new theories of disease. For instance, Cannon's epoch-marking work on bodily changes in pain, hunger, fear and rage, showing the disturbance of function caused by these emotions, applies in a most startling manner to disorders of the nervous system and opens up a field of attack through the internal secretions. It may well be that many patients of a not far remote past were made chronic by improper treatment. In the light of recent discoveries it would seem that treatment with mechanical restraint must have aroused emotions of fear, rage and pain, with their consequent bodily secretory disorders which, when long-continued, caused permanent mental disease. With our present knowledge and under existing methods of care, such dire results need be little apprehended, but it is small wonder that year by year modern treatment yields better results.

And here is food for reflection. A number of our patients receive unusual work done in the laboratory while helped thereby, and yet the expense is necessarily shared by all capita cost. If some good friend of the hospital is eager to advance scientific progress to aid many a sufferer to health, with time relieving others from their pain in this necessary expense, I venture the endowment of the laboratory the best possible opportunity of accomplishing a humane purpose.

In all twenty-seven cases of lue nervous system have undergone the combined intravenous

Results of Salvarsan Therapy

and difficulty in walking, and one, in the
ment, a case of cardio-vascular
aphasia.

Our report last year covered thirty of these, five are apparently well and successfully in business. Three are sufficiently to remain at home, one has continued unchanged, and three are the fatal cases failed to improve at all and the disease progressed rapidly, but had a remission of symptoms for months.

lapse occurred, followed by death in a convulsive seizure. The patient now suffering from a relapse had a remission lasting for about a year, during which he was able to attend to business. Symptoms recurred following a very severe eczematous eruption and the disease has progressed to profound dementia and paresis within a few months.

Fourteen new cases have come under treatment during the past year. Six patients have shown decided clinical improvement and have returned to their homes and occupations. A seventh paretic improved sufficiently to permit return to his home. Three tabetics are much improved, are walking much better and experiencing relief from root pains, while a fourth continues unchanged. The patient with spinal sclerosis has recovered sphincteric control and goes about with little assistance.

The most marked improvement has been in the clinical field. Laboratory improvement has been less readily obtained, and from this side the results have been rather disappointing. In only four cases has a persistently negative Wassermann resulted from treatment; in the majority of the other cases no change has been observed, while in a few the reaction has been present and absent irregularly. No definite relation can be said to exist between Wassermann reaction and clinical improvement. But in practically all cases improvement has been accompanied by a gradual reduction in the cells and globulin content of the spinal fluid. Two patients, both with negative clinical and lab-

oratory findings, have been at home for nearly two years and another such case has been away for one year.

As yet it were premature to predict the outcome in any of the improved cases, but the immediate results of treatment have been very gratifying.

It is perhaps useless to tell again the story of the handicraft shop, that hive of industry where many patients are kept busy as bees

Occupation in daily session, without realizing that they are practising anything so prosaic in name as occupational therapy. Miss Luther is still successful in keeping that secret from her pupils and in leading many of them back to their homes with new interests in life to stand them in stead for all time. Similarly, many a man has been helped on to his feet in the men's workshop and had his self-confidence and self-respect restored through the work of his hands.

Reference, except for a passing word, to the excellent work and results of our gymnasium class, under Mr. Lawton, the physical director, may be omitted this year in anticipation of a more extended notice of this department after the new building shall have been opened and dedicated to its health-giving purpose.

The part of Butler Hospital in training nurses is, as has often been stated in these reports, not only to provide competent men and

Training women to nurse our own sick, but also
School to render social service by training them for work elsewhere. It is a

narrow conception of the duty of a hospital, especially one that has been enriched by generous endowment, that limits its activities to the care of the sick within its own walls. More and more, hospitals are coming to realize that they have broadly defined educational functions, insomuch that their legitimate sphere of influence now embraces territory far beyond the confines of the community in which their benefactions are primarily wrought. Such education, indeed, relates not only to nurses but likewise to physicians, to the patients treated, and even to the public itself. Thanks to the higher training which Butler Hospital is now able to give its pupils, in collaboration with the New York municipal hospital to which it is profitably affiliated, we have no difficulty in securing a grade of young people who, after three years of varied training, go out from our portals as a credit to the institution whose nurses' diploma your President signs. Moreover, it is apparent that the feeling grows apace among candidates for the profession that there is a distinct advantage in getting one's first lessons in a mental hospital. For here is learned, better, I believe, than in any other kind of special institution, the necessity for patience and self-control; and the person thus daily tested in the school of experience acquires in moral resistance a stock of ethical qualities that materialize themselves as character, to say nothing of capitalizing themselves as assets whenever and wherever their fortunate possessors proffer them-

selves as graduates in the broad

At the graduating exercises held twelve women and seven men received

There have been no changes in the school during the year. The annual the graduates was delivered by Mr. Cabot, of Boston, whose theme dealt the things that are worth while in life

It is not easy to draw a line between minor repairs in surveying the year determine which of the

Repairs and efficient importance for

New Work own mechanics have maintaining the plant

of efficiency, with the result, as a work of repair has been better than construction which it was intended. Especially has this been the case seemed desirable to improve the older parts of the house. For instance, waiter shafts of the North Wards have hauled and protected by metal-covered frames, these being the last of the construction to receive that attention. The stairs of the north stairway improved in treatment and appearance by the laying of terrazzo.

The serving rooms in the Goddard have been reconstructed and thoroughly reinforced concrete, finished with terrazzo and placed the wooden flooring.

The large room at the rear of the library, unoccupied for several years, has been incorporated into the library in a most satisfactory manner. The ceiling, plaster and woodwork were removed and the room refinished on lines harmonizing with the library proper. It is furnished with six metal stacks, with a capacity of about four thousand books. The crowded condition of the old library has been relieved, thus adding greatly to its attractiveness.

The telephone system has been entirely renewed. This work has required new cables and switchboards and several new instruments. The cables are now practically all in place, the principal switchboards have been made and connected, and the others are nearly ready for installation.

The cement joints of the stone work of the Weld building and Infirmary having become loosened, and many of them being entirely unprotected, the old cement was removed and the spaces were filled with grout and pointed. Work of a somewhat similar character was done at Duncan Lodge.

Fifteen patients' rooms in the Weld House have been repapered and painted, and several of the wards have been entirely refinished.

Of outside work done during the year mention may be made of a new path on the west side of the grotto, affording delightful views of the property heretofore unobtainable. The high bridge on the upper grotto road has been entirely rebuilt and the ravine which it bridges has been protected from

erosion by a stone paving, while a rustic fence has been built on each side of the causeway at the head of tidewater in the grotto. The dam of the pond has been rebuilt and greatly strengthened.

Add to this list the building of a piazza and other improvements at the gate lodge and the connection of the hospital property on Grotto Avenue with a sewer built by private enterprise by one of our neighbours, and the tale of repairs is told.

Of new work I mention as first in order of completion a new garage. The old building has been so changed as to be scarcely recognizable as other than a completely new structure. We now have space for six instead of two cars. The garage is of brick, has granolithic flooring, and is equipped throughout with automatic sprinklers. It also has its sleeping and bath room.

The old greenhouse at the farm has been taken down and replaced by a modern structure of increased size and usefulness. This building is 75 feet long by 26 feet wide, and at one end is a convenient room for potting and other work. Heating is by hot water.

More important, and at this writing almost finished, is, also at the farm, a new brick stable to take the place of the old building near the hospital buildings, which is soon to be converted into a gymnasium. It provides the most modern equipment for stabling twelve horses, with a coach and wagon house and a harness room. On the second floor is a commodious hay and grain loft, two sleep-

ing rooms and a bath room. Almost before this report is read, work will have been begun on the new gymnasium for which plans and estimates have been ready for some time. As stated in a previous report, our old brick stable, an excellent building, lent itself admirably to conversion into a gymnasium. In the reconstruction and readaptation, the entrance will be at the southwest corner of the building. The gymnasium (70' x 50') will be on the main floor. Opposite the entrance door provision is made for a dignified recreation room, 32 feet by 18 feet, with panelled wainscoting, a fireplace, beamed ceiling and large leaded windows. Beyond this room is a small dressing room and lavatory. On the second floor, above the lounge just referred to, is a gallery for billiards, etc. In the basement is a bowling alley, locker room and bath. Across a part of the front of the building is a sun porch.

The underwriter of this splendid addition to our armamentarium is Mrs. DeLancey Astor Kane.

**Acknowledg-
ment**

The gift will enshrine her memory for all time in a means of treatment that, we are convinced, will lead many a weary farer fallen by the wayside back into the beaten path of life with strength to stand. The new building is given as a memorial to Colonel DeLancey Astor Kane, who for a season all too short served Butler Hospital as Trustee. In this connection one recalls not inappropriately that in his halcyon days Colonel Kane was a famous whip

and always a great lover of horses. To him, therefore, it would have seemed fitting, seeing that our commodious stable was doomed in the transition from the use of animals that he loved to horse power of a more prosaic kind, that the building should have been saved by his widow to so worthy a purpose in the scheme of things making for health. In this commonwealth Colonel Kane was "known in the gates" and sat "among the elders of the land," and so, recalling that knowledge and that session in their scriptural context, surely one may say of the lady whose piety and whose bounty we now gratefully acknowledge, "Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

From Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell we have received a substantial addition to our library in the gift of about a thousand volumes,
Gifts and most of them from the library of the
Thanks late Mr. Robert Ives, many years a trustee of the hospital and grandfather of the late Mr. Robert Ives Gammell.

Dr. Henry C. Hall, assistant superintendent, has presented the library of his brother, Mr. James Milton Hall, to the hospital. Mr. Henry E. Russell and Miss Mary B. Child have made welcome additions to the library of the Potter Home for Nurses.

As in every library that has been gathering books for seventy years, there are not wanting in our collection those that remind us, in the happy

phrase of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of "those apostolic looking old men who figure on the platform at our political and other assemblages. Some of them have spoken words of wisdom in their day, but they have ceased to be oracles." And yet, "there comes a time for every book in a library when it is wanted by somebody." For the recent gifts just mentioned we are very grateful; and I am sure I shall not be accused of appetite insatiate if I take this opportunity to suggest to the novel-reading public of Providence that we shall always be glad to receive works of fiction for a population whose taste sometimes trips gaily along the lighter vein of English literature.

A gentleman in Philadelphia made a substantial gift of money for the Christmas entertainment of patients last year and has renewed his benefaction this year.

To the Revd. Frank Appleton, the Revd. Owen F. Clarke, the Revd. James Craig, and to St. Paul's Choir, Pawtucket, the hospital is again indebted for the conduct of religious services.

For secular entertainment in drama and music we have been placed under obligation by a multitude of good friends who have not wearied in placing their artistic talents at our disposal.

There have been few changes in the official family. Dr. Walter C. Haupt left the service in March, 1915, to join the staff of the
Staff Neurological Institute in New York,
 after a somewhat brief though praiseworthy career as assistant physician here.

Mr. V. H. T. Parker, a third year student at McGill University, was engaged during the summer months as a clinical assistant.

In December Miss Noble resigned to return to her home, whither duty had been leaving here a record of excellent service as matron. Her successor is Miss Lue, a pupil of Simmons College, who possesses qualifications of character and hospital training for the task assumed.

The heads of departments remain the same for the past years, in which respect Butler Hospital is fortunate. For instance,

<p>Again Thanks</p>	carpenter has been in the ty-four, the engineer and supervisor of the men's twenty, the farmer sixteen, the for patients' workshop fifteen, and the years. Men occupying subordinate positions in some instances served the institution longer than their chiefs. To mention nouns by name would be deliberately embarrassing charge of invidiousness to suggest my own official obligation tude of efficient co-workers. How many my immediate associates on the medical Hall, Ruggles, Webb and Farnell, as well as members of the consulting staff, who ungrudgingly of their time and talent and you are also aware, so far as the work is concerned, how my obligation
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grows with that officer's lengthening years of loyal co-operation.

Finally, in closing this report, while having still in mind its proemial avowal, I beg leave to acknowledge over a hundred individual visits made to the hospital by yourselves, as well as a continuous support in encouragement and good will such as your physician-in-chief and superintendent may venture to perceive as the expression of an enduring sympathy for which, after a service now covering over sixteen years, he is sincerely grateful in subscribing himself as

Your obedient servant,

G. ALDER BLUMER.

26 January 1916.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1915

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Patients' Board and Clothing	\$166,414 06
Allowance from income of Beneficiary Funds	13,180 37
Income of Permanent Fund	2,136 00
Charged for Clothing	92 04
Interest	298 22
	<hr/> \$182,120 69

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$21,933 33
Wages	61,890 93
Provisions	36,373 96
Drugs and Medicines	2,213 45
Furniture	4,307 78
Repairs and Improvements	7,811 00
Farm	2,320 28
Stable	1,076 29
Contingencies	4,975 35
Fuel	13,288 30
Water	2,249 21
Gas	960 45
Electricity	2,818 55
Garage	2,137 68
Insurance	306 45
Fire Protection	314 49
Auto Truck	2,179 15
North Male Corridor	259 80
Goddard House Serving Room	1,244 08
Farm Greenhouse	4,743 53
Garage Addition	4,093 04
Library Addition	1,053 77
New Stable	5,821 17
New Telephone System	1,400 40
	<hr/> \$185,772 44

I certify that the above is a true statement from the accounts kept at the Hospital, which have been duly audited by me.

CHARLES E. BLAKE, *Auditor.*

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital

December 31, 1915

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915..... \$55,304 63

Investment of Fund:

\$6,000 Bonds Northern Pacific — Great Northern Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,767 50
11 Bonds Columbus St. Railway Co.....	11,000 00
\$500 New York, New Haven & Hart- ford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture..	521 67
372 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	19,107 85
80 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	14,750 00
1 Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	4,000 00

\$55,147 02

Cash uninvested.....	157 61	\$55,304 63
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DONATION FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$59,812 87
Profit and Loss, 1915.....	315 00
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Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$60,127 87

Investment of Fund:

\$14,000 Northern Pacific—Great North- ern Rwy. Co., Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$9,246 55	
\$1,700 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Con- vertible 6%, 1948.....	1,872 13	
\$4,000 Bonds U. S. Steel Corp. 5%.....	4,000 00	
\$1,000 Bond Galveston Wharf Co.....	800 00	
\$10,000 Bonds Great Falls Power Co., 1st. Mtg. 5% S. F. 1940.....	9,800 00	
32 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,187 48	
56 " Providence Gas Co.....	3,346 00	
25 " Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.....	4,460 63	
8 " Proctor & Gamble, Pfd.....	1,400 00	
6 " P. Lorillard Co., Pfd.....	690 00	
12 " Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Un. S. Yards Co., Pfd.....	1,320 00	
2 " Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Un. S. Yards Co., Common.....	300 00	
60 " U. S. Steel Cor., Common....	3,900 00	
\$800 Prov. Gas Co. Convertible Deben- tures.....	1,115 00	
4 Notes secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	13,500 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$59,937 79	
Cash uninvested.....	190 08	\$60,127 87
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$66,233 10
Profit and Loss, 1915.....	150 00
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$66,383 10

Investment of Fund:

\$63,000 Northern Pacific — Great North- ern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral..	\$31,500 00	
\$10,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div., 3½% Bonds....	10,000 00	
\$3,100 New York, New Haven & Hart- ford R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1943.	8,415 30	
168 Shares Great Northern Railway Com- pany.....	20,134 50	
24 Shares Providence Gas Company.....	2,217 00	
\$350 Prov. Gas Co. Conv. Debentures.....	503 12	
	<hr/>	
	\$67,769 92	
Cash over-invested.....	1,386 82	\$66,383 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$75,331 60
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Investment of Fund:

41 Shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00	
50 " United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	9,250 00	
473 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	24,195 68	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co...	22,675 00	
73 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00	
120 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co...	12,525 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$75,110 68	
Cash uninvested.....	220 92	\$75,331 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$36,614 60
Profit and Loss, 1915.....	200 00
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$36,814 60

Investment of Fund:

\$4,000 Northern Pacific—Great North- ern R. R. Joint 4½ C. B. & Q. Col.....	\$3,880 00	
\$26,000 United Traction & Elec. Co. Bonds.....	26,000 00	
\$800 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.....	883 15	
\$1,000 Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound Railway Co.....	955 00	
28 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	2,608 00	
\$400 Prov. Gas Co. Convertible Deben- tures.....	575 00	
Notes secured by Mortgage.....	1,250 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$36,146 15	
Cash uninvested.....	668 45	\$36,814 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$5,015 60
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Investment of Fund:

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Ry. Co...	\$4,625 00	
\$300 Bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debentures.....	330 68	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,955 68	
Cash uninvested.....	59 97	\$5,015 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$5,568 25
Profit and Loss, 1915.....	43 75
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$5,612 00

Investment of Fund:

\$3,000 Lynn & Boston Rwy. Co. Bonds	\$3,000 00	
\$2,000 Northern Pacific—Great No. Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	1,965 00	
7 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	650 75	
\$100 Prov. Gas Co. Conv. Debentures ..	143 75	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,759 50	
Cash over-invested.....	147 50	\$5,612 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$41,060 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$7,000 Northern Pacific—Great No. Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$3,500 00	
25 Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	38,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$41,500 00	
Cash over-invested.....	440 00	\$41,060 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

LIBRARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$2,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$2,000 United Traction & Electric Co. Bonds.....	<hr/>	\$2,000 00
	<hr/>	

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$7,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$7,000 Lynn & Boston Railway Co. Bonds.....	<u>\$7,000 00</u>
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CONSERVATORY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$10,081 50
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Investment of Fund:

76 Shares Manhattan Railway Co....	\$10,146 87	
Cash over-invested.....	115 87	<u>\$10,081 50</u>

THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$12,869 35
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Investment of Fund:

\$800 Bond of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co 6% Conv. Debs.....	\$800 00	
16 Shares Manhattan Railway Co....	2,000 00	
50 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206 25	
5 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co....	310 00	
	<u>\$12,316 25</u>	
Cash uninvested.....	53 10	<u>\$12,869 35</u>

WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915. **\$35,667 91**

Investment of Fund:

\$4,000 Northern Pacific—Great Northern Rwy. Co., C. B. & Q. Joint 4's	\$3,840 00	
\$200 Bond New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.	221 67	
60 Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	10,000 00	
21 Shares Great Northern Rwy. Co. . .	2,625 00	
66 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	4,297 50	
Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$35,984 17	
Cash over-invested.	316 26	\$35,667 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915. **\$65,321 50**

Investment of Fund:

\$16,000 Northern Pacific—Great Northern Rwy. Joint 4%, C. B. & Q. Collateral.	\$15,240 00
\$2,000 United Traction & Electric Co.	2,080 00
\$10,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.	9,900 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward.	\$27,220 00

Amount brought forward.....	\$27,1
\$5,000 Southern Pacific Rwy. Co.....	4,
\$8,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound R. R. Co.....	7,0
\$1,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.....	1,0
\$1,000 Pacific R. R. Co. of Missouri...	1,0
\$1,000 Wabash R. R. Co.....	1,0
\$1,000 Tri-City Railway Co.....	8
\$1,000 Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.	8
\$1,000 Chicago, R. I. & Pacific R. R. Co.....	8
173 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co....	11,0
86 " Great Northern Railway Co.	10,6
	<hr/>
	\$66,8
Cash over-invested.....	1,5
	<hr/>

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....

Profit and Loss, 1915.....

Fund December 31, 1915.....

Investment of Fund:

\$4,000 Northern Pacific—Great No. Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$3,76
100 Shares Manhattan Railway Co....	13,30
259 " Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Co.....	35,20
24 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,24
\$350 Providence Gas Co. Convertible Debentures.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$55,00
Cash over-invested.....	17
	<hr/>

HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....		\$5,089 00
Investment of Fund:		
28 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	\$1,820 63	
22 " Great Northern Rwy. Co. . .	2,725 00	
Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,345 63	
Cash over-invested.....	256 63	\$5,089 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ELIZABETH A. SHEPARD FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....		\$6,146 40
Investment of Fund:		
\$6,000 Northern Pacific—Great No. Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,950 00	
Cash uninvested.....	196 40	\$6,146 40
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Fund December 31, 1914.....	\$5,119 50
Profit and Loss.....	400 38
	<hr/>
Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$5,519 88
	<hr/>

Investment of Fund:

23 Shares	Capital Traction Company.	\$2,760 00	
6 "	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., Pfd.....	390 00	
21 "	Allis Chalmers Co.....	420 00	
4 "	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	460 00	
\$3,000	Second Coll. Trust Bonds, New Mex. & Col. C. & M. Co.....	4 00	}
\$750	Income Bonds, Series A, New Mex. & Col. C. & M. Co.....		
17½	Shares Common stock, New Mex. & Col. C. & M. Co...		
		<u>\$4,034 00</u>	
Cash uninvested.....		<u>1,485 83</u>	<u>\$5,519 83</u>

W. B. GOLDSMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....	\$14,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$1,000	Bond Chicago, Milwaukee & Pu. So. R. R. Co.....	\$955 00	
\$1,000	Bond Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man- itoba R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co...	1,000 00	
119 Shares	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	6,545 00	
Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....		600 00	
		<u>\$11,100 00</u>	
Cash uninvested.....		<u>2,900 00</u>	<u>\$14,000 00</u>

ISAAC BATES FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....		\$25,000 00
Investment of Fund:		
\$10,000 Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. 6%, 1919.....	\$10,000 00	
\$10,000 Great Falls Power Co. 1st Mortgage S. F., 1940.....	9,800 00	
Note secured by Real Estate Mortgage	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$24,800 00	
Cash uninvested.....	200 00	\$25,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915.....		\$6,000 00
Investment of Fund:		
\$6,000 Mt. Whitney Power & Electric Co. 1st Mortgage, 1939.....		\$6,000 00
		<hr/>

JULIA P. ADIE ANTHONY FUND.

Bequest under her Will.....		\$1,000 00
Investment of Fund:		
Cash.....		\$1,000 00
		<hr/>

FRANK W. MATTESON, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1915.

Examined and found correct.

GEORGE M. SMITH,)
CHARLES T. DORRANCE, } *Committee to Audit*
 } *the Treasurer's Accounts.*

PROVIDENCE, January 17, 1916.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

CLASS OF 1897.

Women.

Margaret Chisholm,	Mrs. Lyttle Greer, Elizabeth McLeod.	Millie McKeever,
--------------------	---	------------------

Men.

Charles E. Guppy, Charles E. Johnston,	B. C. Kemp, L. L. Kemp,	Samuel Nicholson.
---	----------------------------	-------------------

CLASS OF 1898.

Women.

Elizabeth Arnold, Katie M. Coaling, Emma Deane,	Minnie A. Handren, Jessie Logan, Rose Reddington,	Joanna Thomson, Agnes Turner, Agnes M. Walsh.
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Men.

E. L. Linscott,	James L. Marriner, Eugene E. Ross.	John B. Morton,
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CLASS OF 1899.

Women.

Jessie Christie, Margaret Fraser, Jennie Kingsbury,	Kate McKay, Janet McDonald, Lucy A. Marshall,	Violet M. Schwartz, Lottie G. Shaw, Hannah Shepherd.
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Men.

John S. Pike,	Patrick Curley,	Charles H. Martin.
---------------	-----------------	--------------------

CLASS OF 1900.

Women.

Mabel F. Bridges,	Ida Phillips,	Margaret McDougall,
Catherine Bunker,	Kathleen MacKay,	Carrie B. Marshall,
Marion Keefe,	Catherine J. McLeod,	Josephine Peppard,
	Minnie E. Young.	

Men.

Hector I. MacLean,	Dummer Potter.
--------------------	----------------

CLASS OF 1901.

Women.

Ellen Delehanty,	Alice G. Stewart,	Helen Watt,
	Myrtie Whiting.	

Men.

George A. Woodbury.

CLASS OF 1902.

Women.

Addie M. Allen,	Bessie M. Farnham,	Ethel M. Moran,
Elsie L. Coffin,	Joanna McLeod,	Enola W. Nichols.

Men.

Elbridge Allen,	Benjamin W. Monk,	Orren A. Tibbetts.
Horace Henry,	Roscoe Simmons,	

CLASS OF 1903.

Women.

Josephine B. Bacon,	Evelyn Frazer,	Lena Smith,
Elizabeth L. Campbell,	Esther K. McPhail,	Mary Blanche Sproul,
Amelia Dickey,	Greta Martin,	M. Maud Syda,
Elizabeth Dickey,	Grace O. Parker,	Sophia K. Urquhart.
Alice Frazer,	Grace Redmond,	

Men.

C. C. Blackwell,	J. Roland Cahill,	Hugh McBrien.
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CLASS OF 1904.

Women.

Carlotta K. Dorman,	Jessie V. MacDougald,	Minnie F. Stewart,
Annie Reta Fraser,	Mary C. MacLean,	Maria Elisia Trimble,
Bertha Lillian Howe,	Mildred Lee Osgood,	Caroline L. Woodward.

Men.

Thomas McShane,	Oscar H. Brann.
-----------------	-----------------

CLASS OF 1905.

Women.

Florence E. Adams,	Annie E. McAlpine,	Emily Pine,
Katharine F. Doyle,	Sarah E. McCormick,	Hattie M. Rogers,
Agnes M. Fraser,	Ethel I. Mitton,	Laura M. Turner,
Elizabeth C. Hargraves,	Jessie I. Moody,	Florence B. Ward,
Henrietta R. Henneberry,	Fanny L. Pigott,	Flora M. Whitney.

Men.

William H. Driscoll,	Wilbert Kennedy,	Henry H. Sutherland.
Aleander P. Graham,	Byzantin Manoogian,	

CLASS OF 1906.

Women.

Helen M. Boone,	Ada Nelson,	Grace B. Sinclair,
Estelle F. Ellis,	M. Ella Pringle,	Edna C. Wilson.

Men.

Harry Williamson.

CLASS OF 1907.

Women.

Christine M. Campbell,	Susan G. Floyd,	Winifred J. Hodge,
Ella Lloyd Ellis,	Elizabeth A. Foley,	Emma Maud Merlin,
Flora Alice Emerson,	Viola E. Grocut,	Ethel L. Wynott.
Lillian B. Fifield,	Lily M. Hodge,	

CLASS OF 1908.

Women.

Katherine I. Campbell,	H. Estella Herrick,†	Eleanor A. Summers,
Annabel N. Dodge,	Agnes C. McGinn,	Margaret J. Urquhart,
Marie Girroir,	Frances G. Marksby,	Grace E. L. Ward,
	Hazel K. Woodman.†	

Men.

Fred M. Drisko,	Stephen C. Ware.
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CLASS OF 1909.

Women.

Trenettia M. Corkum,	E. Gertrude Evitts,†	Edith Louise Smith,†
	Lottie M. Watts.	

Men.

William J. Maddren,	Frederick A. Martin.
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CLASS OF 1910.*

Women.

Flore Alberte Dumas,†	Margaret Peacock,	Rose Mary Walsh,
	Elizabeth MacKean.	

Men.

Paul Carl Dickert,	Arthur John Hatton,†	Francis James Hatton,
	Helenus Hill McColl.	

CLASS OF 1911.

Women.

Anna M. J. Carr,	Mollie U. McGinn,	Mary B. Norman,
Evelyn C. Jehan,	Amy McLaren,	Alma E. Spurr,
	Josephine L. Spurr.	

Men.

John H. Crocker,	Thomas F. Hanley,	Ernest A. Moore,
Edward J. Glahn,	Arthur C. Holmes,	William C. Roden.
Peter J. Hamill,	John W. McFarlane,	

*Curriculum changed to three years' course. Condition of graduation accepted by eight members of Class of 1910.

†Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

CLASS OF 1912.

Women.

S. Irene Betts,
Mary Fitzgerald,
Margaret C. Gleeson,

Alice Celia Harris,
Sarah Henderson,
Annie How,
Mabel L. Martin.

Mary E. Lutz,
Mary Elsie McKenzie,
Ellen J. Macdonald,

Men.

Joseph J. Barrett,
Ralph E. Binns,
Alfred Fox,

Peter Grass,
Delbert R. Hannan,
James A. Kelly,
William A. Rochell.

J. Frank McNamara,
Frank W. Mason,
Ernest E. Maynard,

CLASS OF 1913.

Women.

Marie Louise Bisson,
Mary E. Corcoran,
Emma D. Danielson,
Martha F. Emerson,

Margaret Kennedy,
Ethel L. Longley,
Lulu McMorris,
Helen G. Mitson,

Vera G. MacNeill,
Florence L. Somers,
Ethel F. Washburn,
Katherine I. Wyatt.

Men.

Everett G. Bennett,
James J. Bertram,*

Harry Edward Chase,
Smith Francis,
Carroll H. Wilson.

Jerome Monaghan,
Sylvester O'Brien,

CLASS OF 1914.

Women.

Grace A. Bidgood,
Mary J. Buchanan,
Kathryn A. Butler,
Iola Beatrice Cameron,
Lucy Mary Corson,

Catherine S. Galvin,
Hazel Beatrice Gavel,
Olga J. Hanson,
Harriet C. Hewitt,
Alice Louise Lowell,

Kathleen McCoy,
Mary Alice McCoy,
Mary Frances McGraw,
Mabel M. Shrum,
Elsie A. Wyman.

Men.

Albert A. Fuller,
John P. Hurley,*
James H. Kendrick,*

Garrett E. Lynch,*
Philip Steinicke.

* Three years' course.

CLASS OF 1915.

Women.

E. Beatrice Densmore,	Margaret Mary Lowe,	Florence Willena Scott,
Marion Elizabeth Derry,	Sadie Ethel Moore,	Susanna H. Simonson,
Ada R. Henderson,	Eva A. Pilling,	Greta May Walden,
Martena Charlotte Lawrence,	Mildred G. Rowley,	Minnie E. Ward.

Men.

Paul Hecker,*	Charles J. Murray,*	Earnest Lee Nichols,*
Ralph Lamb,	Thomas J. Ney,*	John F. Smith,
	Manuel G. Yeghia.	

* Three years' course.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANU

Philip Allen,	Eleanora Is
H. Anthony Dyer,	John K. H.
William Grosvenor,	Samuel Pov

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION
DIED SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL

Nelson W. Aldrich,	William A. J
Charles H. Babcock,	Frederick H
William H. Ballou,	DeLancey A
William H. Bowen,	Arthur L. K
Henry R. Chace,	John D. Lev
J. Halsey DeWolf,	Charles D. C
Thomas F. Doran,	Fenner H. P
Joseph T. A. Eddy,	J. Herbert S
Stephen O. Edwards,	William Spr
Cyrus M. Van Slyck.	

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844

Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN, *Chairman*, March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.

CYRUS BUTLER	1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN	1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN	1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW	1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD	1894-1907
AMASA MANTON	1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...	1908-

Vice-Presidents.

BENJAMIN ABORN	1844-1850	EDWARD KING	1863-1876
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1850-1852	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....	1869-1912
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....	1852-1857	ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN	
WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....	1858-1862		1913-

NOTE—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH ALLEN	1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK	1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK	1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT	1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN	1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH	1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS	1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON	1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1844-1852	JOHN KINGSBURY	1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD	1844-1852	ELISHA DYER	1856-1857
AMASA MANTON	1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD	1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS	1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN	1858-1866
RICHARD WATERMAN	1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND	1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN	1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY	1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES	1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.	1852-1858	WALTER MANTON	1866-1867

Trustees.—Continued.

ROYAL C. TAFT	1866-1908	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1896-1908
TULLY D. BOWEN	1867-1869	ISAAC C. BATES	1896-1913
AMOS C. BARSTOW	1867-1894	JOHN R. FREEMAN	1898-1909
ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898	EDWARD F. CHILD	1899-1912
GEORGE I. CHACE	1870-1883	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-1908	THEODORE F. GREEN	1900-
DANIEL DAY	1873-1898	DELANCEY KANE	1908-1909
WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889	R. H. I. GODDARD, JR.	1909-
WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894	ROYAL C. TAFT, JR.	1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD	1877-1884	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN ...	1910-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN ...	1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK	1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD	1884-1900	LAURISTON H. HAZARD ...	1913-
STEPHEN O. METCALF	1889-	WALTER G. EVERETT	1913-
RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-		

Treasurers.

MOSES BROWN IVES	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES	1858-1865		

Secretaries.

ROBERT H. IVES	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, JR.	1915-
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...	1876-1914		

Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account.

THOMAS M. BURGESS	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD ...	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN ...	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE	1877-1913
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH	1857-1875	CHARLES T. DORRANCE	1913-

Superintendents.

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH ...	1886-1888		

Assistant Superintendents.

HENRY C. HALL1914-

Assistant Physicians.

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	M. A. FORD1899-1900
ROGER G. PERKINS1854-1855	C. BERTRAM GAY1900-1904
JAMES F. MCGREGOR1856-1857	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901-1901
JOHN W. SAWYER1858-1859	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR. 1901-1908
B. LINCOLN RAY1859-1867	FRANK Y. GILBERT1901-1902
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	JOST D. KRAMER1902-1903
JAMES M. KENISTON.....1870-1871	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY ...1903-1905
W. W. MINER.....1871-1872	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER.1905-1907
F. H. GIFFORD1872-1873	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES1905-1907
EDWARD P. STIMSON1874-1876	CHARLES A. McDONALD ...1907-1908
HENRY J. BRICKETT1877-1879	WILLIAM L. IRVINE1908-1909
HENRY C. HALL1879-1913	HAROLD G. CALDER1908-1908
A. WARD FOLLETT1884-1885	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES1909-
JAMES W. CRAIG1887-1888	NILES WESTCOTT1909-1909
WM. J. SCHUYLER1887-1888	JAMES A. CAMPBELL1909-1911
D. H. SPRAGUE1888-1889	IRA HART NOYES1910-1910
A. V. GOSS1890-1892	FREDERIC J. FARNELL1911-
JOSEPH W. JACKSON1892-1893	WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM.1911-1911
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895	McIVER WOODY1912-1913
E. S. LAMBERT1895-1895	FREDERICK E. WEBB.....1913-
HAROLD J. MORGAN1896-1899	ROBERT S. CLARK.....1914-1914
LEWIS B. HAYDEN1899-1899	WALTER C. HAUPT.....1914-1915
FRANK J. MYRICK1899-1899	

Stewards.

NATHAN H. HALL1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS1907-
HARRY H. GOSS1898-1901	

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REPORTS
OF THE
Trustees and Superintendent
OF THE
BUTLER HOSPITAL

Presented to the Corporation

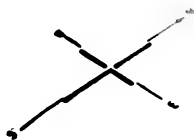
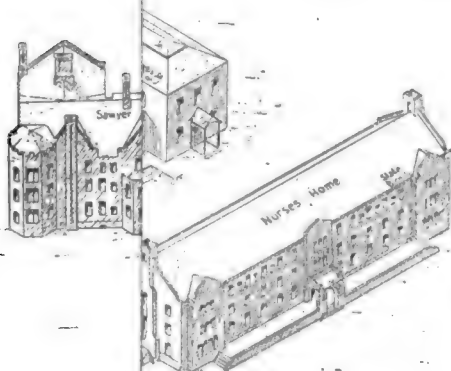
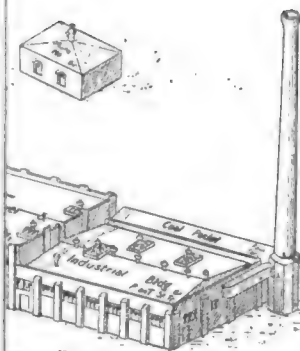
AT ITS
SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 24, 1917

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

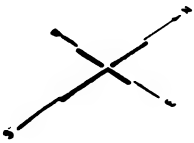
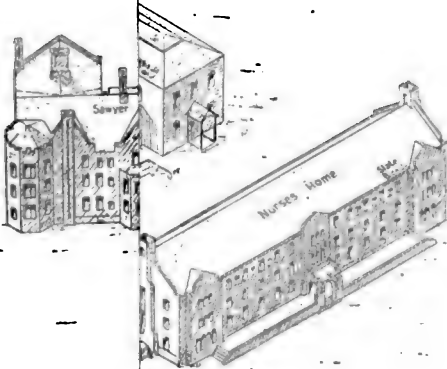
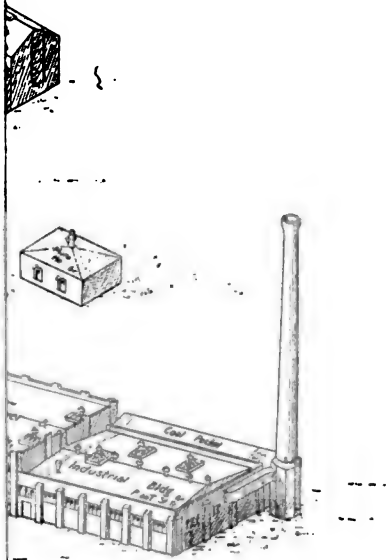
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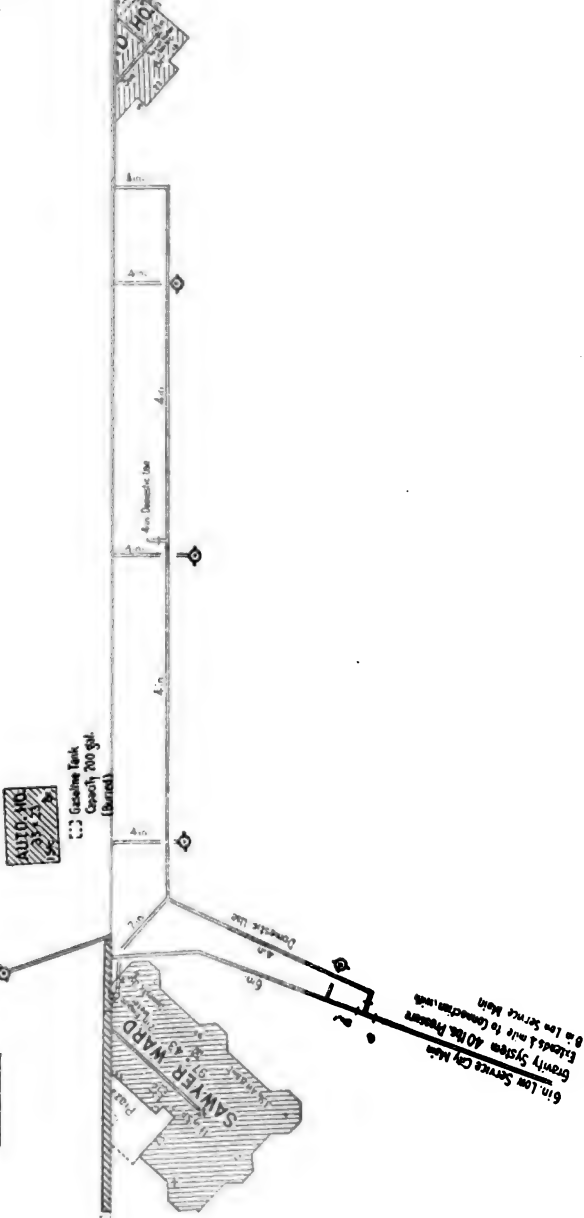
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The De Lancy Kane Gymnasium—1916

REPORTS
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SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
JANUARY 24, 1917
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Providence Press
SNOW & FARGHAM CO., PRINTERS
45 Richmond Street
1917

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	JUNE	SMITH AND CLARK
	JULY	CLARK AND TAFT
	AUGUST	TAFT AND HAZARD
	SEPTEMBER	HAZARD AND GARDNER
	OCTOBER	GARDNER AND METCALF
	NOVEMBER	METCALF AND EVERETT
	DECEMBER	EVERETT AND GODDARD
1918	JANUARY	GODDARD AND MATTESON

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Visiting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and all who desire to make personal inquiries of the medical officers should do so between the specified hours.

Visitors are admitted on Sundays and holidays only in cases of critical illness or for other sufficient reason.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 192 Angell. Inquiries concerning patients should be made between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Miscellaneous communications, such as inquiries about clothing and like matters, should always be by letter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BUTLER HOSPITAL

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION AT ITS SEVENTY-
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 24, 1917

Butler Hospital has just ended another year of usefulness and growth. Ray Hall has been remodeled, and the workshops have been moved into more appropriate quarters in the old garage, the garage that we called not long ago "new." A really "new" garage has been built, and the long-hoped-for gymnasium has become a reality. For several years the Superintendent has kept before the Trustees and friends of the Hospital the urgent need of a well-equipped gymnasium, and his efforts were at last rewarded by the splendid gift from Mrs. De Lancey Kane, which provided for the reconstruction of the old stable at a cost of over \$21,000. The general plan of this work was outlined by the Superintendent in his report a year ago, when the work was just about to begin. Now it is finished and the long-needed want has been met.

Another improvement which has been urged for some time by the Superintendent is the construction of a roof garden over the long solarium corridor. When he laid this suggestion before Mrs. Weld, it appeared, to use his own words, "too obvious an improvement not to meet with Mrs. Weld's cordial approval," and that generous lady now stands ready

to meet an expenditure of \$8,000 to see the improvement carried out. Not only are these gifts examples of large-hearted munificence, but they express a sincere attachment for the Hospital on the part of the donors and a serious recognition of its aims, methods and results. Such a tribute of affection and confidence from those so well qualified to pass judgment cannot fail to be deeply appreciated by every one who has the progress and welfare of Butler Hospital at heart.

The foregoing additions to property and equipment as a matter of course add to the Hospital's capacity for usefulness. The gymnasium, now in constant use during the days and evenings, alone adds enormously to the possibilities of curative and beneficial treatment, which is the chief object of the Hospital's activities, while the great improvement in the workshops permits a much larger scope in this practical and valuable department. It is quite obvious that the employment of the hands of a patient and the concentration and application of his mind upon a normal occupation furnishes a most beneficial exercise for his faculties as well as a highly desirable distraction from his perverted mental processes. The value of this sort of treatment can hardly be over-emphasized, not only from its strengthening and curative effects, but as a safeguard against the indulgence in mischievous thoughts and actions on the part of the patients.

The men in the shops of the Butler Hospital make brushes of all sorts, hair-brushes, shoe-brushes, coat-

brushes, as well as brushes for sweeping; and these brushes are durable and of good quality, being used throughout the Hospital. The writer has a pair of hair-brushes which came from this source and can bear witness to their many excellent qualities. Other patients are employed in caning chairs and in upholstery repairs of all sorts. In visiting these shops on a busy morning, it is hard to believe that many of these industrious and skilful workmen are mentally ill.

The women's department is presided over by Miss Luther, of whose generous zeal and beneficent influence too much cannot be said. Here there are basket-making, weaving, modeling in clay, and some painting, as well as various kinds of fancy needle-work. Some of the patients acquire wonderful skill in basket-making, and in many cases exhibit a singular excellence in the matter of design. On the whole, the baskets are well made, pleasing in appearance and useful. Good work is also done in pottery, and much of the product of the loom is of surprising excellence and utility.

On Saturday, December 9, a sale of articles made in the Handcraft Shop was held in the library of the Hospital and resulted in a substantial sum of money which was donated to the Providence District Nursing Association and the Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene.

The achievements of the artist brush and color box are of less practical importance than those of the other activities, and yet some of the work is

seriously interesting. "Art in the Insane" is the subject of an instructive article by Dr. C. B. Burr in the October number of *The American Journal of Insanity* for last year. The author says, "Pictorial Art of the insane is very largely representative of emotional states and complexes. It is frequently erotic, has to do with primal instincts and among those who have pursued art study, is often subtly symbolic." He divides this art "under three heads": "The imitative, crude, and childlike." "That of genuine value and individuality, the result of temperamental conditions and previous education in artistic lines." "The symbolic and effective." "In the third division is encountered," he continues, "an overwhelmingly large part of the pictorial creations of those whose inhibitory control is impaired and whose voluntary attention is dominated by complexes, delusions and states of feeling lying deep below the surface. Indeed, it is highly probable that the symbolic is woven into every design from the hand of one influenced by morbid states of feeling and thinking. Even apparently pure copies may represent states of feeling of the individual at the moment, as, for example, reproduction of the child's face inspired by the mother yearning, or that of the gargoyle by some bizarre association.

"An eminent ecclesiastic recently remarked that his daughter saw things in art which he was utterly unable to discover. This was an expression regarding the work of one of completely sound mind, but in such as in that of the insane, states of feeling furnish detail apparent to the artist alone."

The writer examined not long ago what would appear to be a typical example of the third division of Dr. Burr, and executed by one of the patients, a young married woman, at Butler Hospital. It was essentially religious in conception and certainly "representative of emotional states and complexes" expressed with a subtle symbolism. So much was apparent, but to an artist there was probably much that was unrevealed to the uneducated observer. In this connection, although in no way immediately associated with Butler Hospital, the case of the painter Blakelock is of interest as coming under the second division of Dr. Burr. For fifteen years he was an inmate of the Middletown State Hospital, New York, and during that time his previous work made him a celebrity. During this long period of incapacity he did a little aimless painting, but about a year ago the newspapers were full of accounts of his recovery. It is quite probable that during the period before he entered the hospital and while he was doing his finest work he was of unsound mind.

Besides the physical and mechanical exercise, another sort of mental diversion is afforded by the various entertainments given in Ray Hall. This reaches a larger number of the patients than the occupations of the workshops and arts and crafts, and the lectures, religious services and theatrical performances are attended by many persons residing outside the Hospital.

Reference having been made to the important additions and improvements to the Hospital during

the year just ended, a brief summary of the entire property and equipment as it now exists may be of interest to the members of the Corporation. The real estate holdings amount to about one hundred and fifty acres of land, comprising the most beautiful estate in the neighborhood of Providence, and including twenty-eight distinct buildings. Most of those comprising the wards and various offices are directly united, while those erected as detached structures, like the Weld House, Sawyer House and Nurses' Home, are connected with the main group by passage-ways and corridors. Back of this rather complicated and imposing conglomeration of buildings are Ray Hall, the Industrial Building and power plant, the Gymnasium, the workshops, the new garage, the farm buildings, and, also important, the new Greenhouse.

The Administration Building and connecting wards, Ray Hall, the Nurses' Home, and even the Gymnasium, may be more or less familiar to visitors, but for those who will penetrate farther behind the scenes there is much more which is interesting. The laundry alone is well worth a visit. It is perfection of its kind and is equipped with an amazing variety of machinery: powerful washers and boilers, centrifugal dryers making some three thousand revolutions per minute, besides the most wonderful appliances for ironing every sort of household linen and clothing. It is an important unit in housekeeping on a large scale.

Then beyond the laundry are the Greenhouse, and the farm. There are a hundred and fifty people to feed besides and a large quantity of the necessary vegetables raised at home. In this connection see the Farm Report for the year 1916 made by the manager. The report is as follows: "Field corn, 80 bushels; sweet corn, 11,625 pounds; winter squash, 2,005 pounds; winter radishes, 2,000 dozens; celery, 7,250 heads; strawberries, 1,157 quarts; gooseberries, 1,157 quarts."

The importance of the Greenhouse may be understood by reference to the following figures:

Vegetables and Plants raised in Greenhouse

Early cabbage plants

" pepper "

" tomato "

" celery "

" radishes, grown

" beets, "

" lettuce, "

Cucumbers, "

Mint and parsley, of which no record

Besides the fruit and vegetables, 8,803 pounds of hogs, 294 of chickens, 292½ of broilers; and 3,500 dozens of fowls, produced.

To any one who has had experience in such matters it is evident that farming and gardening operations conducted on such a scale with reasonably efficient management must insure a supply of food of much better quality than markets would supply and at a much lower cost. This applies especially to such products as eggs and green vegetables. Most certainly our patients are well fed, as well as well housed and well cared for.

In concluding this report the writer desires to emphasize certain facts which were discussed at considerable length by Mr. Gardner in his report for the Trustees delivered at the sixty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Corporation held on January 25, 1911.

Butler Hospital is not carried on for the benefit of any one class of persons exclusively. Patients suffering from certain forms of insanity whose presence would be detrimental to the welfare of the majority and who as a matter of fact are better off elsewhere, are excluded or transferred to places more especially adapted for the care of such cases. But as far as the question of cost is concerned, any proper applicant may secure admission, no matter how slender the available financial resources may be. The criterion is medical, not pecuniary. There are luxurious quarters for the use of those who can afford to pay for them, so serving the purpose for which they were intended by their donors. As a matter of fact, the revenue derived from these suites furnishes a substantial contribution to the comforts

of the large proportion of patients who are not able to pay as much as will maintain them. There are more than comfortable quarters for all, and the best of care and attendance for all. There still, unfortunately, exists in the minds of many persons a false impression that Butler Hospital is an institution which exists solely for the benefit of the rich. How false this impression is will be clearly demonstrated by statistics in the report of the Superintendent. Butler Hospital is for both rich and poor, and those among the well-to-do and wealthy who suffer and those among the poor who suffer are ministered to and cared for.

The essential function of Butler Hospital is the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disease or disability, and its chief aim is to cure or alleviate the affections of such persons. In the ordinary course of events, however, it is natural that some patients who come for treatment remain much longer than others, and this is especially the case with those whose means are limited.

One more service the Butler Hospital performs for mankind: it instructs and send out into the world a small army of skilful, specially trained nurses.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

HOWARD L. CLARK,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT

To the Trustees of Butler Hospital.

Gentlemen: If last year my Report discovered a note of chastened elation, I am afraid that to-day it may be less easy to dissemble the narrative of the year's work. For medical officers of hospitals like ours, being themselves in the thrall of mood, sometimes react to compulsive stimuli of obvious import with a resulting good feeling that cannot always be held in check, and all inhibition may then go by the board. If, therefore, in singing the scale, I seem to prefer the higher notes of the gamut, I hope the Trustees will overlook the absence of such deeper and melancholy sounds as accord rather with a frame of mind different from that which an extremely comfortable complacency brings about when, in the general survey, the record itself seems good to the reporter. So, to get out of the way as quickly as possible the prosaic and inevitable statistics that hamper on the threshold the free play of agreeable emotion, I report the movement of the population and other routine data as follows:

There were in the Hospital on December 31, 1915, one hundred and forty-three patients, sixty-six men and seventy-seven women. There have been admitted one hundred and fifty-eight patients, seventy

men and eighty-eight women. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore three hundred and one. The maximum number at any one time was one hundred and fifty-four, the minimum one hundred and thirty-two, and the average weekly number for the year one hundred and forty-two and thirty-three fifty-seconds. The discharges numbered one hundred and forty-four, sixty-two men and eighty-two women, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year one hundred and fifty-seven patients, seventy-four men and eighty-three women.

Of the admissions seventy-seven were residents of Providence, fifty of other parts of Rhode Island, twenty-one of New England States, and ten of other States.

Of the discharges, seven patients were unchanged, thirty-eight had recovered, fifty-nine were improved, twenty-four were unimproved, and sixteen had died. The causes of death in these cases were as follows: La grippe and hypostatic pneumonia, two; general paresis, three; myocarditis, three; gunshot wound, one; acute bronchitis, one; fracture of skull and brain abscess, one; Paget's disease, one; cerebral hemorrhage, one; pneumonia, three.

Of the admissions, fifty-five and seven-tenths per cent were voluntary. The average admission rate for the year was \$24.49. The average weekly cost per capita, exclusive of extraordinary repairs, was \$25.10. The average weekly receipts per patient were \$24.75. Of the total number of patients under treatment during the year sixty-five per cent paid

rates less than the average cost of maintenance. Fifteen and six-tenths per cent of the total number paid rates less than one-half of the average cost of maintenance; sixteen and nine-tenths per cent paid rates less than one-quarter of the average cost; and twelve per cent paid nothing for their maintenance.

Coming now to material additions to the plant in construction and extraordinary repairs, I may be permitted to supplement briefly the tale of your reporting Trustee. In that respect the year has been an *annus mirabilis* for Butler Hospital, and repetition in elaboration may serve as my own official and personal outlet for the appreciation and gratitude that are reflected in the Trustees' report.

First and foremost is The De Lancey Kane Gymnasium, now an accomplished fact and an enduring monument to the memory of a deceased member of your Board. The bronze tablet on its walls tells in concise terms the simple story of a double devotion:

THIS BUILDING
WAS REMODELLED
AND EQUIPPED
IN MEMORY OF
DE LANCEY ASTOR KANE
BY HIS WIFE
AND NAMED BY THE TRUSTEES
THE DE LANCEY KANE
GYMNASIUM
1916
18



Interior of De Lancey Kane Gymnasium

Thanks to the skill and ingenuity of the architects and a most generous fund upon which to draw, the curtain of our old stately brick stable has been rung up on a veritable transformation scene, insomuch that even the most imaginative person could not suspect the original purpose of the building. In the basement are a spacious locker room with forty lockers, a shower room, lavatories, and a pair of bowling alleys. On the main floor is the gymnasium proper, a room sixty-six by fifty-two feet and twenty-one feet high. The equipment comprises all necessary apparatus, including traveling-rings, ladders, horizontal and parallel bars, climbing ropes, horse, buck, punching-bag, rowing-machine, chest weights, shot, dumb-bells and Indian clubs. A piano, presented by a former patient, completes the outfit. The walls are finished in cream color, the many windows flood the room with light, and the general impression is one of airy spaciousness. Adjoining this splendid hall on the west is a recreation room. Its walls are wainscotted eight feet high with butternut, the space between which and the ceiling is plaster in rough finish. The beamed ceiling is also of butternut and from it hang two chandeliers of antique Felmish design, the gift, as the inscription in Dutch shows, of a municipality in Holland in 1720. These interesting and ornamental curios are a loan by Mrs. De Lancey Kane to Butler Hospital. On each side of the generous fireplace of this beautiful room are large casement windows, showing, in colored medallions, in the one the arms of the Kane family, and

in the other those of the State of Rhode Island. Contiguous is a retiring-room with lavatory, conveniently adaptable to the purpose of a vestry, when, as has already occurred, the recreation room is used for the celebration of mass on special occasions. Above this room is a gallery overlooking the gymnasium for the use of spectators, and here, too, a pool table offers amusement. Finally, across the front of the building is a tiled and glazed sun porch accessible from within or from without. The total cost of the Gymnasium was \$21,472.24.

The building is in continual use as a means of treatment as well as a source of pleasure to male and female patients, nurses and employees, and it is no exaggeration to say in final acknowledgment of this priceless gift, nor mere verbiage of ceremonious cordiality, that nothing has been added in recent years to the resources of Butler Hospital that has been more evocative of gratitude to the giver than The De Lancey Kane Gymnasium.

The new Ray Hall—since one may call it that—calls for brief comment. The improvement in this old-time assembly hall was effected by the removal of the second floor, which was its auditorium, and by certain structural additions along the south side of the building. The main entrance is now on the south and gives into a small lobby, on the left of which is a commodious coat room. Beyond the coat room is a serving-room with lunch counter. At the right of the stage are retiring and dressing-rooms



Interior of Ray Hall, reconstructed 1916

for women, while similar arrangements found on the opposite side. The stage in construction and equipment. The fifty-seven feet long, thirty-three feet wide, thirty-three feet high, making a most attractive auditorium ballroom. Six exits from the main hall from the stage insure "safety first" ground-floor theatre.

With this change in Ray Hall it became necessary to provide another workshop for which was done by remodelling the garage at the rear of the industrial building. In this rearrangement one room was set apart for general upholstery work, another for the use of patients in divination, another for varnishing, a fourth for painting shop, and still another for storage and repair. The south end of the building is reserved for the research apparatus.

A new garage was built at the Rocham entrance to the grounds, opposite the main entrance of last year, thus bringing all vehicular transportation under one foremanship. The garage furnishes space for from twelve to fifteen cars, a repair shop, a storage room, and at the west end are two sleeping quarters and a bathroom. It is built of brick and has a floor covered with tar and gravel. The floor is heated by a small independent stove. It is heated by a small independent stove.

Still another improvement is the installation of a 35k.w. turbine generator and switchgear of the same general design as the one already installed.

The stable and garage having required additional telephone service, a lead cable was laid for this purpose; new street lights were provided, and wires were run for the charging panel at the garage.

Other minor improvements have been the enclosure of a verandah on the north side of Duncan Lodge and the construction of a sleeping-porch above, and the provision of an open porch on the south side of the Duncan Ward. Granolithic walks have been laid at Duncan Lodge, the Sawyer House, the Nurses' Home and the Goddard House.

During the past year there have been performed three hundred and eighty-two Wassermann reactions upon blood sera and one hundred and twenty-seven complete analyses of spinal fluid. Of the resident hospital cases (two hundred and thirty-six blood sera and one hundred and twenty-seven spinal fluids), ninety-four blood sera and eighty-eight spinal fluids gave a positive Wassermann reaction. Lange's colloidal gold reaction was performed upon seventy-two spinal fluids, which resulted in forty-eight presenting the "paretic curve" and eleven the "luetic curve." In addition to these special tests, cell counts, globulin and albumen estimations were also performed upon all the spinal fluids. The histopathological examination of the cases autopsied with special reference to the central nervous system can be classified as one belonging to the functional group of psychoses and five to the organic brain disease group of psychoses. The diagnostic classification

of the latter is as follows: Two cases of meningo-encephalitis; one case of brain disease with multiple aneurysms and evidence of old cerebral hemorrhage; one case of osteomyelitis of the brain; one case of Paget's disease, which occurred in the brain presented a cerebral hemiparesis from an old post-haemorrhagic infarction there was evidence of subacute hemorrhagic pachymeningitis and cerebral atrophy.

The intra-spinal treatment of these cases has been continued throughout the year. Webb. Ten new cases have been added to our list, five paretics and five cases of tabes. Interesting facts have been gleaned, too, from the treatment of four patients returned with symptoms after remissions of from three to six months' duration.

Of the new cases, two paretics have improved sufficiently to permit their return to work, two continue to improve under treatment, one is dead from an intercurrent disease, and three have shown marked clinical improvement in walking, disappearance of pains and a regaining of sphincter control among the notable changes. One case may be cited,—a patient, bedridden for years, who is now attending to his own needs and is able to walk with assistance.

Of the four returned cases, two have had remissions for twelve and two for eight months.

these, one remained with us for only a few days and later died in another hospital of typhoid fever. One other, first treated in 1914, responded to treatment a second time and has been able to engage in business and to become the support of his family. The third also showed improvement and is now doing well at home. The fourth returned patient remains under treatment and in his case there is reason to expect some gain.

These results have been so consistent that it seems they cannot be accredited to any cause other than the treatment administered. Something has been accomplished where other methods of treatment were of no avail. To say the least, a step has been taken in the right direction.

The problem of mental disease, its treatment and prevention, is one of the most important which any community has to face. Its magnitude is indicated statistically in the fact that there are in this State of, say, six hundred thousand population, hardly less than two thousand persons under mental hospital care, that is, twice as many cases as may be found in all other types of hospitals combined.

Unfortunately for the patient, as well as for the community, the majority of such cases are not recognized, or at least not acknowledged, in their incipency, but allowed to drift into the doldrums of listlessness and misdirected activity. This is due not only to the ignorance of the public and its inability to read the danger signals of early symptomatology,

but also to lack of insight, often in of the abnormal or subnormal relating patient. A husband appears excited; he imagines that detectives are after him or he may hear voices. The wife attributes symptoms to mere overwork or lack of rest, and is entirely unable to recognize their serious indication of disease. In another instance a man becomes careless in personal appearance, misses appointments, loses his moral sense, stammers in his speech, yet the fond mother is unable to see the possibility of mental disease. One sees a widowed mother the prey to grief, nervousness and unwilling to eat, and a man who to cover the supposed stigma of mental disease, to his physician, will risk a suicide. The delay for delayed recognition of mental disease is due to the fact that many of our medical men have inadequate instruction in the diagnosis of mental diseases. I have little doubt that no man should practise his profession in this State practicing medicine without having actually examined a deranged person.

Treatment may be carried on either at home or in a mental hospital. The first essential in every case is that a careful physical examination shall be made to determine the nature of the disease and if possible to remove the physical factors. When this is properly accomplished, treatment can often be given by the physician or family, whether it be medicinal, physical or moral.

cure, or a case where careful watching and an attempt to straighten out the patient's distorted vision are necessary. Many a case of simple depression can be safely and properly treated at home under a wise physician and experienced nurses, but if the depression deepens, such home treatment is always risky unless two or three mental nurses are constantly available.

At Butler Hospital, our chief problem, because our primary function, is the treatment of the acute, curable psychoses. Such cases should always be the main concern of state psychopathic hospitals as well as that of endowed and incorporated private institutions like ours. For it must be obvious to all reflecting minds that if a hospital of limited accommodation, which is nearly always filled to capacity, should take in even a moiety of chronic cases, all available space would be occupied, and that none of the more urgent cases, which are making their demands daily, could be received until some of those resident therein had died or been transferred elsewhere. It is therefore with this acute and preferred class of cases that our greatest efforts should be put forth, to the end that a hospital of limited capacity, but of great resources in treatment, may each year return to the community, either essentially improved or recovered, a maximum number of its former members. This is not to say, however, that a certain percentage of cases that cannot be strictly accounted acute or curable, should not be admitted from time to time for short periods of observation and study

and the recommendation of other appropriate care based upon that experience. Moreover, our recent reports have borne striking testimony to ultimate happy results in cases deemed chronic and incurable. A case in point this year, among others, is that of a woman sixty-five years of age, who, having been in the hospital over five and a half years suffering from a serious mental illness, proceeded to full recovery and resumed her position of usefulness in the community. It cannot be too insistently claimed that the care of mental disease, when scientifically carried out, is unconditionally a medical problem. In many cases the diet must be carefully regulated, in some enforced rest is practised, while in others massage and hydrotherapy are the appropriate remedies. For occupational therapy there is a large and ever-widening field in still another group, and analysis and correction of mental twists and repressions furnish the indication for help in not a few selected cases by psychotherapy. As stated last year, much work is being done nowadays by treatment with the extract of various glands producing internal secretions. We referred especially to Cannon's studies showing the influence of mental states upon bodily changes. We have gradually learned how a disordered state of mind may produce disturbance in the harmonious action and interaction of the various internal secretory glands and our recently acquired knowledge of this branch of medicine has been naturally stimulated by the recent discovery at one of our leading universities of a substance pro-

duced in the pituitary gland which controls the growth of the body. At the present time we have two patients in Butler Hospital who are undoubtedly suffering from a disordered function of this little gland. In the light of recent research it is not too much to hope that some day we may have at our command a form of therapy which may cure cases suffering from recent disturbance of the pituitary secretion and materially benefit even those of long standing. What is true of the pituitary gland is true in even a greater degree of such glands as the thyroid and adrenals, and at this writing Dr. Ruggles is especially interested in a small group of cases showing an abnormally low blood pressure, together with an excessive mental and physical fatiguability with some depression, which have been improved by glandular therapy directed towards increase of arterial tension. These and kindred considerations recall the old-time idea of no mental state without its accompanying physical reaction, suggest application of that principle to the abnormal in both these fields, and show how necessary it is, as a condition precedent to mental relief, to bring about a satisfactory readjustment of the bodily functions.

The medical staff is now planning, under direction of Dr. Farnell, our seroneurologist, to take up the problem of body metabolism with special reference to nitrogen elimination in various body tissues and excretions. This work has already been undertaken in some of our medical centres and has furnished a valuable index for the successful treatment of mental disease, especially in its depressive forms.

Having said so much, it may not be here out of place if, for the expansion of the work of the laboratory of Butler Hospital, where the spirit of research broods and whence *A Lookout* issue activities of many kinds, I venture to renew the suggestion that an endowment of that important scientific arm of the service would be a boon of incalculable value. Happy, and now long, experience has taught your superintendent that in order to get what Butler Hospital most needs and desires one has but to keep on pointing the way of beneficence and bounty and silently wait, till some fine day the expected ship, freighted with help for the sick, looms unspoken on the horizon to sail gaily into port with flying colours.

The Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene, inaugurated last year, whose programme was the main topic of the Trustees' Report, is now a going concern in Providence, *Mental Hygiene* though one wishes it might be so called also in a financial sense. It needs new members and more funds to carry on its propaganda and extend its usefulness. A clinic was opened last November in convenient offices in the Meeting Street School, where four mental physicians attend regularly every Friday evening and give their valuable services gratis. From the first session two to seven new patients have been examined each week. The problems submitted have been varied and often urgent, and all of a character to show the value of such a clearing house. A certain number have been ad-

vised to undergo hospital treatment and have accepted the advice. In addition, many defective children have been counselled through their parents and teachers as to school work. There is no doubt that the Society is in a fair way to become an important factor in public welfare work, and it is hoped that this brief reference to its philanthropic activities may be the means of inducing new members to join. The annual dues are but two dollars and application for membership may be made to Dr. Frederic J. Farnell of this city.

During the year 1916 an effort has been made to render the general library of more active service to the Hospital. It has long been recognized by librarians that a library is far more than an august repository of books and that every means should be used to make the contents of the fullest and most varied use to its public.

*The Mental Hospital Library** But the institution library, frequently consisting largely of old standard books given by trustees or patrons, has been content to abide by the earlier tradition, offering at best merely a dignified room in which patients may gather and visitors be impressed. This function the beautiful and stately library of Butler Hospital has admirably performed, a not unimportant service in an institution whose patients often come from homes in which books are

* For the suggestion of this chapter, and indeed for its substance, I acknowledge my indebtedness to a scholarly lady whose personal experience has punctuated the underlying psychology of its theme.



Library, showing entrance to new stackroom

as necessary articles of furniture as are dining-room chairs.

But modern psychology sees the library playing a far more active part in the curative work of the mental hospital, a part comparable to that played by the hand occupations. It recognizes the fact that as some people are predominantly muscle-minded and regain interest and mental control most easily and satisfactorily through work with the hands, so other people are predominantly eye-minded or ear-minded, one may even say word-minded, and most readily get hold of themselves through books and talk. Both hand-work and book-work are undoubtedly desirable in any given case since we are fundamentally motor organisms, and thinking finds its biological justification as a guide to action, and divorced from action is abnormal; but native mental pattern, as well as background, education and individual interests should help to determine which is more likely to initiate recovery.

In considering the hospital library as a therapeutic agent, it is important to keep in mind that not all kinds of reading are of equal value. It is as easy to form bad reading habits as it is to form bad habits of other kinds. Four main purposes in reading may be distinguished, although they frequently overlap: (1) reading for recreation; (2) reading for distraction or defence, i. e., to keep other undesirable thoughts out of one's mind; (3) reading for information; (4) study proper or reading to help to solve a problem, to reorganize, enlarge, and thus

handle more effectually some aspects of one's own experience. A good deal of reading for information is commonly classed as study, but the mental processes involved need to be differentiated. The first type of thinking is chiefly associative, relatively diffuse and passive; the other is purposive, concentrated and active.

In making plans for the use of a hospital library, all these reading purposes of patients should be recognized and studied, so that help may be given when necessary to enable a patient to pass—often unconsciously—from one type of reading to another more efficacious in mental reconstruction. It is also necessary to devise plans by means of which any reading purpose whatever, however incipient, may be aroused in a patient. Just here a hospital librarian may learn much from nurses and others who know all the reactions of the patient to the daily life of the wards. She should work in close and active co-operation with them.

The additions to the library during the year have been numerous and important. The purchases number three hundred and thirty-four, including two hundred and twenty-nine novels, twenty-one volumes of poetry, nineteen volumes dealing with the war, sixteen of biography, eleven of essays, nine of travel, eight of art and music, five of history, five of politics and economics, five of natural science, three of local British antiquities, one of philosophy, and five year books. Among these books is a ten-volume set of Robert Louis Stevenson, volumes in the Every-

man's Library of Jane Austen, Balzac, Charlotte Brontë, Dumas, Ibsen and Turgenev; the complete poems of Browning, Eugene Field, Keats, Kipling, Longfellow, James Whitcomb Riley, Rossetti, Scott, Shelley and Whittier; and several new volumes in the Home University Library series, of which the Hospital possesses a complete set.

Seventy-three books have been given by friends and former patients, including sixteen volumes in the Everyman's Library by a former patient for the Weld House. Twenty-two weekly and monthly periodicals have been taken.

Three hundred and thirty-three volumes of the library given last year by Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell have been accessioned and catalogued. They occupy a special section in the new stack room. Mrs. Gammell having generously offered to give a book-plate for this collection, the Hospital has secured a beautiful and appropriate plate in two-colour wood block printing, designed by Mr. Rudolph Ruzicka of New York, and executed by Mr. D. Berkeley Updike, of the Merrymount Press, Boston. The book-plate is in three forms, one bearing the words "Gift of Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell," another "Gift of," with a blank for the insertion of the donor's name, and a third, without wording, for books bought by the Hospital. This extension of the use of the design increases the liberality of Mrs. Gammell's gift. The dignity, suitability and artistic merits of the book-plate should contribute greatly to the enjoyment of discriminating readers. It adds interest to some of

the fine old editions, even first editions, to be found in the Gammell collection and among the other books of the library.

For the first time, this year a complete record has been kept of the circulation of library books. By the first of September a card pocket had been put into the back of each volume and a modern and very simple charging system was installed. A brief but explicit set of library rules has been drawn up, but is administered flexibly so that books are available practically at all times during the day and evening, and patients are encouraged to visit the library frequently and to take books freely from the shelves. The use of the library under these conditions has steadily increased.

One evening in the week is set apart as the time when employees of the Hospital may draw books, and they have shown themselves appreciative of the privilege and prompt to meet all library obligations.

Since April, collections of from twelve to fifteen books have been sent for periods of two weeks to the men's Upper South and the women's Upper South wards. Charge nurses report that patients unwilling to come to the library read these books quite generally, including some patients hitherto impossible to interest in reading. It is hoped that during the coming year this plan may be extended to other wards and that possibly bulletin boards placed in the wards may be used to call attention to new books and to other matters of library interest.

Early in the autumn a current events club was started among the women nurses, at the suggestion

of one of their number. A list of topics was prepared, and references were made out for each topic. It is hoped that this club will help to interest the nurses in the general library and to familiarize them with its resources. Later, standard works of fiction and the better current novels may be discussed and analysed for the purpose of giving the nurse a wider basis for her own study of character and motive in her patients.

On December 7, 1916, Miss Edith Kathleen Jones, Librarian of McLean Hospital, an authority on library work in institutions and the moving spirit in the proposed Association of Hospital Librarians, gave a stimulating lecture to the Training School on books and reading in the mental hospital.

During the year, 1957 books were drawn on individual cards and 50 books were sent to the men's Upper South and 86 to the women's Upper South. Of the books drawn individually, 1271, or 64%, were drawn by patients; 278, or 14%, by employees; 247, or 13%, by members of the staff; and 161, or 8%, by nurses. Of the total number of books drawn, 1382, or 70%, were works of fiction; 575, or 30%, were non-fiction. Patients drew 836 works of fiction, or 65%; 436 works of non-fiction, or 35%; employees, 260 works of fiction, or 93% of their total. From January 1st to September 7th, 1916, before the installation of the new charging system, a permanent record of individuals drawing books was kept. This shows that for that period 55 patients, 19 men and 36 women, drew books; 30 employees, 9 men and 21 women; 18 members of the staff, 7 men and 11

women; and 15 nurses, 8 men and 7 women. The largest number of books drawn by any one patient was 129, but several patients drew from 20 to 70, and those drawing only one book were greatly in the minority.

We are under obligation to Mrs. William Gammell, Dr. George L. Collins and Mr. Stephen H. Arnold for books for the library. To

Gifts Mrs. William G. Weld, of Boston, we owe a large debt of thanks for a notable gift in prospect, referred to in the Trustees' Report. Here, too, I may mention a bequest, under the will of Mrs. Susan M. Eddy, of the premises which that kindly old lady occupied, at 83 Summit Street, East Providence, when she died, on January 21, 1917, at the age of ninety-five. We had long known Mrs. Eddy's intention to bequeath to Butler Hospital her house and lot when she should no longer need an earthly habitation, for it was thus that the testatrix had proposed to requite services rendered to her nephew for many years of institution care and treatment.

We have made frequent calls upon the consulting staff of surgeons and physicians throughout the year and are grateful for "very present help

Consulting Staff in time of trouble." As indicating the frequency with which major surgery has been practised, the operating room has been in use eleven times for such cases. Our specialists have also obliged us greatly by lectures to the nurses.

Inclusion of new topics makes it inexpedient to give more than scant space to the Training School for Nurses in this Report. By and large, the nursing staff, under Miss Jehan *Training* and Mr. Kemp, has acquitted itself *School* with credit. The labor famine has made it difficult to keep the male force up to its norm of numerical strength, thereby involving harder work all round. At the annual exercises diplomas were awarded to thirteen women and nine men, on which occasion the address was delivered by Dr. Henry M. Hurd, formerly Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, when the contrast between modern and former conditions of mental nursing was vividly drawn by that distinguished authority. There are now on duty as graduates and pupils fifty-one women and twenty-eight men.

Miss L. M. Smith, matron, left the service of Butler Hospital April 27th, to be succeeded, on June 16th, by Miss Minnie Schriber, who came to us well recommended from the *Executive* Grafton State Hospital, and is now rendering efficient service in her new *Department* sphere. From July 2d to October 16th, Dr. Francis M. Shockley, formerly assistant physician at the Government Hospital, Washington, D. C., served as junior assistant. On January 1, 1917, Dr. Niles Westcott rejoined the medical staff as an assistant subject to special duty in the laboratory and elsewhere.

Drs. Ruggles and Webb, as assistant physicians, and Dr. Farnell, as seroneurologist, have been on

duty throughout the year, and all three officers have earned fresh laurels for faithful service, performed oftentimes in circumstances of unusual stress.

Dr. Hall, if nominally an emeritus officer, has in fact responded freely to calls upon his always willing service. I wish especially to commend his active interest in the Training School, and to thank him for assuming executive duties during my absences as well as those of a strictly medical character when members of the staff have been on leave.

Mr. Goss has had an unusually busy year, for there has been much new construction to superintend, and his many problems in connexion with the scarcity of labor and the high price of supplies have been made tolerable, if not positively agreeable, by the courage and success with which they have been faced and overcome.

To the clergymen who have served the Hospital at our Sunday services and at other times, especially those who have kindly substituted for the Rev. Frank Appleton during his illness, we are grateful. And we are likewise indebted to a multitude of good friends who have given us entertainments, dramatic and musical, throughout the year.

Official and personal obligation to the Trustees need not be labored in acknowledgment since the growing debt is well known to my bountiful creditors.

And so, gentlemen, the record ends: we have spent another year as a tale that is told.

G. ALDER BLUMER,
Physician-in-chief and Superintendent.

24 January, 1917.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STEWARDS DEPARTMENT

INCOME

Board, Private	\$166
Board, Beneficiary	16
Permanent Fund	2
Interest	
Clothing	

ORDINARY EXPENSES

Salaries	\$22
Wages	63
Provisions	42
Drugs and Medicines	2
Furniture	4
Repairs and Improvements	13
Farm and Stable	3
Contingencies	5
Fuel	16
Water	1
Gas	1
Electricity	3
Insurance	
Garage	4

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

New Stable	\$4,
Ray Hall (Alterations)	10,
New Garage	10,
New Turbine Electric Generator	2,
Granolithic Walks and Roads	
New Workshop	

FUNDS

Belonging to Butler Hospital

December 31, 1916

PERMANENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916..... **\$55,304 63**

Investment of Fund:

\$6,000 Bonds Northern Pacific — Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$5,767 50
11 Bonds Columbus St. Railway Co.....	11,000 00
\$500 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debenture..	521 67
372 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	19,107 85
80 " New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	14,750 00
1 Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	4,000 00
\$100 Providence Gas Co. Conv. Debenture.....	170 00

\$55,317 02

Cash over-invested..... 12 39 **\$55,304 63**

DONATION FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915	\$60,127 87
Amount transferred to Jeffrey Hazard Fund.....	500 00
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Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$59,627 87

Investment of Fund:

\$14,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$9,246 55	
\$1,700 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Convertible 6%, 1948.....	1,872 13	
\$4,000 Bonds U. S. Steel Corp. 5%.....	4,000 00	
\$1,000 Bond Galveston Wharf Co.....	800 00	
\$10,000 Bonds Great Falls Power Co., 1st. Mtg. 5% S. F. 1940.....	9,800 00	
82 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	4,187 48	
56 " Providence Gas Co.....	3,346 00	
25 " Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.....	4,460 63	
8 " Proctor & Gamble, Pfd.....	1,400 00	
12 " Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Un. S. Yards Co., Pfd.....	1,320 00	
2 " Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Un. S. Yards Co., Common.....	300 00	
60 " U. S. Steel Cor., Common....	3,900 00	
\$900 Prov. Gas Co. Convertible Debentures.....	1,285 00	
4 Notes secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	13,500 00	
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	\$59,417 79	
Cash uninvested.....	210 08	\$59,627 87
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ROBERT H. IVES BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$66,383 10
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Investment of Fund:

\$63,000 Bonds Northern Pacific — Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$31,500 00	
\$10,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div., 3½% Bonds....	10,000 00	
\$3,100 New York New Haven & Hart- ford R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.	3,415 30	
168 Shares Great Northern Railway Com- pany.....	20,134 50	
24 Shares Providence Gas Company.....	2,217 00	
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	\$67,266 80	
Cash over-invested.....	883 70	\$66,383 10
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ISAAC RAY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$75,331 60
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Investment of Fund:

41 Shares New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	\$615 00	
50 " United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	9,250 00	
473 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	24,195 68	
142 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co...	22,675 00	
78 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	4,600 00	
25 " Catawissa R. R. Co.....	1,250 00	
120 " Boston & Maine R. R. Co...	12,525 00	
\$150 Providence Gas Co. Conv. Deben- tures.....	255 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$75,365 68	
Cash over-invested.....	34 08	\$75,331 60
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BENEFICIARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....

Investment of Fund:

\$4,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great
Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q.
Collateral.....
\$26,000 United Traction & Elec. Co.
Bonds.....
\$800 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.....
\$1,000 Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound
Railway Co.....
28 Shares Providence Gas Co.....
\$850 Prov. Gas Co. Convertible Deben-
tures.....
Notes secured by Mortgage.....

Cash over-invested..... \$

JOHN WILSON SMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....

Investment of Fund:

5 Bonds Minneapolis Street Ry. Co...
\$300 New York, New Haven & Hart-
ford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Deben-
tures.....

Cash uninvested.....

MARY C. WEST FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$5,612 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$3,000 Lynn & Boston Rwy. Co. Bonds	\$3,000 00	
\$2,000 Northern Pacific—Great No.		
Rwy. Co. Joint 4's, C. B. &		
Q. Collateral.....	1,965 00	
7 Shares Providence Gas Co.....	650 75	
\$100 Prov. Gas Co. Conv. Debentures..	143 75	
	\$5,759 50	
Cash over-invested.....	147 50	\$5,612 00

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$41,060 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$7,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great		
Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q.		
Collateral.....	\$3,500 00	
25 Shares R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	38,000 00	
5 " " " " " (new		
stock).....	10,000 00	
	\$51,500 00	
Cash over-invested.....	10,440 00	\$41,060 00

LIBRARY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$2,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$2,000 United Traction & Electric		
Co. Bonds.....	\$2,000 00	

ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$7,000 00
Investment of Fund:	
\$7,000 Lynn & Boston Railway Co.	
Bonds.....	\$7,000 00
	<hr/>

CONSERVATORY FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$10,031 50
Investment of Fund:	
76 Shares Manhattan Railway Co....	\$10,146 87
Cash over-invested.....	115 37 \$10,031 50
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THOMAS WHITRIDGE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916.....	\$12,369 35
Investment of Fund:	
\$800 New York, New Haven & Hart-	
ford R. R. Co. 6% Conv. Debs.	\$800 00
16 Shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	2,000 00
50 " New York, New Haven &	
Hartford R. R. Co.....	9,206 25
5 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co....	310 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,316 25
Cash uninvested.....	53 10 \$12,369 35
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WILLIAM F. WELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916. **\$35,667 91**

Investment of Fund:

\$4,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$3,840 00	
\$200 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Conv. Deb. 6%, 1948.	221 67	
60 Shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	10,000 00	
21 Shares Great Northern Rwy. Co.	2,625 00	
66 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	4,297 50	
Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.	15,000 00	
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	\$35,984 17	
Cash over-invested.	316 26	\$35,667 91
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HOPE B. RUSSELL FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916. **\$65,321 50**

Investment of Fund:

\$16,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral	\$15,240 00	
\$2,000 Bonds United Traction & Electric Co.	2,080 00	
\$10,000 Bonds Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.	9,900 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.	\$27,220 00	

Amount brought forward.....	\$27,220 00	
\$5,000 Bonds Southern Pacific Rwy. Co.	4,725 00	
\$8,000 " Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound R. R. Co.....	7,640 00	
\$1,000 Bonds Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	1,000 00	
\$1,000 " Pacific R. R. Co. of Missouri.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Bonds Tri-City Railway Co....	900 00	
\$1,000 " Oregon R. R. & Naviga- tion Co.....	850 00	
\$1,000 Bonds Chicago, R. I. & Pacific R. R. Co.....	850 00	
173 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co....	11,068 50	
86 " Great Northern Railway Co.	10,642 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$65,896 00	
Cash over-invested.....	574 50	\$65,321 50
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916..... **\$54,836 20**

Investment of Fund:

\$4,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$3,760 00	
100 Shares Manhattan Railway Co....	13,300 00	
259 " Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Co.....	35,204 13	
24 " Providence Gas Co.....	2,241 75	
\$350 Providence Gas Co. Convertible Debentures.....	503 13	
	<hr/>	
	\$55,009 01	
Cash over-invested.....	172 81	\$54,836 20
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HENRY PEARCE FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916		\$5,089 00
Investment of Fund:		
28 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	\$1,820 63	
22 " Great Northern Rwy. Co. ...	2,725 00	
Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,345 63	
Cash over-invested.....	256 63	\$5,089 00
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ELIZABETH A. SHEPARD FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916		\$6,146 40
Investment of Fund:		
\$6,000 Bonds Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint 4's, C. B. & Q. Collateral.....	\$5,950 00	
\$100 Providence Gas Co. Conv. Debentures	170 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$6,120 00	
Cash uninvested.....	26 40	\$6,146 40
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WILLIAM H. POTTER FUND.

Fund December 31, 1915	\$5,519 83
Profit and Loss, 1916	980 00
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Fund December 31, 1916	\$6,499 83
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Investment of Fund:

23 Shares Capital Traction Company.	\$2,760 00	
6 " Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., Pfd.....	390 00	
21 " Allis Chalmers Co.....	420 00	
4 " Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	460 00	
\$850 Providence Gas Co. Conv. Deben- tures	1,445 00	
\$3,000 Second Coll. Trust Bonds, New Mex. & Col. C. & M. Co.....	4 00	
\$750 Income Bonds, Series A, New Mex. & Col. C. & M. Co.....		
17½ Shares Common stock, New Mex. & Col. C. & M. Co....		
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	\$5,479 00	
Cash uninvested.....	1,020 83	\$6,499 83
	<hr/>	<hr/>

W. B. GOLDSMITH FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916..... \$14,000 00

Investment of Fund:

\$1,000 Bond Chicago, Milwaukee & Pu. So. R. R. Co.....	\$955 00	
\$1,000 Bond Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Bond St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Co.....	1,000 00	
\$1,000 Bond Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. Co.	1,000 00	
119 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	6,545 00	
\$1,700 Providence Gas Co. Conv. De- bentures	2,890 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$13,390 00	
Cash uninvested.....	610 00	\$14,000 00
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ISAAC BATES FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916		\$25,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$10,000 Bonds Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. 6%, 1919 . . .	\$10,000 00	
\$10,000 Bonds Great Falls Power Co. 1st Mortgage S. F., 1940	9,800 00	
Note secured by Real Estate Mortgage	5,000 00	
\$100 Providence Gas Co. Conv. Deben- ture	170 00	

	\$24,970 00	
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Cash uninvested	30 00	\$25,000 00
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CHARLES H. MERRIMAN FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916		\$6,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$6,000 Bonds Mt. Whitney Power & Electric Co. 1st Mortgage, 1939.		\$6,000 00
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JULIA P., ADIE ANTHONY FUND.

Bequest under her Will		\$1,000 00
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Investment of Fund:

\$1,000 Bond Wabash R. R. Co.		\$1,000 00
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JEFFREY HAZARD FUND.

Amount transferred from Donation Fund		\$500 00
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Investment of Fund:

6 Shares P. Lorillard Co., Preferred . . .	\$690 00	
Cash over-invested	190 00	\$500 00

IRA C. CALEF FUND.

Fund December 31, 1916..... \$2,000 00

Investment of Fund:

\$2,000 Bonds Independent School
District of Baxter, Iowa..... \$2,000 00

FRANK W. MATTESON, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1916.

Examined and found correct.

GEORGE M. SMITH, } *Committee to Audit*
CHARLES T. DORRANCE, } *the Treasurer's Accounts.*

PROVIDENCE, January 16, 1917.

GRADUATES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

Adams, Florence E.....	1905	Coffin, Elsie L.....	1902
Allen, Addie M.....	1902	Corcoran, Mary E.....	1913
Allen, Elbridge.....	1902	Corkum, Trenettia M.....	1909
Arnold, Elizabeth.....	1898	Corson, Lucy Mary.....	1914
Arnold, Leah J.....	1916	Crocker, John H.....	1911
		Curley, Patrick.....	1899
Bacon, Josephine.....	1903		
Barrett, Joseph J.....	1912	Danielson, Emma D.....	1913
Bayly, Elisabeth M. E.....	1916	Deane, Emma.....	1898
Bennett, Everett G.....	1913	Delehanty, Ellen.....	1901
*Bergman, Emil G.....	1916	Denamore, E. Beatrice.....	1915
*Bertram, James J.....	1913	Derry, Marion Elizabeth.....	1915
Betts, S. Irene.....	1912	Dickert, Paul Carl.....	1910
Bicks, Elizabeth C.....	1916	Dickey, Amelia.....	1903
Bidgood, Grace A.....	1914	Dickey, Elizabeth.....	1903
Binns, Ralph E.....	1912	Dodge, Annabel N.....	1908
Bittinger, Marjorie V.....	1916	Dorman, Carlotta K.....	1904
Bisson, Marie Louise.....	1913	Doyle, Katherine F.....	1905
Blackwell, C. C.....	1903	Driscoll, William H.....	1905
Boone, Helen M.....	1906	Drisko, Fred M.....	1908
Brann, Oscar.....	1904	†Dumas, Flore Alberte.....	1910
Bridges, Mabel F.....	1900		
Buchanan, Mary J.....	1914	Ellis, Ella Lloyd.....	1907
Bunker, Catherine.....	1900	Ellis, Estelle F.....	1906
Butler, Kathryn A.....	1914	Emerson, Flora Alice.....	1907
		Emerson, Martha F.....	1913
		†Evitts, E. Gertrude.....	1909
Cahill, J. Roland.....	1903		
Cameron, Euphasey.....	1916	Farnham, Bessie M.....	1902
Cameron, Iola Beatrice.....	1914	*Ferguson, Ronald J.....	1916
Campbell, Christine.....	1907	Fifield, Lillian B.....	1907
Campbell, Elizabeth L.....	1903	Fitzgerald, Mary.....	1912
Campbell, Katherine I.....	1908	Floyd, Susan G.....	1907
Carr, Anna M. J.....	1911	Foley, Elizabeth A.....	1907
*Cathcart, David A.....	1916	Foster, Jennie Adelia.....	1916
Chase, Harry Edward.....	1913	Fox, Alfred.....	1912
Chisholm, Margaret.....	1897	Francis, Smith.....	1913
Christie, Jessie.....	1899	Fraser, Agnes M.....	1905
Coaling, Kate M.....	1898	Fraser, A. Reta.....	1904

* Three years' graduate. In 1910, curriculum was extended to three years, but optional for men.

† Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

Fraser, Margaret.....	1899	Jehan, Evelyn C.....	1911
Frazer, Alice.....	1908	Johnston, Charles E.....	1897
Frazer, Evelyn.....	1908		
Fuller, Albert A.....	1914	*Kaplani, John L.....	1916
		Keefe, Marion.....	1900
Galvin, Catherine S.....	1914	Kehoe, Martha E.....	1916
Gavel, Hazel Beatrice.....	1914	Kelly, James A.....	1912
Girroit, Marie.....	1908	*Kelly, William A.....	1916
Glahn, Edward J.....	1911	Kemp, Bertram C.....	1897
Gleeson, Margaret C.....	1912	Kemp, Lewis L.....	1897
Graham, Alexander P.....	1905	*Kendrick, James H.....	1914
Grass, Peter.....	1912	Kennedy, Margaret.....	1913
Greer, Lyttle.....	1897	Kennedy, Wilbert.....	1905
Grocuit, Viola E.....	1907	Kingsbury, Jennie.....	1899
Guppy, Charles E.....	1897		
		Lamb, Ralph.....	1915
Hamill, Peter J.....	1911	Laurence, Martena C.....	1915
Handren, Minnie A.....	1898	Linscott, E. L.....	1898
Hanley, Thomas F.....	1911	Logan, Jessie.....	1898
Hannan, Delbert R.....	1912	Longley, Ethel L.....	1913
Hanson, Olga J.....	1914	Lowe, Margaret Mary.....	1915
Hargraves, Elizabeth C.....	1905	Lowell, Alice Louise.....	1914
Harris, Alice Celia.....	1912	Lutz, Mary E.....	1912
†Hatton, Arthur J.....	1910	*Lynch, Garrett E.....	1914
Hatton, Francis J.....	1910		
*Head, Cedric R.....	1916	Macdonald, Ellen J.....	1912
*Hecker, Paul.....	1915	MacDougald, Jessie V.....	1904
*Hedden, O. Oliver.....	1916	MacKay, Kathleen.....	1900
Henderson, Ada R.....	1915	MacKean, Elizabeth.....	1910
Henderson, Sarah.....	1912	MacLean, Hector I.....	1900
Henneberry, Henrietta R.....	1905	MacLean, Mary C.....	1904
Henry, Horace.....	1902	MacNeill, Agnes Lindsay.....	1916
†Herrick, H. Estella.....	1908	MacNeill, Vera G.....	1913
Hewitt, Harriet C.....	1914	MacWilliam, Charlotte W.....	1916
Hodge, Lily M.....	1907	Maddren, William J.....	1909
Hodge, Winifred J.....	1907	Manoogian, Byzantin.....	1905
Holmes, Arthur C.....	1911	Marksby, Frances G.....	1908
How, Annie.....	1912	Marriner, James L.....	1898
Howe, Bertha Lillian.....	1904	Marshall, Carrie B.....	1900
*Hurley, John P.....	1914	Marshall, Lucy A.....	1899
		Martin, Charles H.....	1899

* Three years' graduate. In 1910, curriculum was extended to three years, but optional for men.

† Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

Martin, Frederick A.	1909	Nelson, Ada.	1906
Martin, Greta.	1903	*Ney, Thomas J.	1915
Martin, Mabel L.	1912	*Nichols, Earnest Lee.	1915
Mason, Frank W.	1912	Nichols, Enola W.	1902
Maynard, Ernest E.	1912	Nicholson, Samuel.	1897
McAlpine, Annie E.	1905	Norman, Mary B.	1911
McBrien, Hugh.	1903		
McColl, Helenus Hill.	1910	O'Brien, Sylvester.	1913
McCormick, Sarah E.	1905	Osgood, Mildred Lee.	1904
McCoy, Kathleen.	1914		
McCoy, Mary Alice.	1914	Parker, Grace O.	1903
McDonald, Janet.	1899	*Paul, Archie A.	1916
McDougall, Margaret.	1900	Peacock, Margaret.	1910
McFarlane, John W.	1911	Peppard, Josephine.	1900
McGinn, Agnes C.	1908	Phillips, Ida.	1900
McGinn, Mollie U.	1911	Pigott, Fanny L.	1905
McGraw, Mary Frances.	1914	Pike, John S.	1899
McKay, Kate.	1899	Pilling, Eva A.	1915
McKeever, Millie.	1897	Pine, Emily.	1905
McKenzie, Mary Elsie.	1912	Potter, Dummer.	1900
McLaren, Amy.	1911	Pringle, M. Ella.	1906
McLeod, Catherine J.	1900		
McLeod, Elizabeth.	1897	Reddington, Rose.	1898
McLeod, Joanna.	1902	Redmond, Grace.	1903
McMorris, Lulu.	1913	Rochell, William A.	1912
McNamara, J. Frank.	1912	Roden, William C.	1911
McPhail, Esther K.	1903	Rogers, Hattie M.	1905
McShane, Thomas.	1904	Ross, Eugene E.	1898
Merlin, Emma Maud.	1907	Rowley, Mildred G.	1915
Mitson, Helen G.	1913		
Mitton, Ethel I.	1905	Schwartz, Violet M.	1899
Monaghan, Jerome.	1913	Scott, Florence Willena.	1915
Monk, Benjamin W.	1902	Shaw, Lottie G.	1899
Moody, Jessie I.	1905	Shepherd, Anna Isabell.	1916
Moore, Ernest A.	1911	Shepherd, Hannah.	1899
Moore, Sadie Ethel.	1915	Shrum, Mabel M.	1914
Moran, Ethel M.	1902	Simmons, Roscoe N.	1902
Morton, John B.	1898	Simonson, Susanna H.	1915
*Murray, Charles J.	1915	Sinclair, Grace B.	1906

* Three years' graduate. In 1910, curriculum was extended to three years, but optional for men.

†Smith, Edith Louise.....	1909	Walden, Greta May.....	1915
Smith, John F.....	1915	Walsh, Agnes M.....	1898
Smith, Lena.....	1903	Walsh, Rose Mary.....	1910
Somers, Florence L.....	1913	Ward, Florence B.....	1905
Sproul, Mary Blanche.....	1903	Ward, Grace E. L.....	1908
Spurr, Alma E.....	1911	Ward, Minnie E.....	1915
Spurr, Josephine L.....	1911	Ware, Stephen C.....	1908
Steeves, Myrtle Alice.....	1916	Washburn, Ethel F.....	1913
Steinicke, Philip.....	1914	Watt, Helen.....	1901
Stewart, Alice G.....	1901	Watts, Lottie M.....	1909
Stewart, Minnie F.....	1904	Whiting, Myrtie.....	1901
Sullivan, Mary T.....	1916	Whitney, Flora M.....	1905
Summers, Eleanor A.....	1908	Williams, Frances.....	1916
Sutherland, Henry H.....	1905	Williamson, Harry.....	1906
Syda, M. Maud.....	1903	Wilson, Carroll H.....	1913
		Wilson, Edna C.....	1906
Thomson, Joanna.....	1898	Woodbury, George A.....	1901
Tibbetts, Orren A.....	1902	†Woodman, Hazel K.....	1908
Trimble, Maria Elisia.....	1904	Woodward, Caroline L.....	1904
*Tunney, John J.....	1916	Wyatt, Katherine I.....	1913
Turner, Agnes.....	1898	Wyman, Elsie A.....	1914
Turner, Laura M.....	1905	Wynott, Ethel L.....	1907
Urquhart, Margaret J.....	1908	Yeghia, Manuel G.....	1915
Urquhart, Sophia K.....	1903	Young, Minnie E.....	1900

CLASS OF 1916

Arnold, Leah J.	Williams, Frances
Bayly, Elisabeth M. E.	
Bicks, Elizabeth C.	Bergman, Emil G.
Bittinger, Marjorie Vivian	Cathcart, David A.
Cameron, Euphaemy	Ferguson, Roland J.
Foster, Jennie Adelia	Head, Cedric R.
Kehoe, Martha E.	Hedden, O. Oliver
MacNeill, Agnes Lindsay	Kaplan, John L.
MacWilliams, Charlotte W.	Kelly, William A.
Shepherd, Anna Isabell	Paul, Archie A.
Steeves, Myrtle Alice	Tunney, John J.
Sullivan, Mary T.	

* Three years' graduate. In 1910, curriculum was extended to three years, but optional for men.

† Graduates of the former curriculum who were admitted to advanced standing under the lengthened course.

**MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 24, 1917**

Philip Allen, Jr.
James A. Craig
Thomas A. Jenckes, Jr.

Thomas Ives Hare Powell
William Gordon Reed, 2d
George Watson Hall Smith

**MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION WHO HAVE
DIED SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL MEETING**

James B. Angell
Newton D. Arnold
Charles A. Catlin
Josiah W. Crooker
Samuel S. Durfee

John W. Ellis
Robert H. I. Goddard
Thomas Shaw Safe
Thomas R. Slicer
Edward F. Walker

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION MARCH 20, 1844

Presidents

BENJAMIN ABORN, <i>Chairman</i> , March 20 to Nov. 8, 1844.	
CYRUS BUTLER1844-1849	JOHN CARTER BROWN1867-1874
BENJAMIN ABORN1850-1851	AMOS C. BARSTOW1875-1893
ALEXANDER DUNCAN1852-1862	WILLIAM GODDARD1894-1907
AMASA MANTON1863-1866	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN...1908-

Vice-Presidents

BENJAMIN ABORN1844-1850	EDWARD KING1863-1876
ALEXANDER DUNCAN1850-1852	W. BUTLER DUNCAN.....1869-1912
THOMAS R. HAZARD.....1852-1857	ALEXANDER BUTLER DUNCAN
WILLIAM S. WETMORE.....1858-1862	1913-

NOTE—From 1869 to 1876 there were two vice-presidents each year.

Trustees

ZACHARIAH ALLEN1844-1851	WILLIAM P. BULLOCK1852-1856
ROWSE BABCOCK1844-1853	JABEZ C. KNIGHT1852-1900
JOHN CARTER BROWN1844-1867	AMOS D. SMITH1852-1877
THOMAS BURGESS1844-1856	EDWARD CARRINGTON ,...1854-1856
ALEXANDER DUNCAN1844-1850	JOHN KINGSBURY1856-1874
THOMAS R. HAZARD1844-1852	ELISHA DYER1856-1857
AMASA MANTON1844-1863	SAMUEL G. ARNOLD1856-1866
ROBERT ROGERS1844-1852	RUFUS WATERMAN1858-1896
RICHARD WATERMAN1844-1849	WILLIAM SPRAGUE1859-1870
FRANCIS WAYLAND1844-1864	DAVID DUNCAN1863-1873
SAMUEL B. TOBEY1850-1867	JAMES T. RHODES1864-1873
PHILIP ALLEN, JR.1852-1858	WALTER MANTON1866-1867

Trustees—Continued

ROYAL C. TAFT	1866-1908	CHARLES H. MERRIMAN ...	1896-1908
TULLY D. BOWEN	1867-1869	ISAAC C. BATES	1896-1913
AMOS C. BARSTOW	1867-1894	JOHN R. FREEMAN	1898-1909
ROWLAND HAZARD	1870-1898	EDWARD F. CHILD	1899-1912
GEORGE I. CHACE	1870-1883	WILLIAM GAMMELL	1900-
STEPHEN BROWNELL	1873-1908	THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN..	1900-
DANIEL DAY	1873-1898	DELANCEY KANE	1908-1909
WILLIAM GAMMELL	1875-1889	R. H. I. GODDARD.....	1909-
WILLIAM GODDARD	1875-1894	ROYAL C. TAFT.....	1909-
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD	1877-1884	WILLIAM L. HODGMAN ...	1910-
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN ...	1884-1900	HOWARD L. CLARK	1910-
WILLIAM G. WELD	1884-1900	LAURISTON H. HAZARD ...	1913-
STEPHEN O. METCALF	1889-	WALTER G. EVERETT	1913-
RATHBONE GARDNER	1895-		

Treasurers

MOSES BROWN IVES	1844-1857	MOSES B. I. GODDARD	1866-1907
ROBERT H. IVES	1857-1858	FRANK W. MATTESON	1907-
THOMAS P. IVES	1858-1865		

Secretaries

ROBERT H. IVES	1844-1875	CHARLES MORRIS SMITH, JR.	1915-
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH...	1876-1914		

Committee to Audit Treasurer's Account

THOMAS M. BURGESS	1848-1852	THOMAS P. I. GODDARD ...	1857-1893
THOMAS C. HARTSHORN ...	1848-1856	SAMUEL R. DORRANCE	1877-1913
RICHARD WATERMAN	1853-1856	GEORGE M. SMITH	1894-
JAMES Y. SMITH	1857-1875	CHARLES T. DORRANCE	1913-

Superintendents

ISAAC RAY	1845-1867	WILLIAM A. GORTON	1889-1899
JOHN W. SAWYER	1867-1885	G. ALDER BLUMER	1899-
WILLIAM B. GOLDSMITH ..	1886-1888		

Assistant Superintendents

HENRY C. HALL1914-

Assistant Physicians

MARK RANNEY1849-1854	M. A. FORD1899-1900
ROGER G. PERKINS1854-1855	C. BERTRAM GAY1900-1904
JAMES F. MCGREGOR1856-1857	HENRY W. BURNETT.....1901-1901
JOHN W. SAWYER1858-1859	WILLIAM McDONALD, JR. 1901-1908
B. LINCOLN RAY1859-1867	FRANK Y. GILBERT1901-1902
SAMUEL WORCESTER1867-1869	JOST D. KRAMER1902-1903
JAMES M. KENISTON.....1870-1871	GEORGE S. HATHAWAY ...1903-1905
W. W. MINER.....1871-1872	WILLIAM HAILES PALMER.1905-1907
F. H. GIFFORD1872-1873	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES1905-1907
EDWARD P. STIMSON1874-1876	CHARLES A. McDONALD ...1907-1908
HENRY J. BRICKETT1877-1879	WILLIAM L. IRVINE1908-1909
HENRY C. HALL1879-1913	HAROLD G. CALDER1908-1908
A. WARD FOLLETT1884-1885	ARTHUR H. RUGGLES1909-
JAMES W. CRAIG1887-1888	NILES WESTCOTT1909-1909
WM. J. SCHUYLER1887-1888	JAMES A. CAMPBELL1909-1911
D. H. SPRAGUE1888-1889	IRA HART NOYES1910-1910
A. V. GOSS1890-1892	FREDERIC J. FARNELL1911-
JOSEPH W. JACKSON1892-1893	WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM.1911-1911
GEORGE L. SHATTUCK.....1892-1895	McIVER WOODY1912-1913
E. S. LAMBERT1895-1895	FREDERICK E. WEBB.....1913-
HAROLD J. MORGAN1896-1899	ROBERT S. CLARK.....1914-1914
LEWIS B. HAYDEN1899-1899	WALTER C. HAUPT.....1914-1915
FRANK J. MYRICK1899-1899	

Stewards

NATHAN H. HALL1849-1850	JEROME J. PERRY1902-1906
ARTHUR S. ANDERSON1887-1897	HARRY H. GOSS1907-
HARRY H. GOSS1898-1901	

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